

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:
AND
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1826.

VOLUME **XCVI.**

(BEING THE NINETEENTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By **SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.**

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AND BY PERTHES AND BLESSER, HAMBURG.

1826.

FAREWELL TO ENGLAND.

Written at Sea, May 18, 1826. By HENRY J. BRADFIELD, Author of

“ Waterloo, or the British Minstrel.”

FAREWELL to thee, Albion! proud land
of my birth,
To the land of the brave! and of Beauty,
adieu!
I leave thee, to tread other climes of this
earth,
Where Tyranny mocks thee with Mussul-
man crew.

To Fortune I yield me, let Destiny guide;
Tho' Danger await me, yet still will I
brave
Her perils by sea, and by land; for my
pride
Shall be triumph in Greece, or with Gre-
cians a grave.

A cloud hovers o'er ye! ye Mussuimen,
tremble!
The true sons of Freedom are up and
awake;
For Greece is their glory, nor shall they
dissemble,
Her cause is a just one they ne'er will for-
sake.

A cloud hovers o'er ye; for Moslem's the
strife!
Fly, fly! ere the moment of vengeance
shall come,
For the dust which ye scatter, once breathing
with life,
Long govern'd an empire exalted as
Rome.

A day! ere the Sun through this region of
earth
Shall have wing'd his fleet course, or the
night-cloud come o'er,—
An hour! and deep may ye rue of its birth,
For the Grecian breathes free! — is the
Grecian once more.

So long as the Crescent shall wave o'er her
land,
So long as her fetters of grief shall en-
dure,
Shall vengeance hang o'er the Mahomedan
land,
Till the Cross hurl defiance, and Greece is
secure.

— Ask ye if valour or bravery dwell
In the breasts of her sons? if their bo-
soms beat free?
One name is enough,—Missolonghi shall
tell,
That Greece boasts of warriors heroic as
ye.

While yet there is Hope their firm valour to
cherish,
While her heroes display such true love in
her cause;
So long must they conquer, or conquering
perish,
And shed forth their hearts' blood for
Greece and her Laws.

My fond one farewell, to my thoughts ever
dear,
Thy tender regard in my breast shall
reign free;
Thro' Life's changeful visions, thro' Fate's
wild career,
From my heart will I pledge long remem-
brance of thee.

We have parted! methinks that the tear of
affection
I see from thine eye o'er the pallid cheek
pour;
We have parted! yet still shall my fond re-
collection
Support me thro' danger or death's so-
lemn hour.

Farewell to thee, England! my own native
home,
Sweet Liberty deems thee her temple of
rest;
Tho' from thee I now wander,—in foreign
climes roam,
Yet still will I love thee till life flees my
breast.

While my pulses shall beat, or my life-
stream shall flow,
While my heart shall awaken at Liberty's
call,
To the field will I follow,—confront the
proud foe,
And if Heaven ordain, in the field let me
fall!

PREFACE.

IN the Preface to our last Volume we had to expatiate on the vast and progressive increase of Literature and Literary aspirants; though not without apprehensions that over-production would eventually lead to some lamentable revulsion. Unhappily our fears have been realized. At no period did the productions of the pen and the press receive so terrible a blow, as during the current year. The "Man of Genius" and the "Scissors and Paste-man"—the Poet and the Poetaster—have been involved in one ruinous vortex. Even the last Waverley novel was hawked about for a purchaser, when two years ago a general skirmish would have ensued among the Booksellers, to obtain the copy-right, had it been offered for public sale. The shock sustained by the different Periodical Publications has been, as it were, electric; yet we have fortunately escaped the percussion, and been as powerfully supported as ever. The *Scots Magazine*, one of our earliest emulators, could not find a purchaser at 50*l.*, though once worth as many hundreds. The *European Magazine*, a once formidable opponent, has quietly retreated, like another Teucer, behind the shield of the *Monthly Magazine*. Thus the two Editors, though Rival Warriors, have adopted the prudent axiom of the old man in the fable—"separated ye fall—but united ye stand." Perhaps the premature death of the *New European* was an awful warning to the enfeebled parent.—As to the crowd of twopenny Publications, some of which we noticed in our last volume, under the anticipation of their certain dissolution, even independently of the existing distresses—they have been scattered like chaff before the storm, or as dust in the whirlwind; "whilst to the Public the Projectors were never known or heard of, and were generally too insignificant to excite inquiry." (See vol. xcv. i. 481). Meanwhile not a few of the *Brokers in Literature* have ceased to "drink wine out of the skulls of Authors." As their vintage has failed, their "libations to the Sacred Nine" no longer flow; and the skulls of their literary scribes are consequently no longer in demand—*sine vino nullum poculum*.

Though Literature and its numerous dependencies have been severely affected by the late critical juncture, we lament to state that this is not the only portion of society which has suffered. The Monied and Manufacturing Interests have had to encounter the most arduous struggles; and the distress thence arising has necessarily extended its ramifications to almost every class of the community: hence riots and disturbances have arisen; yet it is gratifying to observe, amidst these national but we

hope temporary troubles, the noble spirit of liberality manifested by the British Public. That generous sympathy, excited by the lamentable condition of the lower orders, has been powerfully aided by the measures of his Majesty's government. The Corn Laws have been modified in favour of the working classes; and Branch Banks, connected with the Bank of England, are to be established, which will ensure a circulating medium, without the risk to which local notes have been always liable. Thus we confidently hope, that in a very short period trade and credit, and consequently literature and the press, will be restored to their former footing. As we attribute these distresses to the rash or rather knavish spirit of speculation lately undertaken by adventurers without substance, as well as to unlimited credit and boundless extension of trade on false capital—so we entertain sanguine anticipations that the present effects must cease, when the causes just stated no longer exist.

The general Elections present a most important feature in our domestic relations. In nearly all the contested places the Catholic question has formed the principal object of contention; and we are inclined to believe, that in the returns an accession of strength has been gained by the supporters of the Protestant cause. In Ireland, however, we lament to say, the Popish advocates, through the machinations of Priestcraft and the outrageous conduct of their myrmidons, have been numerically strengthened. "Priestcraft (says our Chronicler, p. 635) in numerous instances has prevailed over common sense, and regardless of the means, has effected its object, even at the cost of human life and destruction of private property.—The Priests have taken the whole business of nomination and election into their own hands, with a facility which no man could imagine who had not seen the abject prostration of the mind and will, with which the unhappy peasantry worship these reverend despots."—We trust that the assassin-like disposition evinced by a Popish rabble, when instigated by their spiritual rulers, will leave an impression on the public mind that will not be easily eradicated. If proofs were before wanting, these transactions alone are sufficient to show the danger and impolicy of investing the eternal enemies of Protestantism with political power and municipal authority.

June 30, 1826.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH.

We are happy to state, that on the 26th of January (since the letter in p. 31 was printed), another Vestry Meeting has rescinded the disgraceful resolutions before passed for the destruction of this admirable edifice. A Report was read, in which Mr. Gwilt the Architect, and Mr. Hyauson the Surveyor, concurred in stating, that having, at the request of the Committee for Church Repairs, examined the old foundations, they gave it as their opinion that *they would last for ages to come, and longer than any foundations which probably would be made for the construction of any new edifice.* Upon this the motion for rescinding the Vandalic resolutions was carried by a large majority, supported by Mr. Saunders, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Potts, and the most respectable parishioners, as was also a resolution in favour of the strict restoration of the Church, which is therefore safe for the present, if the friends of ancient architecture are on the alert against surprize or reaction.

NORRIS remarks, respecting the monumental stone of the Countess of Athol in Ashford Church, Kent (mentioned in part i. p. 2), that a slight drawing of it, representing it in the state it was about the time of James the First, is to be found in a copy of the Visitation of Kent, 1619, in the Harl. MSS. 1106.

We thank AN ANONYMOUS CORRESPONDENT at Morpeth, but wish to say no more than what we cannot avoid on the subject of his communication.

A CORRESPONDENT inquires, whether a History of Ludlow was not published a year or two ago, and if so, where it is to be procured?

The information respecting Lysons's Environs, offered by a CONSTANT READER, has been published with equal perspicuity in Mr. Upcott's excellent work on English Topography.

S. R. M. would feel much obliged to any of our correspondents acquainted with the genealogy of NORRIS, to inform him who of that family married about the time of James II. the daughter of Gelly Meyrick, who was born in 1613, and was a Captain in his uncle Sir John Meyrick's regiment in 1646. The Norris pedigree in the College of Arms goes no lower than 1634, when the eldest son of the natural branch of that family was but four years old.

• Mr. H. GWYN observes, "When in Buckinghamshire during last August, I visited the Church of Hambleden, and was much pleased with the many ancient monuments which abound in it (see Lysons's *Magna Britannia*, i. 563). One of the most remarkable is a fine alabaster tomb, with figures, to the memory of Sir Cope Doyley,

knt, who was slain at Mill-End in the neighbourhood, by the Parliamentarians, temp. Charles I. We saw the remaining part of a Gothic Screen of carved oak, beautifully executed (erroneously reported, as I understand, to be part of an old bedstead). It is divided into pannels, each containing a fine carved escutcheon in bold relief, being the arms of various Prelates, Sees, &c. amongst which I recognised Cardinal Wolsey; Fox, Bishop of Winchester; the Bishops of Oxford, London, &c. besides some others; and a Diapered Coat, the only instance of my meeting with such an unusual bearing. These sort of bearings are hardly to be considered as regular ones, and this fanciful coat may very probably have been introduced merely to occupy a vacancy. In the Chancel of the Church I observed an old shrine without date or inscription, enclosed in the wall. From the arms I do not hesitate to affix it to some of the Bray and Sandys family, Barons temp. Hen. VIII.—An interesting account of this Church, Manor, Natural History of the Parish, &c. may be found in the Topographer for the year 1789, by a Correspondent 'M. Green.'"

A CONSTANT READER "requests information as to the correct precedence of the Earl of Shrewsbury's Irish dignities of Earl of Wexford and Waterford. The Peerages hitherto have given precedence from 1661 only, though they admit the original creation from 1446. The Court Kalendar has lately adopted the earlier date. Lodge's Peerage by Archdall, vol. II. 128, gives the following account, viz.:—'Earl of the city of Waterford and town of Wexford, 17 July, 1446, 24 Hen. VI. which titles being resumed by the Act of Absentees, were re-granted, and confirmed in 1661, 13 Charles II.'—Lodge places these Earldoms under the last date, viz. 1661.—In another part of the Talbot Pedigree, Lodge gives a different account, for he says, that the Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1447 (being then aged and Earl of Wexford by inheritance) was created Earl of Waterford. Can these jarring accounts be reconciled? On the monument of this Nobleman, he is styled Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl of Wexford, Waterford, and Valence thus giving precedence to Wexford over Waterford—though the Peerages now usually style the family as Earls of Waterford and Wexford. Did the grant of Charles II operate as a revival of the ancient dignity of 1446, or merely as a new creation in 1661? and how was the first Earl of Shrewsbury Earl of Wexford by inheritance?

The favour of T. N. came safe to hand.

The gratifying Poem by Mr. RAWLIN was not received till after the space it was intended to fill, was occupied by a previous communication.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1826.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF DEAN SWIFT; AND REMARKS ON IRELAND BY THE
LATE E. MALONE, ESQ.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 3.

As the agitated state of Ireland is at present an object of deep consideration, and one which will of course form a prominent feature in the approaching Parliamentary discussions, I have no doubt but the following description of that extensive part of the now United Empire, will be interesting to your readers. It was written in 1732 by Dean Swift, in a confidential letter to his friend, Dr. Henry Jenny, and has not, I believe, appeared in any Edition of Swift's Works, though another letter, which the Dean addressed to the same Correspondent, was communicated by Lord Cremorne, in 1808, to the late Mr. Malone, and by him to Mr. Nichols*.

The letter now sent is from the same source, and was intended to have accompanied the former one, but came too late for insertion; it has since remained in the hands of your present Correspondent, who now sends it with some remarks on the Dean's Letter, in which you will recognise the handwriting of the elegant Commentator on Shakspeare. M. GREEN.

To the Reverend Dr. Henry Jenny, at his house, in Armagh.

"SIR, June 30, 1732.

If you are not an excellent philosopher, I allow you personate one perfectly well. And if you believe yourself, I heartily envy you; for I never yet saw in Ireland a spot of earth two feet wide that had not in it something to displease. I think I once was in the County of Tipperary, which is like the rest of the whole kingdom, a bare face of Nature, without houses or plantations; filthy cabins, dirt-betattered half-starved creatures, scarce in

human shape; one insolent, ignorant, oppressive Squire to be found in 20 miles riding; a Parish Church to be found in only a summer day's journey, in comparison of which, an English farmer's barn is a Cathedral; a bog 15 miles round; every meadow, a slough, and every hill a mixture of rock, heath, and marsh; and every male and female, from the farmer inclusive to the day labourer, infallibly a thief, and consequently a beggar, which in this Island are terms convertible. The Shannon is rather a lake than a river, and has not the sixth part of the stream that runs under London-bridge. There is not an acre of land in Ireland turned to half its advantage, yet is it better improved than the people, and all these evils are effects of English tyranny, so your sons and grand-children will find to their sorrow. Cork, indeed, was a place of trade, but for some years past is gone to decay, and instead of being merchants, the wretched dealers are dwindled to pedlars and cheats. I desire you will not write such accounts to your friends in England. Did you ever see one cheerful countenance among our City vulgar? unless once a year at a fair, or on a holiday, when some poor rogue happened to get drunk, and starved the whole week after. You will give a very different account of your winter campaign, when you can't walk five yards from your door without being mired to your knees, nor ride half a mile without being in a slough to your saddle-skirts; when your landlord must send 24 miles for yeast before he can brew or bake, and the neighbours for six miles round must club to kill a mutton. Pray take care of damp, and when you leave your bed-chamber, let a fire be made to last till night; and, after all, if a stocking happens at night to fall off a chair, you may wring

*See the edition of Swift's Works, 1808, vol. xii. p. 352.

it next morning,—*I nunc, et tecum versus meditare canoros*. I have not said all this out of any malicious intention to put you out of conceit with the scene where you are, but merely for your credit, because it is better to know you are miserable than to betray an ill taste. I consult your honour, which is dearer than life, therefore I demand that you shall not relish one bit of victuals or drop of drink, or the company of any human creature within 30 miles round Knocktopher, during your residence in those parts, and then I shall begin to have a tolerable opinion of your understanding. My lameness is very slowly recovering, and if it be well when the year is out, I shall gladly compound; yet I make a shift to ride about 10 miles a-day, by virtue of certain implements, called gambadoes, where my feet stand firm as on a floor; and I generally dine alone like a king or an hermit, and continue alone until I go to bed, for even my wine will not purchase me company, and I begin to think of the lame or forsaken as much as the poor and blind. Mr. Jebb* never calls at the Deanry of late; perhaps he hath found out that I like him as a modest man, and of very good understanding. This town is neither large nor full enough to furnish events for entertaining a Country Correspondent; a murder now and then is all we have to trust to. Our fruit is all destroyed with the long spring and east winds, and I shall not have the tenth part of my last year's fruit. Miss Hoadly hath been nine days in the small-pox, which I never heard of till this minute; but they say she is past danger; she would have been a terrible loss to the Archbishop. Dr. Felton, of Oxford, hath written an octavo about Revelation; I know not his character; he sent over four copies to me, one of which was for Mr. Tickell, two for the Bishops of Cork and Waterford, and one to myself, by way of payment for sending the rest, I suppose, for he sent me no letter, and I know him not. Whenever you are in this town, I hope you will mend your usage of me by coming often to a philosophick dinner at the Deanry. This I pretend to expect, for the sake of our common Princess Lady E. Germaine, to

whom I owe the happiness of your acquaintance, and on her account I expect your justice to believe me to be, with true esteem, your most obedient humble servant,
J. S."

—
Remarks on the preceding Letter, by the late Edmund Malone, Esq. written in the year 1808.

Swift's representation of the state and country of Ireland in 1732, is curious, and certainly not without grounds; but on a minute examination it will be found over-charged, and therefore calls for some observations. With respect to the soil itself, Ireland certainly was then very ill cultivated, and its agriculture is yet very defective; but in the seventy-six years that have elapsed since the date of this letter, it has been very considerably improved, by the Institution of the Agricultural Society and other means, though it is yet very far behind England in this, as well as in many other particulars. It is still very ill furnished with trees; but for this defect the gentlemen of the country are not answerable, having for these fifty years unceasingly endeavoured to adorn their domains with plantations, and being constantly counteracted by the lower ranks, who are so far from being friendly to this kind of improvement, that no plantation ever succeeds in Ireland, unless the proprietor devotes his whole time, both night and day, to its preservation. When a young tree is a year old, it is almost sure to be cut down for a walking-stick, and when more advanced, it is carried off to make the side of a car, the only wheel carriage used by the lower people in that country. Nor have the farmers of Ireland at all co-operated with their landlords in improving the country, by planting fruit-trees; though several Acts of Parliament were made to induce them to do so, by advantages in consequence held out to them. With respect to the roads, they were, in 1732, nearly as bad in England as they are here described; it being not uncommon then in this country, for a gentleman in his travelling carriage to expend four or five days in a journey of one hundred miles. Within the present King's reign, the roads in both countries have been greatly improved; and in Ireland, in general, they are now as good, if not better, than in England. The de-

* This was the Rev. Dr. John Jebb, the venerable Dean of Cashel.—EDIT.

scription of the filth and dirt of the lower classes, and of their cottages, is perfectly just; and is nearly, though not quite, as true this day, as it was seventy-six years ago. But it is a gross misrepresentation, though it has been made not only by Swift here, but by many other persons in this country, within these few years, from an affectation of superior feeling for the distresses of the poor, and some for paltry party purposes, to represent them as miserable and half-starved. It is so far from being true, that it may be safely asserted, that they are in general *fuller* fed, though not better fed, than the people of the same description in England. In almost all the cottages, every creature has every day a belly full; because, unfortunately, in some respects, for the country, they are perfectly content with eating the same food (potatoes) three times a-day. Mr. Arthur Young has shewn that the price of labour in Ireland, though much lower than here, will purchase for a labouring man and his family, much more of that sustenance to which he is accustomed, than all the money which an English labourer can earn will purchase of wheat, the sustenance to which he is accustomed. The price of labour in Swift's time was extremely low; but so was that of all the necessary articles of food, &c.; but it has been since raised to 10d. and in some places to a shilling a day; which is much more than equal to 1s. 6d. the general price of labour in England; and though the necessary articles of life are somewhat raised within the last thirty years, that is, since Mr. Young's book on Ireland was published, his observation is as true now as when he wrote. The assertion, however, that most of the lower classes are abundantly supplied with food, has one exception; the case of a widow, with several young children, who, unless she is relieved by the humanity of the rich, which she often is, in Ireland, is always in extreme distress, and by no means provided with sufficient sustenance; but persons of this description are distressed in every part of the world. In at least three out of four parts of Ireland, the lower orders have plenty of fuel. Hence we see that in two articles, therefore, of the greatest necessity, they are better supplied than the same class is in England. It

is therefore a gross misrepresentation to say, that there is not one *cheerful* countenance among them; or that they are *miserable* and *half-starved*. Though they often assume a whining or complaining note, in speaking to their superiors, they are eminently cheerful among each other. The misery, therefore, which our declaimers in Parliament often assign to the lower Irish, does not belong to them, but to the upper classes, who are forced to be daily spectators of their modes of life, and of the wretched dwellings in which the labouring poor in Ireland choose to live; in consequence of which, every gentleman of that country, how highly soever his own grounds may be cultivated, the moment he passes out of them, must be disgusted; and if he has any delicacy of feeling, must be made *miserable* by the unsightly and filthy appearance of every cabin, and of all its inhabitants. A hundred instances could be enumerated, of gentlemen having, in vain, endeavoured to improve the face of their country in this respect, by building decent cottages for the inferior classes; who are so wedded to their old habits, that they think glass windows and chimnies a nuisance, and prefer a building without either, as much warmer and more comfortable. This disposition it is which is the true cause of the miserable appearance of the people; for as to the people themselves, most assuredly they are not miserable, having in general good fires, tolerable cloathing, and plenty of food, which is not always the case in the much more decent and cleanly English cottage. Unfortunately they have no dislike of dirt, and have very little relish for comfort: accordingly, when they have a little money to spare, they scarcely ever think of purchasing any one useful article of convenience or comfort: they are just as well pleased with a damp and filthy earthen floor, as with one of wood or tiles, which if they possessed they would certainly never wash, and prefer sitting on low stools, in an odious atmosphere of smoke rolling over their heads, and issuing out of the cabin door, to the best English cottage that ever was built. And hence throughout the whole of the kingdom (except perhaps in the North, where the accommodations are much more decent), there is rarely found a ruddy healthy girl; their

complexions and eyes being, from their infancy, injured by smoke (to say nothing of the want of frequent ablution); insomuch that the women, of the lower order, are all old at thirty. If the inferior classes of the people of Ireland were more fastidious, if, instead of being satisfied with potatoes thrice a-day, they wished for better food, and more comforts (as we call them, though they do not think them so), they would exert themselves to obtain those advantages, and the agriculture, and the appearance of the country, would be necessarily improved. In consequence of consuming wheat, and sometimes barley, and other grain, instead of potatoes, they would probably relish beer, and numerous breweries would be established in every county; the gentlemen and their tenants would, to mention a trifling matter, then be furnished with yeast for the making of bread, which is now just as difficult to be procured as it was in Swift's time; and hence also the consumption of whiskey would be diminished, which is now often drunk to excess; but taken moderately, is certainly a necessary correction for the watery and flatulent diet, potatoes and milk, on which three-fourths of the people in Ireland live.

In addition to all these circumstances, which have retarded the improvement of Ireland, there is yet another to be mentioned, of no slight importance; that of the labouring poor, for the most part, living in insulated dwellings, and their sustenance being procured by their own labour; in consequence of which, they have no occasion to go to market, either for their potatoes or milk; and have no opportunity of improving in civilization by social intercourse, and occasionally conversing with persons somewhat above their own sphere. If, instead of this mode, they were congregated in hamlets and villages, and were obliged to purchase the necessaries of life, the number of markets would be greatly increased, and probably provided with butchers' meat, as well as the inferior articles; and farmers and others of a class above them, instead of being obliged, as Swift has it, 'to club for a mutton,' would be conveniently and plentifully supplied in every quarter.

Yours, &c.

E. M.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 1826.

YOUR Correspondent R. H. in your Number for Oct. 1825, p. 316, in enumerating the benefits of additional Assizes, states, "that the expences of holding them, generally, would be nearly defrayed by the relief which the counties would experience in the maintenance of prisoners, by the diminution of the period of imprisonment before trial, or afterwards, of those under sentence either of imprisonment or transportation." Now, Sir, I think that your Correspondent, to have made any thing of his argument, should not have confined his calculations to the expence saved to the counties, but have extended them so as to include *all* the expences that would be incurred by holding the additional Assizes, and have shewn a clear saving upon the whole account. I have attempted to make such a calculation, so far as relates to holding the late additional Assize, and the following is the result:

Two Judges and their officers and servants, seven days at Chelmsford, and travelling to and fro	200	0
High Sheriff, with his officers, javelin-men, servants, and equipage	300	0
Twenty-three Grand Jurymen, attending three days, at 1 <i>l.</i> a day each	69	0
Forty-eight Petty Jurymen, attending four days, at 10 <i>s.</i> a day each	96	0
The expences to parishes of the constables making returns to the high-constables of the state of their parishes, 380 at 5 <i>s.</i>	95	0
Justices' clerks' and high-constables' fees on ditto, at 3 <i>s.</i> each parish	57	0
Travelling expences of 33 Chief-Constables attending the Assizes, 15 <i>s.</i> each upon an average	24	15
Total expences	£841	15

There were 82 prisoners on the calendar, of whom, according to the Chelmsford Chronicle, about 30 regained their liberty, and of course were discharged about three months earlier than they would have been if there had been no Assizes till March. I

do not know what it costs the county per man per year for maintaining prisoners, but I should think 30*l.* (1*s.* 7*d.* per diem) an ample allowance, and that would give a saving of 225*l.* for the 30 prisoners discharged, which, being deducted from the total expences, leaves a deficit of upwards of 600*l.* per annum for a single county.

I admit there are some benefits resulting from the additional Assizes in the Home Circuit, and that these benefits would result to other counties if the additional Assizes were extended to them; but what I contend for is, that these benefits would be conferred at a comparatively enormous expence; and after all I believe that the major part of the objects deriving the benefit would justly deserve the three months' additional imprisonment, inasmuch as they consist of persons who are discharged upon proclamation, in consequence of their having bought off their prosecutors; or who are acquitted, not in consequence of their apparent innocence, but of its being impossible to adduce sufficient legal evidence of their guilt.

Yours, &c. J. C.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 12.

I HAVE perused with attention and satisfaction two Letters in the late Numbers of your Magazine (pp. 399 and 512), one signed VERAX, and the other PACIFICUS, respecting the oppression too commonly suffered by the beneficed Clergy from wealthy Landlords, in withholding and resisting their just claims. This is an evil which, as VERAX truly observes, "calls loudly, and long has called, for some remedy." He seems to speak feelingly (perhaps from experience) of the formidable difficulties and overwhelming expenses which are inevitable when an incumbent asserts his rights by the only means at present in his power, that of litigation. Indeed, these discouragements are so great as almost amount to a denial of justice. Two methods are suggested by the above writers of redressing such wrongs. VERAX proposes the plan of raising a fund for defraying the law expenses; and PACIFICUS prefers the mode of instituting inquiry into all such injustice and grievances, by means of commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, in the same way as has lately been adopted respecting school charities and some

other endowments. Of these proposals the latter appears to be the more eligible and practicable. But leaving this discussion to the judgment of others, allow me to suggest an additional measure on the subject, which, at the same time that it would be attended with little trouble or expence to any one, would, I am confident, prevent the further increase of one very frequent and vexatious form of this lamented oppression, which is the setting up and maintaining unfounded moduses, the investigation of which is peculiarly difficult and expensive. If, on a plan similar to that recommended by PACIFICUS, an inquiry were only directed to be made in every parish relating to all existing moduses, whether sound or otherwise, and an account of them, as certified by the patron, incumbent, and principal inhabitants, were transmitted to the Bishops of the respective dioceses, to be deposited in the church records, an effectual stop would necessarily be made to this species of encroachment. PACIFICUS says, "At present a terrier of all the rights, privileges, &c. of each individual benefice is usually called for and returned at the primary visitation of the Bishop of the diocese; and in these returns mention is usually made of the encroachments and deprivations which may have occurred; but the Bishop has no right to interfere in such cases as are here contemplated." The fact, however, is certain, as my own knowledge and observation enable me to testify, that every year new moduses, which are not mentioned in the terriers, make their appearance, and are maintained sometimes with success, notwithstanding the known and established point of law, that the *onus probandi* rests with the landholder; such is the confidence placed in the inability of the Clergy to defend themselves by suits at law. Now it appears surely very singular and improbable, that in any document relating to the rights of a benefice, so material a circumstance as a known modus should ever be omitted; whence I think it may be assumed, as a reasonable presumption and rule in the case, liable to a few exceptions, that the silence of any authentic terrier respecting a contested modus, or indeed any other, should be a conclusive evidence against its soundness. If I am mistaken in these sen-

tements, I shall be thankful if any one will point out to me the fallacy of my inference.

The plan suggested by PACIFICUS has my entire approbation, as being judicious and conciliatory; and I should sincerely rejoice at the prospect of the above evils being remedied by this or any other means. My fears, withal, are many, that the luke-warmness which has long appeared in respect to the rights of the Clergy, must for a while preclude any sanguine hopes of success.

Yours, &c.

AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 20.

IT is hardly to be wondered at, that there should be advocates for this or that mode of regulating precedence: each individual wishes to have the point settled in a manner best suited to his own interests; and where shall we find one who has not the vanity to fancy himself entitled to a much higher place than that which really belongs to him? The great Judge Hyde, of Bengal, used to say, "Every man it seems is a gentleman now, who wears shoes!" There are certain rules established, which it is as much out of our power to alter, as to create Peers: these rules assign to persons, who are gentlemen by birth, a priority of those members of the three learned professions, who may not happen to be so, and consequently of the naval and military ones. It may here be proper to specify, whom we deem gentlemen by birth, besides the sons of the nobility, &c.; they are the sons and grandsons, nay, even the near descendants (provided their immediate predecessors, or themselves, have not been tradesmen) of hereditary esquires: the esquire hereditary is so called, because his ancestors have possessed, and his posterity will possess, a landed estate of such an amount, as entitles them to the denomination.

With the vanity of individuals or their merits, we have no concern, unless, indeed, his Majesty is graciously pleased to confer on them, on account of such merit, a mark of his royal favour, and commands that that mark be duly registered in his College of Arms.

A man, stating as a reason for his being entitled to rank higher than a gentleman by birth, that he commands one of his Majesty's ships, or that he presides in a military capacity over thousands of our fellow creatures, is

altogether absurd, and not to the point. If we were to establish a precedent of this nature, we should daily be subject to similar appeals; the whole united kingdom would be flocking to the respective Heralds' Offices of the three countries, in order to represent their excellent qualities, and their utility to the State: and to pray that their precedence might be altered in consideration thereof! for instance, the county manufacturer would represent, that he employed hundreds of men in his looms, or his potteries, &c.; nay, tradesmen themselves would lay in their claims, from likewise giving employment and support to thousands of families!

Blackstone was, indeed, an ornament to the legal profession, but I have in vain searched for him in our college as a herald: and as to Guillim (p. 308) he is known to have had very imperfect notions about precedence; 'Tis true he wrote and published a Table, as did the other: and so may every individual, settling rank in a manner, as I before hinted, best suited to themselves, their kinsmen, and connections.

Before I conclude, Mr. Urban, I must beg leave to add, that the point must be indifferent to the Heralds; they have no personal concern in it; they would be very glad to support the claims of merit, however clouded by obscurity of origin; but I believe no authority to do so has yet been vested in them, though the date of their establishment in London is 1340. They are the guardians of hereditary distinctions, and of claims to those distinctions; they are the supporters of ancestral nobility and gentility. N.

Æ. of Westminster would be much obliged to any of our Correspondents, to inform him where a drawing or print of the Gatehouse Prison at Westminster may be seen. Any Correspondent in possession of either would confer a great obligation by the loan of it.

THE RAJAH OF VANNEPLYSLIA asks, in reference to note E, in p. 418, "How landed estates could have devolved from William Longespee, Esq. of Salisbury, to the Stranges, since he has ever conceived the present Lord Audley to be the heir general of his body?" We refer him to Mills's Catalogue of Honour, p. 1040, Dunk. Oxf. ii. 258, app. 1. William de Longespee left two daughters and coheirs, one married to Lord Strange, the other to Lord Audley of Healey.

NEGRO SLAVERY.

ADDRESS TO THE CLERGY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH, AND TO
CHRISTIAN MINISTERS OF EVERY DENOMINATION.

THE subject to which your earnest attention is solicited is that of **NEGRO SLAVERY** as it subsists in the Colonies of Great Britain. The following is a concise view of its nature and effects, every circumstance in which stands fully established by the testimony of the colonists themselves.

In the Colonies of Great Britain there are, at this moment, upwards of 830,000 human beings in a state of degrading personal slavery; the absolute property of their master, who may sell or transfer them at his pleasure, and who may brand them, if he pleases, by means of a hot iron, as cattle are branded in this country. These slaves, whether male or female, are driven to labour during the day by the impulse of the cart-whip, for the sole benefit of their owners, from whom they receive no wages; and in the season of crop, which lasts for four or five months of the year, their labour is protracted not only throughout the day, as at other times, but during half the night. Besides this, they are usually obliged to labour for their maintenance on the Sunday; and as that day is also their market day, it is of necessity a day of worldly occupation, and much exertion. The colonial laws arm the master, or any one to whom he may delegate his authority, with a power to punish his slaves to a certain extent (generally that of thirty-nine lashes), for any offence, or for no offence. These discretionary punishments are usually inflicted on the naked body with a cart-whip, which cruelly lacerates the flesh of the sufferer. Even the unhappy females are equally liable with the men to have their persons thus exposed and tortured at the caprice of their master or overseer. The slaves, being in the eye of the law merely chattels, are liable to be seized and sold for their master's debts, without any regard to the family ties which may be broken by this oppressive process. Marriage is protected, in the case of slaves, by no legal sanction, and cannot therefore be said to exist among them; and in general they have little access to the means of Christian instruction. The effect of the want of such instruction, as well as of the absence of the marriage tie, is, that the most unrestrained licentiousness, (exhibited in a degrading and depopulating promiscuous intercourse,) prevails among the slaves; which is too much encouraged by the example of their superiors the Whites. The evidence of slaves is generally not admitted by the Colonial Courts, in any civil or criminal case affecting a person of free condition. If a White or free man, therefore, perpetrates the most atrocious acts of barbarity, in the presence of slaves only, the injured party is left without means of legal redress. In the Colonies of Great Britain, the same facilities have not been afforded to the slave to purchase his freedom, as in the Colonial possessions of Spain and Portugal. On the contrary, in many of our colonies, even the voluntary manumission of slaves by their masters has been obstructed, and in some loaded with large fines. Many thousand infants are annually born, within the British dominions, to no inheritance but that of the hopeless servitude which has been described; and the general oppressiveness of which may be inferred from this fact alone, that while, in the United States of America, the slaves increase rapidly, there is, even now, in the British Colonies, no increase, but on the contrary, from year to year, a diminution of their numbers.

Such are some of the more prominent features of Negro Slavery as it exists in the Colonies of Great Britain. Revolting as they are, they form

only a part of those circumstances of wretchedness and degradation which might be pointed out, from their own official returns, as characterizing that unhappy state of being.

It is by no means intended to attribute the existence and continuance of this most opprobrious system to our colonists exclusively. On the contrary, the guilt and shame connected with it belong also to the People and Parliament of this country. But on that very account are we the more rigidly bound to lose no time in adopting such measures as shall bring it to the earliest termination which is compatible with the well-being of the parties who sustain the grievous yoke of colonial bondage.

In May, 1823, the Government and Parliament of this country having taken these evils into their consideration, resolved that the degraded Negro should be raised, with all convenient speed, to a participation of the same civil rights which are enjoyed by the other classes of his Majesty's subjects. In this resolution all parties, even the West Indians, concurred. Ministers proposed to carry it into effect by a recommendation from the Crown to the Colonial Legislatures. Against this course, the leaders in the cause of abolition entered their protest. The Colonial Legislatures, they said, were themselves the cause of all the evil that was to be redressed: to hope for effectual reform at their hands was vain and illusory: *that* reform could be brought about only by the direct and authoritative interference of Parliament—a point which experience had abundantly proved. The Ministers of the Crown, however, thought it right once more to try the experiment, only intimating, that, if the Colonies contumaciously resisted, Parliament would be called upon to interfere. Accordingly they lost no time in urging the Colonial Legislatures to pass certain laws for giving effect to the Resolutions of Parliament. Those Legislatures have, however, resisted the call. Upwards of two years and a half have passed, and no effectual steps have yet been taken by them with a view either to the mitigation or extinction of slavery. On the contrary, the documents laid before Parliament, in the last session, prove that they are fully resolved not to comply with the requisitions of Government. What now remains, therefore, on the part of the Public, but to implore Parliament at length to take upon themselves the task of terminating the evils of colonial bondage, and to proceed, with all convenient speed, to the accomplishment of their own resolutions?

It is our clear and indisputable duty, not only to do this, but to strain every nerve to effect, by all other lawful means in our power, the extinction of Slavery. And the obligation we are under thus to act will be strengthened, when we consider the large sums we are now paying annually—not less than a million and a half—to the slave-holders, in the shape of bounties and protecting duties on their produce; by which payments we are made the great and efficient upholders of that slavery which we condemn. We ought at least to claim to be freed from contributions, by which we are made to participate directly in its guilt. And if this boon should not be granted to us, we have it still in our power to abstain from the purchase and consumption of articles which tend to implicate us in the maintenance of that hideous system.

As we cannot doubt that the resistance, on the part of the colonists, to the proposed reforms, will be powerful and persevering, it becomes necessary to call into action all proper means, both of diffusing a knowledge of the evils of colonial bondage throughout the land, and of exciting increased efforts for speedily putting a period to the state of slavery itself throughout the British dominions.

In taking a view of the means which may be employed with advantage to bring about this result, it would be unpardonable to overlook the ambassadors of Him who came to proclaim "peace on earth, and good will

to men;" of HIM who claims it as his peculiar office to "bind up the broken-hearted," "to preach deliverance to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound."—To the conscientious Christian Minister, of every name, we look with confidence for effective aid in behalf of the wretched Negro.

Should it be objected, that it would be a lowering of the dignity, or a desecration of the sacredness of the Christian pulpit, to employ it in the discussion of secular questions, it may be replied, that the present degraded and oppressed condition of 830,000 of our fellow-creatures and fellow-subjects, with the brutish ignorance and heathen darkness consequent upon their cruel bondage, is by no means a mere secular consideration. If it be, then is a great portion of the instructions of our great Lord and Master of a secular kind: for on what subjects did he chiefly discourse, in his divine Sermon on the Mount, but on those of justice and mercy, of compassion and kindness? And what were the objects of his severest maledictions, but injustice, oppression, and cruelty; above all, hypocrisy,—the combination of a high profession of religion with the violation of its righteous precepts; long prayers, and sanctimonious observances, with the "devouring of widows' houses," extortion, and oppression? What was the chief aim of his instructive parables—of the rich voluptuary and Lazarus; of the good Samaritan; of the relentless fellow-servant—and of his awful illustration of the Day of Judgment, but to inculcate lessons of compassion and sympathy, and to incite men to works of mercy and labours of love?

But it is losing time to attempt to obviate objections which have no real existence. The Christian pulpit is every where employed in pressing topics of an exactly similar nature, though of less urgent necessity than that in question. Is not a great proportion of the Charity Sermons which issue from the pulpit, preached for the establishment and support of infirmaries and hospitals; for the relief of temporal want, and the mitigation of bodily suffering?

But not only would the exposition of this subject from the Christian pulpit be in strict accordance with established precedent, but the consideration of it there would be peculiarly appropriate. If righteousness, justice, and mercy, be essential parts of the Christian character; if all the Law and the Prophets be comprehended in the two commandments of loving God with all the heart, soul, and strength, and our neighbour as ourselves; then are we bound to manifest those qualities by the sympathy we feel for our Negro brethren, and by the exertions we make for their relief; then is it the indispensable duty of the Christian Minister to urge his hearers to combine their efforts for that purpose. He does not hesitate to urge upon them their obligation to abound in every good work. But is it possible to conceive a work more consonant to the Christian character, than that of administering relief to the most wretched and helpless of the human race, whom our own institutions have doomed to misery, barbarism, and bondage; and whose intense sufferings we ourselves are perpetuating and aggravating, both by the consumption of their produce, and by the additional support we afford to the slave-system by bounties and protecting duties? Unquestionably the guilt of its enormous and accumulated evils lies on every individual in the empire, who can raise his voice against it, and yet is silent. And more especially does this responsibility press upon every Minister of the Gospel, who, believing such things to exist, yet shrinks from denouncing and reprobating them, and from urging on his flock their solemn obligations with respect to them.

If it be true, that, in the Last Day, those who have not sympathized with, and aided, their suffering brethren, will be classed with the enemies

of Christ, who "shall go into everlasting punishment;" can we suppose that those shall be deemed wholly guiltless, who, having had it in their power to contribute to put an end to such a frightful complication of misery and crime, have refused to unite in that work of justice and mercy? When "righteousness shall" at length "be laid to the line, and judgment to the plummet;" and when actions, which too many are apt to regard as indifferent or innocent, will be ranged, their motives and consequences being taken into account, in the column of crime; the part we may have acted respecting the poor Negro will assuredly not be left out of the estimate.

Had the Ministers of the Gospel been always alive to the obligations which lay upon them as the preachers of truth and righteousness, Negro Slavery, that compound of injustice, impiety, and cruelty, could never have gained that footing which it now possesses in this land of high Christian profession and of preeminent benevolence and refinement. And if they were now to exert themselves with becoming zeal and energy, that system, comprising every calamity and outrage which man has power to inflict upon his fellow-men, could not long subsist in a country where Christianity is recognized and established as a part of its fundamental laws; where temples for Christian worship are profusely scattered in every part of it; where its Ministers have free access to all ranks of the community; and where Religion lifts her mitred head in Courts and Parliaments, is suffered to raise her voice in the Palace as well as the Church, and to admonish the Legislature and the Monarch, as well as the People.

Why this deep crime and foul disgrace of our country should, with a few noble exceptions, have hitherto escaped the reprobation, and been imagined to lie out of the sphere, of the Christian Pulpit, it were useless to inquire. We rejoice in the hope that the illusion is rapidly dissipating, and that the time is at hand when the cause of the hapless Negro will be advocated in the right place, with the boldness and fidelity becoming Christian Pastors. Some distinguished Ministers of the Gospel have already set the example, and we anxiously desire that all, whether of the Establishment or belonging to the various religious bodies, may follow the noble precedent—not merely by adverting briefly and cursorily to the subject of slavery; not merely by describing the horrors of the system, and exciting the sympathy of their hearers for its unhappy victims; but by pointing out and pressing the adoption of the most effectual means of putting an end to it; and by shewing that every individual, however obscure his station, or humble his talents, may render important assistance, may do much, by his own example and influence, towards its final destruction.—He may at least unite in petitioning Parliament to emancipate the slaves from their cruel bondage. He may testify to all around him his detestation of that bondage, by abstaining as much as possible from the use of those articles which are the produce of the tortures and agonies of his fellow-creatures. And he may at least address his earnest and unceasing prayer to the God of mercy, that He would listen to the sorrowful sighing of the oppressed, and that He would hear and answer the cry of those who are suffering from the cruelty and rapacity of mercantile Christians.

• The preacher who is acquainted with the enormities of Negro Slavery will find it a subject fruitful of instruction, and bearing with important weight on the great fundamental truths and essential duties of Christianity. He may trace in its history, and in its effects especially on the masters, on the free-born sons of Christian Britain, who are unfortunately engaged in administering this system, the state of hardness and insensi-

bility at which the human heart may arrive, under the petrifying influence of an unrestrained passion for gain. He may point out the depths of wickedness into which men may plunge, when invested with unlimited power; the tremendous mass of bodily and mental anguish to which they can remorselessly consign their fellows; the monsters of cruelty and oppression they may become, when abandoned to themselves, when emancipated from the fear of human punishment and from the restraints of religion, unawed by the prospects of future judgment, and unsoftened by the love of God. In the development of this system he may awfully illustrate the natural tendency of human propensities, and the consequent necessity and infinite value of a Redeemer, and of that Divine Influence which can alone renovate our fallen nature, and from which alone proceed all the virtues and graces which adorn and beautify the human character, as well as all the genuine fruits of righteousness which tend to improve and to bless mankind.

When he has once fairly entered on the subject, he will not find it barren and circumscribed. It will afford ample exemplifications of Christian duty; strong and varied appeals to the hearts and consciences of his hearers, especially those of the higher and more influential classes, to whom a wide field of interesting labour may be presented, in endeavouring to spread and to keep alive, among their friends and neighbours, a general interest and sympathy for the most deeply injured of the human race, and in shewing by what means relief may be most effectually administered. Thus would a fresh and powerful impulse be imparted to benevolence, and the warm glow of Christian Charity be circulated from bosom to bosom. Thus would the rich, according to Apostolic injunction, be admonished to "do good," to be "rich in good works." New sources of pure satisfaction would be opened to them, in exciting fellow-feeling and brotherly kindness in all around them; in tasting the luxury of beneficence; in proving that the pleasures of sympathy far surpass those of selfish enjoyment; that their own happiness is augmented in proportion as they are earnestly engaged in promoting the welfare of others, and those not of their own neighbourhood and country alone, but of the stranger, the poor captive in a distant land, of him who seems to have no human helper; and in thus inheriting "the blessing of those who are ready to perish," and the richer blessing of Him who hath declared that a cup of cold water alone, imparted in Christian charity, shall not lose its reward.

The preacher, by directing the moral perceptions and religious principles of his hearers to the subject of Negro Slavery, will shew them a great work of righteousness, of justice and mercy, in which all may engage, from the highest to the lowest, and thereby afford substantial proof that there is life and power in the religion they profess; that it is an active vigorous principle; which may be mighty, even in feeble hands, to the pulling down this strong-hold of multiplied evil, and setting at liberty 830,000 immortal beings, the wretched victims of a two-fold bondage, bondage of soul as well as body.

We are aware that great offence may be taken by some individuals at such an employment of the Christian pulpit, at such an exposure, in such a place, of a system in which many persons of the first consequence, and of allowed respectability, "men of education and liberal attainments," are concerned. But that can be no solid ground of objection with those who consider the great offence excited by the preaching of their great Lord and Master on a similar occasion,—that of detecting, exposing and reprobating "wickedness in high places,"—the injustice, extortion, and cruelty of Scribes and Pharisees, persons in their day of great eminence and distinction.

Under existing circumstances, we can imagine no subject which can more worthily engage the constituted guardians of the public virtue, its morals and religion, than the denunciation of that anti-Christian tyranny which tends to obliterate all sense of natural justice, every feeling of humanity, every principle of religion; which renders the hearts of its active agents and abettors inaccessible to Christian reproof, and subjects them, consequently, to a more hopeless bondage than even that of their poor victims, inasmuch as it extends beyond the period of their present existence.

We can imagine nothing more truly in character for Ministers of that Gospel which lays the axe to the root of every corrupt tree, than to make open war against this bold and malignant "enemy of all righteousness;" since it is apparent that in no community, where it reigns as in the British Colonies, can the Gospel have "free course," so as to produce those extensive moral transformations which it is destined to accomplish. It is a matter of heartfelt rejoicing, indeed, that the preaching of the Gospel, even in the land of slavery, should not be unaccompanied with its renovating power; but we consider such instances of its success as no argument against the general hostility which the system of slavery bears to Christianity. Such, indeed, is the baneful influence of that system, and the contaminating effect which a familiarity with it produces, that even zealous Ministers of the Gospel are led to imagine themselves under the melancholy necessity of administering that Gospel partially. They inculcate, indeed, upon the oppressed slave, its gentleness, meekness, and long-suffering; but they withhold from its oppressors the exposition of the woes which it denounces against injustice and oppression. And even those other sins, which prevail most among the masters of slaves—the violation of the Sabbath, and impurity of conduct—they dare not condemn, with the explicitness which becomes the Christian Minister, but at the hazard of persecution, if not of martyrdom. The truth, instead of being preached without reserve, and impartially to all, must, in this part of the dominions of Christian Britain, be garbled and mutilated. To preach the pure doctrines of the Gospel to slave-holders; to enforce upon them the sanctity of the Sabbath; to tell them that fornication is one of those sins for which the wrath of God will come upon them; to remind them of the absolute right of their fellow-men, the Negro slaves, to receive at their hands compassion, justice, humanity, brotherly kindness, love, would be to rush into the very jaws of destruction. We may imagine, from the example of the Missionary Smith, what would be the fate of the Minister or Missionary who, in the land of slavery, should have the boldness to tell the slave-holders, "It is not lawful for thee thus to degrade and oppress thy fellow-creature, thy brother: It is not lawful for thee to treat immortal intelligences as brute animals; to scourge and chain thy over-worked and defenceless slave: It is not lawful for thee to force him to labour on the Sabbath for the subsistence thou art bound to give him: thou art thereby heaping to thyself wrath against the day of wrath." And, yet, is not this the language he is bound to use?

But "to touch on such topics," it may possibly be said, "would be the height of imprudence, and must wholly defeat the object of Missions, and endanger the lives of the Missionaries: the fate of Smith and of Shrewsbury are sufficient proofs of the necessity of caution." We admit the existence of the danger: we admit that persecution more fierce and cruel could hardly be expected in China or Japan, than has been experienced in the Slave Colonies of Christian Britain. But without censuring those who have submitted to the alleged necessity of thus abridging their commission to preach the Gospel, to declare the whole counsel of God, to every creature; we would ask, whether all this does not prove the incom-

patibility, not only with law and justice, but with Christianity itself, of the slavery which prevails in our Slave Colonies. But though it may be difficult, and even perilous, to exhibit, in those colonies, any other than an imperfect and mutilated picture of Christianity; yet here at least, in this happy country, the Minister of the Gospel may enforce its obligations without concealment or reserve. In the United Kingdom, at least, an un mutilated Gospel may still be preached, without hazard, to the highest as well as to the lowest of the community, none daring to make the boldest assertor of its uncompromising doctrines afraid. *Here, NEGRO SLAVERY*, the most daring of all outrages on the laws both of God and man, may be safely and successfully attacked from the Christian pulpit; and, by the instrumentality of that mighty engine, even have its death-blow speedily administered.

Thirty-eight years have now elapsed since the wrongs of the Negro Slave have occupied the anxious attention of the people of England. How little has yet been done for his vindication, we need not specify. But we may ask, how much longer we are to wait in the expectation that the Colonists will themselves achieve the work of reformation? Or shall we leave them still to place their reliance, for the perpetuation of their immoral and destructive system, on our carelessness, or timidity, or insincerity—a feeling which, it must be owned, our conduct in time past has been too well calculated to engender? Is it not at length high time to resort to decisive and effectual measures? Is it not high time that Christians (those to whom the name truly belongs) should combine all their efforts, should concentrate all the force of their moral and religious principles, in the strenuous use of every means by which they themselves and their country may be soonest purged from this deep pollution? Is it not, most especially, high time for “the Priests, the Ministers of the Lord,” to interpose, that this moral plague may be stayed, before this highly favoured land be smitten with a curse? Let the worshippers of Mammon propose a league with this “enemy of all righteousness;” but let Christian Ministers give it no quarter. To them we would say, in the words of the Prophet of old, “Cry aloud; spare not; lift up thy voice like a trumpet; and shew my people their transgression, and the house of Jacob their sin.” After the example of the same Prophet, let them reprove and exhort those who, while they frequent the courts of the Lord, and appear to “delight in approaching to God,” yet continue to “smite with the fist of wickedness;” and, on the very day appropriated to His service, “to find their pleasure, and exact all their labours;” reminding them, that the service which God requires at their hands, in the first place, is “to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go free, and to break every yoke.” Nor does He less require, at the hands of all his Ministers and all his People, that they should combine their strenuous and unceasing efforts to bring about this righteous consummation.

London, January 1, 1826.

The following publications of the Anti-Slavery Society contain, a full view of the nature and effects of Negro Slavery:—

Stephen's Delineation.—Wilberforce's Appeal.—Clarkson's Thoughts.—Negro Slavery, as it exists in the United States, and in the British Colonies, especially in Jamaica.—Debate of 15th May, 1823, with an Appendix.—First, Second, and Third Reports of the Anti-Slavery Society.—Tracts, No. 1. to XV. on Negro Slavery, of which No. XIII. solves the question, Is Negro Slavery sanctioned by Scripture?—Anti-Slavery Reporter, No. 1. to VII.—Impolicy of Slavery.—Stephen's England enslaved by her own Slave Colonies.

Jan. 16.

As it is generally understood that the subject of Negro-Slavery in the Colonies, will be re-agitated during the approaching Session of Parliament, a few suggestions upon that important topic may be acceptable.

It will not be denied, by those who may be at the pains to refer to the long and arduous controversy, relative to the Slave-trade and Slavery, which commenced about the year 1768, began in parliament in the year 1788, and terminated, in 1807, in the abolition by statute of the traffic in Slaves, that the emancipation of the Slaves and the abolition of Slavery, were, at that time, considered in the light of consecutive measures, designed to follow the abolition of the trade: nor will it be disputed that the implied and expressed reasons for not then enforcing the abolition of Slavery by parliamentary authority, were, on the one hand, a tenderness towards colonial prejudices and proprietary claims, and on the other a persuasion that the West Indians would perceive their own true interest to be in the progressive accomplishment of that which was the declared wish and intention of the parent state.

It will be important to bear in mind these premises, when we come to the inquiry what has been done since the year 1807, towards the accomplishment of this great and needful reform.

Nineteen years have passed, in the course of which a generation of negroes, in bondage, may be said to have disappeared, and another to have succeeded; so that the Colonies now contain a race of young blacks, rising into life, of all ages, from the youth of nineteen years, to the child of an hour old, *who have all been born to this wretched inheritance since it was virtually proscribed, by the British Legislature, as that which was altogether uncongenial with the laws and constitution of our country.* And what have the West Indians done to mitigate or ameliorate the system? How have they fulfilled an understood pledge to reform it: they have done positively *nothing*: and in some instances *worse than nothing*. This I venture to affirm on the authority of their own documents, now on the table of the House of Commons: And this I conceive to be the case which will shortly occupy public attention.

But while they have done nothing to remedy the evils of Slavery, they have justified the anticipations of some of its enemies, and among others of one of his Majesty's present ministers (Mr. Canning), whose sentiments are always entitled to respect; and who, in 1799, is reported to have expressed himself, in his place in parliament, as follows.

"Trust not the Masters of Slaves in what concerns legislation of Slavery. However specious their laws may appear, depend upon it they must be ineffectual in their operation. It is in the nature of things that they should be so. Let then the British House of Commons do their part themselves. LET THEM NOT DELEGATE THE TRUST OF DOING IT TO THOSE WHO CANNOT EXECUTE THAT TRUST FAIRLY. Let the evil be remedied by an assembly of freemen, by the government of a free people, and not by the Masters of Slaves. THEIR LAWS CAN NEVER REACH, COULD NEVER CURE the EVIL. There is something in the nature of absolute authority, in the relations between Master and Slave, which makes despotism in ALL cases, and under ALL circumstances, an incompetent and unsure executor, even of its own provisions in favour of the objects of its power."

T. FISHER

ST. KATHARINE DOCKS.

THE accompanying View of the proposed Commercial Docks at St. Katharine's will, we conceive, be acceptable to our Readers, (*see Plate I.*) This important work was undertaken by some of the leading Merchants, Shipowners, and Traders of London, to meet the necessity of giving additional accommodation to the great increase* of business in the Port of London; to secure a reduction in the rates and charges, (which the mercantile and shipping interests conceived were exorbitantly high at the London Docks, no other Docks conveniently situated affording the means of competition;) and to bring the Port of London nearer to a level in point of expense with the other Ports of the Empire, where Bonding is permitted, but more particularly with the principal Ports of the Continent of Europe.

The situation selected is thought to be unparalleled in point of convenience, being as near as may be to the seat of business; and as the Docks will be surrounded with walls, they will become entitled to all the Privileges of the Warehousing System, and of Legal Quays. Thus, goods lodged therein will not, upon exportation, be chargeable with the duties upon deficiencies, a most important advantage to the Merchant.

The room afforded for warehousing, bonding, and quay-room, will be nearly equal in extent to the London Docks; and from an improved construction of the Warehouses, which will be erected within a few feet of the margin of the Docks and Basin, a considerable saving will be effected in the expense of labour.

It is computed that the Docks and Basin will afford accommodation, annually, for about 1400 Merchant Ships, including private-trade Indianmen; besides craft for loading and discharging; and it appears that advantages will be afforded to Shipping from improved means of ingress and egress, which no other Docks in the United Kingdom possess, as Vessels of from 18 to 20 feet draft of water may be locked from 2 to 3 hours after high water, and small vessels and lighters at all periods of the tide.

The total cost of the site, the purchase of buildings, leases, and the various interests concerned, including compensation and expenses of carrying the Act into execution, and of constructing the works, it is estimated, will be about 1,350,000*l.*—but an outlay of 1,600,000*l.* has been provided for, so as to cover contingencies—whilst the Capital Stock of the London Dock Company amounts to upwards of 3,300,000*l.*

It must be evident therefore to the meanest capacity, that as the London Dock Company, (the management of which is charged with an expenditure of 50 per cent. upon the income,) are, under all their disadvantages, enabled to divide 4½ per cent. to the Proprietors, that the St. Katharine Dock Company will, with an equal share of business, yield a profit of full 10 per cent. a benefit equal in amount to the West India Docks, notwithstanding the profit derived by that Public Body, the proprietors have within these few days convened a meeting to increase their rates, thus proving the necessity of competition. We understand from the official returns of the Customs, that it

* From Accounts printed by order of the House of Commons, it appears that	
In 1798, previous to Docks being constructed in the Port of London, the value of Imports and Exports was	£30,290,000
In 1804, after the Docks were finished, the value increased to	55,527,000
In 1813, the value increased to	56,385,000
And in 1823, the value amounted to	56,000
Being an increase of 66½ millions, as compared with 1798.	
The number of Vessels which entered the Port in 1814, was	15,159
In 1821	18,915
Being an increase in Seven Years of 8,776 ships.	
The number of Ships moored in the River during 1804, at the West India Docks were open, was	7,323
In 1823, when five Docks and three Wet Dock Canals were open and fully employed, notwithstanding the extended accommodation	13,112
Being an increase of 6,000 ships (nearly twofold) in addition to which about 1,900 voyages by Steam-boats annually, will in future obstruct the Navigation above Greenwich.	

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appears another increase in the number of vessels which have arrived in the Port of London from foreign parts has taken place, during the last year, of upwards of 600 sail, and that the Dock Establishments on the North side of the river have as much business, if not more, than they can possibly attend to. Projects like this deserve every encouragement, and prove that the Merchants of London are willing to make an effort to prevent the Port of Liverpool, and the neighbouring Continental Ports, from still further drawing away the trade of London. Next to the St. Katharine Docks, we think the Collier Dock at the Isle of Dogs most deserving of attention, as calculated to relieve the river from an obstruction to navigation, which in course of time would otherwise prevent ships with general cargoes approaching convenient places of discharge near the Custom-house, and has indeed been serious matter of complaint for many years.

Mr. URBAN,

St. Katharine's,
Jan. 2.

THE writers of two letters in your Magazine, vol. xcv. ii. p. 391, manifest a most extraordinary portion of sensibility at the demolition of the so called *beautiful Collegiate Church* of the Hospital of St. Katharine; and exhibit much puling cant at the removal from the graves of what are by your Correspondent curiously designated the *tenantry* of the Churchyard.

Parliament having thought fit to authorize these proceedings, it is foreign to my purpose to discuss whether the Act ought to have passed or not, but as an old inhabitant of the precinct, I beg leave to offer a few observations.

Although I am obliged to change my residence under the operation of that Act, I confess I do so without regret. I have for many years, unfortunately, been compelled to witness the profligacy and vicious habits of a considerable portion of the inhabitants and casual sojourners of this and the neighbouring parish. Sinks of infamy, and abominations of almost every description, are here to be met with; and I have repeatedly heard it declared by the Officers of the Police, that persons guilty of offences in the eastern part of the Metropolis, are usually apprehended in the brothels and houses

of call for rogues and vagabonds, of which too many are to be found in this district: now ought it to omit to notice the number of *Dealers in Marine Stores* who reside in the vicinity, a species of traffic in which the tide to property is not usually enquired into. For many years a respectable female could not pass or repass certain parts of St. Katharine's, without being exposed to vulgar and indecent abuse; on that account the Brothers and Sisters of the St. Katharine's Hospital have been compelled to discontinue the occupation of the houses set apart for their residence. Seamen have been repeatedly robbed and plundered by the black-eyed nuns of St. Katharine's-lane, and instances have occurred in which sailors, after having had their hard earnings subtracted by what are technically in these parts called *Conveyancers*, have been precipitated headlong out of the windows of some of the receptacles for infamy, into the streets.

In the centre of the precinct is a public wharf, appropriated principally for the deposit of breeze and night-soil, which at times emits a dreadful effluvia, contaminating the atmosphere, and rendering the air highly deleterious. We have also a lime-kiln in the centre of the precinct. Heaps of dung, filth, and masses of corruption have been permitted to accumulate upon some of the pieces of waste ground; and such forsooth are the fields of Elysium, studded with hot-beds of vice, which your Correspondents are anxious should be preserved. The only chance, Mr. Urban, of correcting the habits of the unfortunate class of beings alluded to, is by destroying this concentration of vice and debauchery, and thus remove the inhabitants to other districts, whereby an opportunity will be afforded of bettering their condition, and improving their morals, by associating with persons who may contribute, through industry and example, to render them useful members of society.

With respect to the late Church, it is really farcical to hear it so grossly overrated, by describing it as a *beautiful Collegiate Church*, &c.

Whatever may be its age, the unhallowed trowel of an Irish bricklayer removed, within the last seven years, all its beauties from the eye, the outside of the Church having been daubed over with common mortar and plaster. The interior was always very damp, so

as to make it unhealthy; and although capable of containing between two thousand and 3000 persons, in a neighbourhood of from five thousand to 6000 population, seldom were more than from 30 to 50 persons congregated therein; in addition to which let it not be forgotten that it was not a *Parochial Church*. Whatever there was worth preserving has, under the direction of the Chapter, been removed, it being intended to replace the same in the new Church.

With respect to the graves, I have personally witnessed the delicate and scrupulous attention which has been paid to the wishes and feelings of the relatives and friends of the deceased. I have also seen the very creditable manner in which the painful operation of removal has been executed, the expense being defrayed by the Dock Company. But why is the attention of the public to be thus roused, and improper attempts made to inflame the feelings, in *this* particular instance; whilst similar proceedings, under the Bank Act, Mint Act, Commercial-road Act, London Bridge Act, Fleet-Market Act, Post-Office Act, New Street Act, &c. &c. have been allowed to take place without a voice having been raised against them? The cloven foot, Mr. Urban, is discoverable in the repeated attacks which have been made upon the New Docks; the real truth is, that they form a part of the systematic attempts which have been made by some of the London Dock Proprietors*, to obstruct the progress of a rival Establishment.

AN INHABITANT
OF ST. KATHARINE'S.

MR. URBAN, *Coventry, Jan. 12.*
YOUR own pages bear ample testimony to the extensive numismatic information of the late Rev. W. Woolstone of Adderbury. At his decease he left, in a very imperfect state, a series of papers intended to embrace a complete Survey of the Saxon Coinage upon a principle novel in its nature, and calculated to throw much new light upon the subject. The plan was ingenious, and I know was approved by some of the best informed collectors and numismatists. I have

* However this may have been the case, we think we may assert that our Correspondents have been actuated only by antiquarian zeal and taste for the Arts. EDITOR.

been requested to arrange and connect the fragments; and although I am sensible how much they stand in need of the master-hand that framed the design, and how feebly and imperfect they now express what he intended, as well as how great are the deficiencies in many portions of it, yet I have cheerfully rendered this tribute of respect to the memory of a friend I esteemed, and feel satisfied that I have also been instrumental to the pleasure and information of many of your readers.

No new matter has been added. I have chosen rather to leave the subject imperfect, than upon any occasion to introduce my own opinions; and in correcting, arranging, and giving something like an uniformity of appearance to the materials put into my hands, I have faithfully laid before your readers the sentiments and the reasoning of their author.

THOS. SHARP.

I.—KENT.

Intending to take a view of the Progress of the Saxon Coinage, commencing with the reign of Ethelbert I. and including that of Harold II. I begin with the kingdom of Kent.

In the year 598 the inhabitants of that kingdom are recorded to have embraced Christianity; but that a much earlier attempt had been made to introduce it, is, I believe, generally allowed; and there is reason to suppose that St. Augustine was not the first who attempted to rescue them from the ignorance and barbarism in which they were immersed. Certain, however, it is, that soon after 598 the kingdom of Kent was wholly converted to the Christian faith; and an ingenious author has well remarked, that most of the Skeattas appear from their symbols to have been struck in Pagan times, and consequently previous to this æra.

At present only one type of Ethelbert the First's Skeatta has been discovered, and of this but very few specimens are known.

I have observed in a remarkably fine one that has fallen under my inspection, and in an accurate engraving of another, that there is no cross upon them. If, therefore, as is certainly very probable, the Skeattas were struck previous to the acquaintance of the Kentish people with the Christian faith, this coin of Ethelbert may be supposed to have been fabricated before the arrival of St. Augustine in 596. It is true that some few of the uninscribed Skeattas have the cross, but this oc-

curs so seldom, that we ought not (in my opinion) to suppose *this* circumstance gave rise to the use of that symbol by Christian Monarchs, and indeed the invariable introduction of it in the Coins of after-times, shews that something more than fancy led to its adoption.

On the death of Ethelbert in 616, the Kentish throne was filled by his son Edbald, who remained possessed of it until 640, and was succeeded by Ercornbert, but as no Coins of either of these Kings have been discovered, I proceed to Egbert, whose Coins are of two sorts, some few having his name upon them, but for the most part are without it, that of the Mint Master only being given.

As the Skeattas without the name very much resemble those with it, and the same Minter's name usually appears on both descriptions, together with the fact of no Skeattas of the Kentish kingdom of a later period being known, there is little doubt but that both varieties belong to this Monarch. They are found with several though not remarkable differences, so that there is reason to suppose that although some attention was paid to the fabrication of the coins, the genius of the Minters was not sufficiently fertile for the invention of new types. The cross appearing in so conspicuous a place as the centre of the coin, further strengthens my belief that it was adopted in consequence of the great importance attached to that sacred symbol by the first propagators of the Christian Religion.

One very remarkable peculiarity attached to the Coins of this King bearing his name, is, that his figure is given at full length; a practice that was never again repeated until the reign of Edward the Confessor, the obverse of whose Pennies, having the martlets, exhibit him in like manner, with this difference, that Egbert appears standing, and the Confessor in a sitting posture. I would here observe that Skeattas and Pennies have never been discovered of the same King; indeed the Penny is only the Skeatta in a more *improved* and enlarged form; and this circumstance accounts for the non-appearance of both, as appertaining to the same Monarch. Skeattas of Ethelbert and Egbert of Kent, and Beorna, King of the East Angles, A.D. 749, are the only ones that are found, and as Eadberht of Kent struck pennies,

and was the predecessor of Ethelbert II. it is obvious that the Skeatta inscribed Ethelbert, must belong to the first Monarch of that name. Beorna is the last of all the Heptarchic princes of whom we have Skeattas, and of these two only are known, both preserved in the Hunterian Collection.

It is not improbable that they ceased with him, as Pennies were coined in the Mercian kingdom prior to his reign by Eadwald, and in that of the West Saxons by Athelward.

As, therefore, no Skeattas are found of a date posterior to 750, and Pennies, as I have shewn, were struck previously, it would seem that from that time they were disused, and the Penny adopted in their stead.

There are certain periods when the Coinage of the Saxons attained a much higher degree of perfection than characterized it at a subsequent time; a remarkable instance of which is visible in the Coins of Offa, and there appears to be no doubt of the fact that the Coins of the later Kentish Kings were wrought by workmen who had been previously employed by the Mercian Princes. Dudda and Werheard worked for Cuthred of Kent, and also for Coenwulf, of whom there is a Penny, reverse, a cross crosslet DIORMOD MONETA; and Baldred the last King of Kent has a similar reverse, with the same moneyer's name. The former of these Sovereigns flourished A.D. 798, the latter 807, so near as to fairly allow of a conclusion that both pieces came from the hand of the same artist.

Oba wrought also for Coenwulf and Weldred of Kent; and there is a Coin of Egbert with device and inscription similar to that of Coenwulf named above, which, as he flourished from 801 to 837, we may fairly take for granted issued from the same Diormod's Mint.

It is remarkable that there are no Kentish Coins from the time of Egbert, A.D. 664, to that of Eadberht, 749, a period of almost a century, which singular deficiency would almost lead to a conclusion that the practice of coining was laid aside, and that the previous mode, whatever it might have been, was reverted to; for on a sudden the Pennies of Eadberht appear with all the marks of advanced art, and are no doubt the fabrication of Mercian artists employed by that prince. Some of these Pennies are,

with the exception of the names of their respective owners and coiners, exactly similar to certain others of Offa's, proving incontestibly that they are the production of the same artists. I would also farther observe, that the Coins of Cuthred and Beldred have the name of their kingdom in whole or in part Latinized, which is the general and almost universal property of the Mercian specie.—It will perhaps be recollected that Eadberht's Pennies are not here noted as having the Latin gentile noun, but there can be no objection drawn from this circumstance, as the style of their device would not allow of its being made use of. The want of portrait to the money of Eadberht is to be regretted, since the style of workmanship is of a superior quality.

Of Ethelberht II. only one Penny is known, which can with any degree of probability be ascribed to him; and this I have strong reason to think is spurious. It has on its obverse the head circumscribed Ethilberht Rex; reverse, a wolf with 2 infants sucking it: the design copied, as Pegge, who first published the Coin, imagines, from a postic of the Lower Empire, copper of the smallest size. This reverse instantly awakened my suspicions, and in my deliberate opinion renders the piece highly questionable. Its first appearance was from the collection of a Mr. Lindegreen, an intimate friend of the late Mr. White, whose culpable ingenuity in the copying of ancient Saxon and English coins is unfortunately too well known: and that at times he was not backward in favouring his friends with extremely rare coins of a certain description, has been made fully apparent.

Dr. Pegge, as a learned friend of mine justly observes, was, in regard to coins, credulity itself; and Mr. White having met with this inestimable piece of Ethilberht, had only to communicate the grand discovery to him, in order to have it immediately announced to the world with all due form and circumstance, and with a laboured attempt to account for every the minutest particular and uncommon appearance of it. That the public entertained no very high opinion of the Coin is clear, from the prices at which it has been since sold; viz. at Lindegreen's sale in 1785, when with an Offa, Edward the Martyr, Eric, Edward the elder, Athelstan, Eadred,

and Eadgar, it produced only 5*l.* 5*s.*; and subsequently at Barber's in 1803, where it formed a lot, and was knocked down at 28*s.* Expunging this coin, therefore, from the genuine Saxon series, we shall be left without a single piece that can with even a shadow of probability be ascribed to the second Ethilberht of Kent, the Coins of the sole Monarch of that name being so exactly copied from those of his predecessor Ethelwulf, as to leave no doubt of the correctness of their appropriations. It may be further remarked of the fictitious Coin of Ethilberht II. that the legend of the obverse wants the whole, and even any part, of the abbreviated word LANT, which in the money of the Kentish Kings bearing the portrait is never omitted.

There are two sorts of Pennies inscribed Cuthred Rex; one with and one without the head. All those which are found with the portrait have LANT, and are therefore unquestionably the property of Cuthred of Kent.

The Cuthreds without the head have been hitherto thought to belong to the West Saxon Monarch of that name, but Dudda and Werheard appear as Minters both on the Coins of Coetwulf and Cuthred; and the type adopted by the former Minter is exactly the same in the Coins of both Kings (excepting the name), and as they were contemporaries, surely no one will be hardy enough to deny the claim of the Kentish Cuthred to the Pennies without the portrait. This affords another and an indisputable proof that the Kentish Money was under its latter princes struck by Mercian artists, and also accounts for the vast improvement apparent in their Coins in so short a period. Let me add in support of the Kentish Cuthred's claim to the Pennies without the head, that several of these have the same Mint-master's name as those with LANT on their obverse, altogether forming, I think, an irresistible mass of evidence in favour of the appropriation I have made.

Proceed we then to Beldred, the last Kentish Monarch, of whom we have Coins. His are of two kinds, with and without the portrait, and both have been discovered within these four years, being also at present extremely scarce. All that I have seen, or of which engravings have come under my inspection, have

LANT, and are executed in a style equal to those of Cuthred. As there was only one King of this name, no question can arise as to the right appropriation of these Coins; and there is nothing remarkable in them save that those with the head have the place of mintage expressed on the reverse, which is the first instance of this kind.

Mr. URBAN, Bristol, Jan. 4.

HAVING lately perused more than one account of an eccentric being well known at the far-famed University seated on the classic shores of the winding Isis, by the title of Constantine, as it would appear one of the progeny of the Demetrius dynasty of the "olden time," or by a singular stretch of the imagination, probably like the bulk of mankind, simply a descendant of Ceres, who was the *Damater* or mother of mortals, and the Isis of the Egyptians,—I have ventured to offer a few brief sketches of the life and conduct of this remarkable individual, having had, like many others, an opportunity of forming some sort of acquaintance with him during my college career, at a period when this quiet inoffensive specimen of the Romaic pugnacious breed frequented most of the halls of learning and the sciences; in his quest after victuals, and occasionally that admirable *succedaneum* to all our wants, known by the blunt name of English sixpenny and shilling pieces.

I have thus clearly demonstrated that he was a Peripatetic philosopher, though you will assert he bore pretensions to the school of the Stoics, from his fondness for porches and porticos (*stoa's*). His name included more patronymics than vulgar fame allows, and little was the risk of his identity being mistaken, when he bore the names of Chrysanthus, "golden flower," and of Constantinides (not Constantine, but son of Constantine), and of a *pappa*, or priest of the Greek Church, in addition to his more commonly received appellation of Demetriades. Query, whether his tasteful title of Golden Flower (*χρυσων άνθος*) bore any allusion to his subsequent appellation connected with the worship of Ceres or Isis? At Latopolis (now called Esneh), in Egypt, mentioned by the geographer Strabo, and of which the ruinous remains of a port and quay are still visible on the seven-mouthed Nile,

and among the hieroglyphics in relief, a zodiac and large figures of men with crocodiles heads,—the calyx of a flower above a bundle of its stems, supplies the form of a column, and its base and capital among eighteen pillars, constituting the portico of its well-preserved temple. The decorations of these broad capitals are taken from the productions of the country, such as the lotus, vine, papyrus or reed (paper reeds by the brooks, of Scripture), palm-tree in branches, leaves, and stages of its fruit. By these calyxes of the flower of the lotus, tufts, and palm-trees in bud, and branches of the vine intermixed with palm to Isis, as goddess of the earth, the children of Ham dedicated all its productions, and made it a part of the produce of their temple, as an homage of their gratitude to Isis, who presided over that grand benefaction of Nature, the entry of the Nile into their canals.

It is evident from these observations, that our philosopher's relations reflect no small credit on themselves in having preserved so striking an allusion to his two learned epithets, thereby coupling the attributes of Isis or Damater in the most appropriate manner. But without any further digression, it is to be remarked that our friend Chrysanthus Constantinides Pappa Demetriades! according to the epithets placed under an effigy of him sold in the fruit-shops of Oxford (for which piece of sacrilege, it is well known, that, having an invincible dislike to any figure whatsoever of his person, he communicated the engravers and print-sellers in the name of all the saints, Byzantine or otherwise, in the Greek Calendar), was, as has been observed, not only a walking or peripatetic philosopher, but even a stoic. At the present day it is hard to say whether he claimed alliance with the fearful Demetrius, son of Antigonus, surnamed Poliorceates, or destroyer of cities; with that grandson of Antiochus of Syria, surnamed Soter; or, waving the distinctions of Monarchs, whether he was not in some particular manner allied to a cynical philosopher, whose exalted genius could live uncorrupted by the vices of the world.

This rare genius was one of those modern Hellenians, who, like *Progne* in the fable, roamed round the palace, no longer his own, amongst his enslaved countrymen, who of late have made such vast and successful efforts

in the cause of liberty, and of resistance to the unprincipled tyranny of the Sublime Porte. This heroism of the *ἄριστος Ἀχαιὸς*, for indeed he wore half-boots, and had an old brown sur-tout to cover his scanty wardrobe, was an unfortunate Greek, brought originally from a village near Athens, or as has lately been ascertained from Lepanto (the antient Naupactus, renowned in story, vide Strabo, Ovid, Fast. and Pausanias), as many have supposed by Lord Elgin. He was thus left not unlike one of the mutilated columns or reliefs of the Parthenon, or the Arundelian marbles at Oxford, to support himself by the pretence of teaching the *men* of the University Romaic. This study, however, brought him but few scholars, most of the collegians finding the study of the antient language quite sufficient to engross their mental efforts. He had, according to his own account, studied at Leipsic, and was forced to fly from it when Buonaparte's troops took possession of the town. Strange, indeed, that he should have given umbrage to so mighty a Conqueror! When there, he said, the students used to forward his views at the University, and defray the expences of his acquirements. He seemed to prefer speaking in the Italian dialect to that of the Greek, which made him appear in the character of a foreign renegado. He generally greeted those who knew him with *πῶς ἔχεις*. I brought him for curiosity's sake to my rooms, and tried to make him drink wine; but he would not trespass beyond one glass. This was in consequence of his having been formerly made drunk by a gentleman of the same college, who invited him under pretence of learning Greek from him; he ran about the *quad*, calling out, "Oh! Mr. F—, Mr. F—, you make me drunk, you make me drunk!" He found great fault with our method of pronunciation of the ancient language, and said, wherever the acute accent appeared, the syllable should be articulated as a long one. I gave him a passage of the *Medea* of Euripides to translate, but he could make nothing of it, and only shewed he had a distant idea of what it meant. *Ἐπιβόθῃς* *ἴθι*, for instance, he said, meant "go from hence," in the aforesaid tragedy. He was fond of saying, *Εἰμι παλαιὸς ἄνθρωπος*, the *ω* pronounced short,—and that he was very poor (the cause of all the arts was poverty nevertheless,

says Theocritus), had but few scholars, and paid three halfpence a night (something more than an *oboler*) for his lodgings in St. Peter Le Bailey. He used to ask for *ζυθος* (beer); and, "Have you got any wine or tea in your rooms? When shall I come to the breakfast, &c.?" I conducted him one day to the buttery of Worc. College, when he had some *grub* given him; and then asked for some *carve* out of the kitchen. One day I flung him a sixpence from my windows in the High-street, and he then asked me if I would give him an order on any grocer for some *φυρτος Ἀραβικος*, by which he meant coffee, and explained in French what was the signification of those mysterious words.

He said to a student of Jesus once, that in the course of his travels he had the misfortune to get a touch of syphilis in *Βιστφαλία*! I saw him ascend Headington-hill one Sunday evening, and a gowmsman struck him on the back, and called him *lomboso*! Nothing could incense him more than to call him so, or as some did, the hangman at Corsica. He was highly incensed because the gowmsman had the presumption to strike an *ancient* man like him, and immediately inveighed against "that old vagabond" the Vice Can. and that old fool, as he styled him, the Mayor of Oxford. He said one day, on being asked the origin of the term *Academos* (at Athens), that *Ἀκα* was the *man*, and *δημος* was his people! One day the head of Balliol College, Dr. J—, happening to touch him with an umbrella as he passed, he became very angry, and threatened to call on all the M. A. in the University with whom he was acquainted, and to make a public speech complaining of the injury received. He was a constant attendant on the butteries of Balliol, Wadham, and other Colleges; and this practice might almost have procured him the title of Stoic, or portico hunter. One day, while in the kitchen of Wadham College, some of the members having given him a pot of beer, the old savage *cocus* (cook) of the Society took occasion to inveigh against him, and said, "What a vagrant like him pretend to teach Greek! I can teach Greek as well as he!" and quite terrified our *Ἀθηναίος*. Some of the men were waggish enough to ask him the meaning of *αἰδωία*, and he told him in plain English the signification. He would laugh when I ob-

served to him that the Greeks were slaves of *Εὐαγγ. δόξα!*

The following is a ludicrous anecdote of an entertainment given by a Jesuit to four strange characters at Oxford, viz. the old Greek Demetriades; a crazy being who called himself the head of Hertford College, long since dissolved, and was nicknamed Counsellor Bickerton, and a man grown music mad, and an Hebrew Jew.—These strange characters being thus amalgamated, became exceedingly obstreperous, and all quarrelled about their respective merits, each pretending that the other knew nothing about what he professed to discuss. The contest began between the Greek and the Jew. The gentleman who gave the entertainment then thought proper to anoint the head of Counsellor Bickerton with a quantity of grease, and then powdered it with the addition of flour, kicked him out, and shut the door*. This was the only method of ending a quarrel which lasted with great acrimony till a late hour, and it may be easily imagined what a *Babel* the commotion of four such choice spirits could create.

Let the above suffice for a sketch of the poor native of Greece at Oxford, who, as Juvenal says, like another Muse, and not fitted by nature to act the part of the Græculus in the house of a Roman patrician,—

“*Esuriens migraret in atria Clio.*”—Sat. 7. yet left behind him a thousand pounds, after living so long in penury, to be expended by the *pappas* in prayers for his soul for the next hundred years. OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 7.
SEVERAL interesting essays have appeared in your pages respecting the use and neglect of clerical vestments and hoods during the celebration of Divine Service. In a certain parish it was noticed that the Clerk appeared in his desk without his appropriate costume or habit. The following Circular soon induced the parishioners to provide him with the accustomed clothing. I request your kindness in giving it publicity. My

* What wonder too if those should claim a seat

In this right conclave of the wisest great,
Too gay for pomp, too lively for a town,
As these they laugh, unhappy Bickerton!

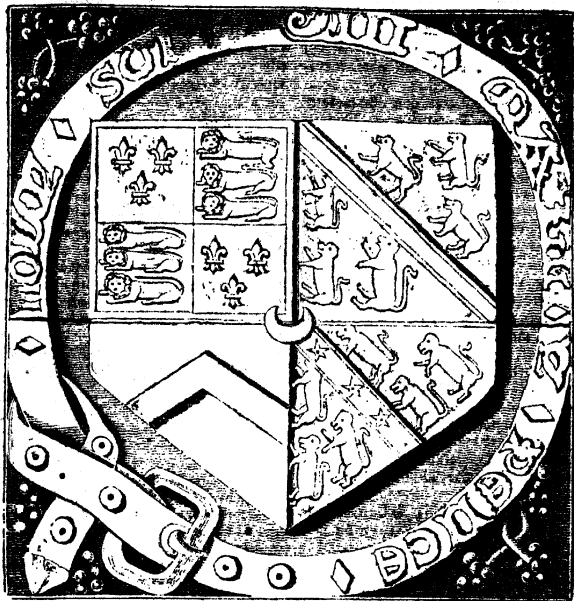
Oxford Sm.

intent is; that the arguments it contains may have some effect on those parishes which have not sufficiently thought on the subject.

“A regard for the decencies of Public Worship, according to the usage of the Church of England, has prompted a few individuals in the parish of *** to wish to see the Clerk, when he officiates in the church, clothed in the gown appropriate to his order. The Parish Clerk is an ecclesiastical officer of the highest antiquity; he has a freehold in his office, he occupies a conspicuous part in the congregation, and performs a necessary part of the Divine Service. Upon these reasons is founded the propriety of distinguishing him by a particular vestment: and the practice of doing so prevails, not only in the Metropolis, but in most of the larger and more opulent parishes throughout the kingdom. In order, therefore, that the parish of *** may not appear to be backward in this respect, an opportunity is now offered to those who may be desirous of it, to furnish, by private contributions, a Clerk's gown, the estimated expense of which amounts to —. The gown to be for the use of the officer for the time being, and not the property of the individual.”

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 12.
A CORRESPONDENT, in last vol. Part ii. p. 487, has sent you the inscription on a tablet, erected in St. Peter's Church, Thanet, to the memory of the father of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and which inscription he states to have been written by the late Dr. Parr. I will not be so presumptuous as to say positively that it was written by Mr. Fitzgerald, but as the tablet is known to have been put up at the cost of that gentleman, it is most probable that he also furnished the inscription. That Dr. Parr was not the author, I have it in my power to assert most decidedly. The inscription which he prepared, and which was intended for a monument to be set up in the Church of St. John, Margate, in which parish Mr. Sheridan died, I have seen, and it is now in the possession of a medical gentleman at Margate, at whose request Dr. Parr wrote it*. F. B.

* To whom we should be much obliged for a correct copy of it.—EDIT.



Mr. URBAN, *Horwood, near Barnstaple, Aug. 1, 1825.*

IN May, 1819, some workmen employed in forming a tan-yard on the site of the Priory called St. Magdalen in Barnstaple, laid open the foundations of many extensive walls, thick and formed of very solid masonry; the mortar cementing the stones being harder even than the stones themselves. They were covered by immense heaps of stones, slates, and rubbish, apparently thrown over them at the demolition of the buildings. Amongst the rubbish were fragments of columns, ribs of groins, paving tiles glazed with a flower de luce on them, and some stones with crosses. Two stones were very perfect, and retained, in high preservation, the Arms of which I send you an exact copy.

The whole of these foundations and rubbish had been covered, for ages, by a fine green-sward, and now being only partly uncovered, and the rubbish again thrown back, as suited the con-

venience of the workmen, it was not possible to form a correct idea either of the extent or form of these buildings.

Two skeletons were found, one was very perfect, and a man's. Near this skeleton lay a small bell, such as is tinkled in the Catholic Churches during the celebration of mass; it was of bell metal, and not in the slightest degree corroded, the clapper, being of iron, was destroyed by rust. Several coins were found, and some, as I heard, of silver; but of the latter I could not obtain a sight.

A souterrain was laid open, but whether it was an extended passage, or merely the cloaca, it neither suited the purse nor inclination of the tanner to ascertain. There is a tradition that there once existed a subterranean communication under the river Yeo, from this place, to a religious establishment at Bull Hill, near Pilton Church, where the Pope's indulgences were sold. I believe, however, there are

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few places where similar traditions do not exist. The Nuns and Friars were believed to have secured to themselves the means of frequent and secret meetings.

There is also a tradition that a stone coffin had been found here, containing the body of a man in complete armour. A Clergyman informs me he had seen it mentioned in some printed book, but does not recollect the author's name. W.

* * WE consider the arms on the Barnstaple stone to be those of Thomas Duke of Clarence, second son of King Henry the Fourth, by Mary one of the two daughters and coheirresses of Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton. We cannot, however, account for their being found at Barnstaple, or for the omission of the label over the Royal Arms, as borne by him, and we believe still to be seen on his plate in St. George's Chapel. The crescent seems to have been used instead, as a difference; but it is unusual to find the Duke's arms with that distinction.

The second coat is Bohun Earl of Hereford; and the fourth, Bohun Earl of Northampton: both were united in the above Humphry. The third coat appears to be Stafford; but we do not at present see how it was introduced into the escocheon. The Duke of Clarence was slain at the Battle of Bangy, 1422, without issue; and was buried at Canterbury. EDIT.

—♦—
MR. URBAN, Cambridge, Jan. 9.

THE Critic who attacks Sir Egerton Brydges, in a periodical of last month, says, "As to a book being only saleable through fashion and intrigue, we deny it altogether. The book which sells best, that is, which pleases the greatest number of readers, is the fashionable book."

It is not easy to fix any accurate meaning to this loose assertion. If it means any thing, it means that it is fashionable, because it pleases the greatest number of readers. But this proves nothing:—the question is, *why* does it please the greatest number of readers? Is it not, because it is fashionable? And whence comes fashion? Does it not result from caprice, or intrigue, or the despotic influence of some idol of oddity, extra-

vagance, or foolery, or vice? If *sale* is the test, then *Harriette Wilson*, or her Editor, is the greatest genius of the age. Here is a proof that either vicious anecdotes of brothels, and scandal, please the greatest number of readers; or else that books are bought for some other reason than because they *please*.

A curious anecdote of the test of merit which a large sale of a book affords, is told by Lord Orford in his "Memoirs of George the Second," vol. ii. p. 418.

"Smollett's next work," says he, "was the *History of England*, a work in which he engaged for booksellers, and finished, though four volumes 4to. in two years; yet an easy task, as being pilfered from other Histories. Accordingly it was little noticed till it came down to the present times: then, though compiled from the libels of the age, and the most paltry materials, yet being heightened by personal invectives, strong Jacobitism, and the worst representation of the Duke of Cumberland's conduct in Scotland, the sale was prodigious. Eleven thousand copies of that trash were instantly sold, while at the same time the University of Oxford ventured to print but two thousand of that inimitable work *Lord Clarendon's Life*! A reflection on the age, and to mention, yet too true to be suppressed. Smollett's work was again printed and again tasted," &c.

Though the greater part of the multitude follow the leader in books as in every thing else, it is commonly a leader of their own, and the press does but echo their cries. But whether each individual reads by his own taste, or by the taste of his leader, what does this prove? Is taste, genius, or learning, to be measured by numbers? The direct reverse is true: the distinction paid to these qualities results from their *rarity*. If the Critic had chosen to rely on a derivative taste for the mass of readers, his argument would not have been quite so absurd: for then the value of the taste would not have depended on *numbers*, but on the character of the source whence it was drawn. But this would put the Critic into a dilemma, for it would be an admission that Reviews might exercise a false influence over the public mind!

If the multitude can *like* a *bad* book, they can *dislike* a good one. And how can a Reviewer hurt his own interest by *abusing* what they dislike? I never yet heard of a human being who re-

sented a concurrence with his own opinion. If it is meant that readers will reject an opinion, because it does not agree with theirs, I admit it: but this admission will not serve the Critic's purpose. If it is meant that they will reject it, if it be false, then it implies that they are already in so advanced a state of knowledge that they do not require to be taught! E.

* * We have received a Letter from Sir Egerton Brydges, dated Paris, Jan. 11, commenting, in indignant terms, on the article alluded to by our Cambridge Correspondent. But we consider it would be highly imprudent to embark in so tempestuous a controversy.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 6.

SINCE I last addressed you on the subject of Westminster Improvements, numerous others have taken place.

The population of the parish of St. John the Evangelist having materially increased of late years, the Church became insufficient to accommodate the parishioners. The Select Vestry of the parish, anticipating that they should be under the necessity of erecting a New Church, or of repairing the present one* (the most expensive built in the reign of Queen Anne); and considering the expence that would attend the erection of a New Church and establishment, and their inadequate means of sustaining the same, resolved to adopt the latter course. Plans and specifications were accordingly made by W. Inwood, Esq. and put to competition, about the beginning of June, 1825, when Mr. James Firth, builder to his Majesty, was chosen to perform the necessary alterations.

The principal objects were to increase the accommodation for the poor, give extra-light to the body of the Church, properly to warm the same in the winter, and to admit a change of air in the summer seasons. Previous to these alterations, the Church would not contain more than 1200 persons, including about 50 free sittings; but at present accommodation is afforded for about 1800, including about 500 free sittings.

* An elevation of this Church may be seen in vol. xvii. p. 551.

These repairs I will now endeavour to describe, first examining the

EXTERIOR.

Under the north and south porticos, new square-headed door-ways have been opened to the western towers. Their uprights have but three members in the capital: in this respect differing from the uprights of the door-ways in the centre, which are capped by four mouldings; and again differing from the door to the corresponding tower on the east side, which is destitute of either capitals or plinths. In the former towers, open newel stair-cases of purbeck stone have been erected, up to the level of the floor of the gallery. Here new door-ways are also made, forming very complete entrances into the galleries, instead of the wood-wreathed stair-cases, formerly in the interior of the Church.

The towers, previously, not being appropriated to any particular purpose, except as places of security for the fire-ladders, and as containing a small bell or two, the windows were blank, but have now been opened and glazed, agreeably to the original design, the metal sashes having been preserved under the plaster.

Under each of the porticos have been erected a projecting lobby, with three pairs of windows, so placed, as to prevent the current of wind (from whatever direction) from entering the body of the Church, and annoying the congregation. This judicious precaution is seldom attended to in places of public worship. These outer lobbies are met by similar ones in the interior, which have two pair of folding-doors, covered with crimson baize, and tastefully pannelled with brass mouldings. From the ceiling is suspended a neat lamp, lighting both the outer and inner lobbies.

In order to give additional light to the body of the Church, part of the four corner windows on the lower tier (semi-circular on plane) have been opened and glazed with ground glass. The upper tier of semicircular windows has been re-glazed, the disagreeable casements removed, and small iron hoppers, with horizontal flaps, substituted, to admit a proper change of air.

At the east end the parallelogram windows, collateral with the semi-circular-headed window, have been blocked up with stone, and two addi-

tional semicircular-headed windows have been introduced on the north and south sides of the chancel, and glazed with ground and stained glass. The massy key-stones, with their accompanying skus, and the pendent guttae at the base, features which characterize the other windows in the upper tier, are, however, omitted; thus giving a lighter appearance to the architecture of this end of the Church.

The alterations, additions, and improvements in the

INTERIOR

are so conspicuous, that many parishioners can scarcely recognize their original place of worship. The pews, which were formerly of different lengths and widths, have been entirely taken down; several hundred loads of rubbish, caused by the fire which destroyed the interior of the Church about 80 years ago, removed from under the same, to admit a free circulation of air; and four double rows of air-flues built, to heat and ventilate the Church. New floor and joists were put all over the ground plan, and the pews refixed, leaving a spacious nave, and the western portion of the aisles for free sittings. All the projecting seats and bases to pilasters are cleared away, to widen the aisles.

The walls are coloured with light tea-green; the pilasters still lighter, while the capitals and entablature are stone-colour, with the exception of the frieze, which is cut off from the architrave, by being coloured with a light green also. The ground of pannels of the beautiful ceiling are coloured sky-blue; as is also the coffers of the roses, between the modillions of the cornice; but the ribs which divide the ceiling into pannels, and the large flowering boss in the centre pannel, are stone-colour. From this boss (which is superior to almost any other of the kind, being about eighteen feet in diameter, and pendent from the ceiling about five feet in the centre) was formerly suspended a brass chandelier.

There is now no entrance to the galleries from the interior of the Church; the places where they stood being converted, the one on the north-west corner to the christening-pew, and the other on the opposite angle into free sittings. The font, removed from a pew (the site of which is now

occupied by that for the Church-wardens) on the north-west corner of the nave, is railed in from the sponsors-pew.

The furnaces, to warm the Church, are erected in the crypt, according to Mr. Silvester's plan, and communicated by hot air-chambers to the flues before-mentioned, passing through neat iron ornamented gratings in the skirting round the pewing, and thereby distributing the heat regularly all over the Church. The two large cast-iron gratings, placed in the floor at the west end, convey the air to the furnaces, which, when heated, is returned again through the flues into the Church.

The moveable free seats in the *Nave* are very commodious, each of which will contain about five persons. The present arrangement of the pews, as far as the reading-desk, is the same as before, but from the reading-desk to the east end they are so arranged, that the congregation sit facing the nave. The pulpit and reading-desk, &c. have been cleaned and removed about four feet nearer the altar: the heavy sounding-board, which was supported by a Corinthian column, has been removed, and the door of the pulpit altered so as to open strait with the staircase, the balusters of which have been bronzed.

The *U. S. Room* is situated at the west-end of the Church. In it has been erected a large closet, with iron doors; and the prison-looking windows have been substituted by new ones with hopper heads, corresponding with those in the other parts of the Church. An additional door-way has been also made to this room, corresponding with the old one.

The glass screen, together with the pews at the west end of the *Aisles*, have been removed, and their places supplied by about twenty free seats, which are distinguished from the pews in the nave by a range of cast-iron bronzed honeysuckle ornaments. These are continued also upon the backs of the Rector's and Churchwardens' pews, making a very complete finish at the west end; and which, had they been continued along the whole of the wainscot, partitioning the aisles from the nave, would have tended greatly to improve the appearance of the Nave.

The alterations in the *Chancel*, or *Sacrarium*, are very conspicuous. The

two parallelogram windows on each side of the painted window, have been blocked up, and a new semicircular-headed window, with handsome architraves, ornamented with roses, introduced on each return wall. To furnish room for these windows, two beautiful mural monuments were removed to the galleries. The centre window represents Our Saviour bearing the Cross, supported on his right by St. John the Evangelist, and on his left by St. Paul. It was presented to the parish by T. Green, esq. of Millbank-row. The upper compartment has been replaced by dark clouds, with the descending dove, surrounded by glory. The Saints have received new canopies and pedestals, and in the foreground have been added a range of steps in brown glass. The beautiful architrave of this window is copied from one in the Temple of Jupiter Stator, at Rome. Its faces are variously and chastely ornamented; the first, with mullets; the second, with rich honeysuckle ornaments; and the outermost, with the egg and anchor, or Ionic ornament. Around the semicircular head, is a range of cherubin, cast from the beautifully sculptured ones on a monument in the neighbouring parish church of St. Margaret. The pediment of the altar-screen, which blocked up part of the window, has been removed, and a more modern gilt carved ornament substituted. This resembles a small pediment, open at the apex; the angles are finished by scroll-work. The tympanum is adorned with a rich honeysuckle moulding. The whole of this altar-piece, including the antæ, is now painted and grained, to imitate black, statuary, sienna, and different descriptions of marble. The Decalogue and Creed are in gold, on imitation black-vein-marble pannels, surrounded by gilt mouldings. The modillions and roses in the cornice of this recess are gilt, and in the centre of the ceiling has been placed a gilt representation of Glory, and clouds, in relief.

The *Galleries*, which formerly consisted of thirty-five pews, have now eighty, an addition accomplished by extending the same to the east wall (they having previously ended opposite the pulpit), and making four rows of pews, instead of two and three. The seats for the charity children have been

extended over the part formerly occupied by the entrances from the old staircases, increasing the accommodation considerably; and the organ-loft is made more compact. The old clock, placed in front of the organ-loft, was removed, and a new one placed in a centre pannel, tastefully surrounded by carved mouldings, in front of the western gallery. To the blank windows on the east end of the gallery walls, were removed the mural monuments from each side of the chancel; and the corresponding blanks at the west end have been broken into, to make entrances from the towers.

These alterations having been completed, the Church was opened December 18, with a sermon preached by the Very Reverend the Dean of Westminster, in support of the fund for re-building the Westminster Hospital. A sum, amounting to about forty-five pounds, was collected after the sermon.

The renovation of our Collegiate Church proceeds slowly; but the repairs are executed with such taste, as sufficiently compensates for the delay, and which must silence every objection. One buttress on the west-side of the north transept, is completely finished.

On the site of the Westminster Market, a Mews is being erected for the accommodation of Peers and Commons during the Session of Parliament. It is well known, that Lord Colchester, while Speaker of the House of Commons, greatly improved that part of the City of Westminster lying in the immediate vicinity of the Abbey Church, by removing the handsome market and streets adjacent, &c., and thus forming an opening, whereby a fine north-west view of this architectural remain was obtained. This spot of ground subsequently served as a nursery, for upwards of 200 trees: these have now been torn up by the roots, and the ground excavated for the foundation of the intended Mews. When Lord Colchester projected this improvement, he could not have anticipated such a misapplication of the spot; nor, can I believe, that any man of taste will approve of the obstruction of this beautiful view of the Abbey, by stabling; but what will be its architectural features, I know not.

Prospectuses have been issued for the erection of a handsome cast-iron Bridge, of seven arches, over the

Thames, from the Horseferry, Westminster, to Church-street, Lambeth. In these prospectuses, the projectors advance numerous plausible reasons for its erection; but upon reference to their plan, the distance saved is found to be too trifling to compensate for the

additional expence; the greatest distance being five furlongs, and that taken in a line of road seldom or ever used. I hope, however, that the bridge will be erected, as it must tend greatly to improve the south part of the City of Westminster. C.



MR. URBAN, *Liverpool, Jan. 1.*
THE improvements carrying on in this town, under the directions of our spirited Corporation, are entirely destroying every vestige of other days. Public edifices, halls, and more humble domestic habitations, vanish, and whole streets are transformed as if by magic. The absentee of a few years looks in vain for the place of his former residence; for instance, about 15 years ago I was accosted by a seaman who inquired for Frog-lane, to which I replied, there was no such place in town, as I was ignorant then that the street we stood in formerly bore that name, owing to the change it had undergone. He himself could not recognize it; for when he last beheld it, it was literally a lane, with hedges on each side, and stepping-stones to render it passable across the quagmire, which it then literally was. There were three bridges (as appears by an antient MS. in my possession), one of which had been broken down in the year 1669; at which period a law-suit was pending between the parties: John Tatlocke, plaintiff, as trustee for Caryl Lord Molyneux, at

that time Lord of the manor of Liverpool, Edward Marsh and James Whitfield, defendants.

This lane is now one of the principal thoroughfares in the heart of the town; where the hedgerows reared their heads, interspersed with a few cottages, shops of every description occupy their site.

The ancient halls, &c. of the nobility and gentry, who resided here in the sixteenth century, are levelled with the dust. The Tower, which stood at the N. W. angle of the town, was occupied by the noble family of Stanley. The Castle at the S. W. angle, by that of Molyneux Earls of Sefton. Moore Hall, to the North of the Tower, was the residence of the family of Moore, which gave name to the present Old Hall Street. At the Eastern extremity of the town stood Cross Hall, the seat of the Crosses, now Cross Hall Street. A short distance North of the Castle, on the site of the present King's Arms, Castle Street, was New Hall, belonging to the Mayhulls of Mayhull. The last remaining specimen of the post and petrel style of building in town was taken down last

year; it was occupied at the above æra by the Tarleton family, and was called the Church-style House, being situated at the N.E. corner of the church-yard of St. Nicholas. At the time of the demolition of this edifice, the last specimen of the Elizabethan style of stone, with low mullioned windows, &c. (see the Vignette, in p. 22) was also destroyed.

A more detailed account of these ancient edifices, and of the families who occupied them, may probably hereafter find a place in your work.

Yours, &c. W. J. ROBERTS.

Remarks on the Introductory Dissertation prefixed to Dow's History of Hindostan.*

IN examining the progress of society, it will be found, that as mild and fertile districts are more favourable to civilization, and unproductive ones to enterprize; so the original settlers in India made rapid advances in the one, while they lost every inducement to the other. The political history of that country affords, in consequence, a long series of successful invasions, opposed by the rulers alone, without that co-operation on the part of the people, which an eminent orator terms 'the cheap defence of nations.' Owing, also, to the facility with which traditions are preserved and multiplied among a stationary population, the Indian chronology remounts to an extravagant antiquity; nor is the determining of its coincidences with European records a satisfactory task, as the succession of monarchs is often interrupted by a new dynasty, or a reign of exaggerated length. "The only light (observes Dow) to conduct us through the obscure paths of their antiquities, we derive from an historical poem, founded on real facts, translated into the Persian language in the reign of Mahommed Akban, who died in the 1605th year of the Christian æra." From the Persian Homer, Firdusi, the identity of persons may often be inferred, and thus we shall be enabled slightly to connect the revolutions of India with the transactions of the West.

In the æra of fable, and the earliest period of history, we find four real or pretended invaders of India; Bacchus,

Hercules, Sesostris, and Semiramis, whose exploits are not only doubtful, but whose names are suspected to be merely mythological titles. It appears, that Hindostan was at an early period divided into three great monarchies, situate on the Indus, on the Ganges, and in the Peninsula, of which the second may be considered paramount†. Their history, however, presents no connection with their western neighbours, till the dissolution of the first Assyrian empire, an event attended with important consequences to central Asia, and discernible in the fortunes of every nation from Palestine to Bengal.

The monarch, whom later accounts term Sardanapalus, is called Zohak in the traditions of the East. His cruelties having exasperated the people, a revolution was effected by Fereedoon, who took the tyrant prisoner, and ascended the vacant throne. A pretext for anticipating hostilities on the Indian frontier, was afforded by a fugitive, nephew to the reigning Maharajah, or great prince, for whom he embarked in a tedious war. At its conclusion, he compelled the monarch to cede a portion of his dominions to his nephew, and acknowledge himself tributary to the Persian crown. By subsequent menaces he extorted the surrender of the provinces situate on the Indus, a territory which varied its boundaries with the fortunes of its respective masters, and which appears to have extended at one time to Sirhind, or "the borders of Hisyd," in the modern division of Delhi.

The recovery of the liberty of the Medes under Arbaces, corresponds with the Caucasian dynasty of Persia. Under Cobad, the sixth of this line, and the Deioeces of Herodotus, Rustem, the Hercules of Iran, having triumphed over the Asiatic Tartars, invested Bengal, which had eluded its subserviency during an invasion from the North. Having subdued the whole empire, he raised to the throne a new family, who removed the capital, from motives of vanity or policy, from Oude to Canoge. Among the natives, those princes are denominated Surajas, or *Children of the Moon*.

After a succession of several princes, of different families, the diadem was

* The History of Hindostan, translated from the Persian, by Alexander Dow, Esq. In 3 vols. 8vo. 1792.

† Maurice, Hist. of Hindostan, vol. iii. The first chiefly appears in the following discussion.

usurped by Keidar, a Brahmin, who paid the customary tribute to Persia, but was dispossessed by Shangal*, a native of Canoge. His Persian contemporary was Coos (the Cyaxares of Herodotus†), whose dominions had been recently overrun by Afrasiab‡, the Scythian. This circumstance seems to have encouraged a revolt on the part of Shangal, who withheld the tribute, rejected the Ambassador, and repulsed the army of Afrasiab, on the confines of Bengal. The Tartar was then on the borders of China, but took the command in person, defeated Shangal, and compelled him to take refuge among the mountains of Turat; whence, after beholding the ravages of his territory, "he came, in the character of a suppliant, to the Persian camp, with a sword and a coffin carried before him, to signify that his life was in the disposal of the king," who carried him away prisoner, leaving his son Rohata upon the throne. This prince avoided disputes with Persia, by punctually remitting the tribute, which, with the support afforded to his father, consumed a third of the revenue. His son dying without issue, the race became extinct; and during that period we hear of no transactions with Persia, but the support afforded by a *Shangal* to the Tartars against Cosru, or Cyrus, who is vaguely said by Xenophon to have made the Indus his eastern boundary§.

The sceptre was then assumed by a chief of the Raja-poot tribe, under the title of Maha-rajah. "The first act of his reign was the reduction of Guzerat, where some disturbances had happened in the time of his predecessor. He built a port in that country, where he constructed vessels, and carried on commerce with all the states of Asia. This spirit of enterprize appears to have excited the emulation of his contemporary, Darius Hystaspes, who sent a fleet down the Indus, under the command of Scylax, a Greek of Caryandra, professedly for purposes of discovery; but, according to Herodotus, he extended his dominions by con-

quest*. An assessment of the empire, made in his reign, rates the Indian provinces at six hundred talents of gold†.

His son, Isfendian, the *Xerxes* of Europeans, is said in general terms to have conquered India‡. Indian troops accompanied him in his western expedition, who are particularized as having dresses of cotton, and bows of bamboo. Its disastrous results may be traced in the revolutions of the border. Kedaraja, nephew by a sister to the former monarch, reduced the provinces on the Indus, apparently destitute of garrisons, of which he was in turn deprived by the mountaineers of Candahar. The throne was usurped by Iei-chund, his general, who paid tribute to Bemin and Darab§, the contemporary kings of Persia.

The son of Iei-chund was dispossessed by Delu, his uncle, who founded the city of Delhi. He was dethroned by Puar or Porus, whose son, of the same name, was defeated at Sirhind by Alexander the Great; and the Rajahs of the Deccan submitted to the conqueror.

Cotemporary with Puar, was Nauda, king of Magadhar, or the Gangetic provinces, who being murdered by a minister, his eight sons shared the power among themselves, to the exclusion of Chandia-gupta, their half-brother. Spurning a pension, he quitted the court for Alexander's camp; but, having offended that monarch by his freedom, he fled from his presence, and returned home, where he seated himself on the throne by the murder of his brothers. He drove the Greeks beyond the Indus, and fixed the seat of his empire at Palibothra, a central situation, which appears to have commanded the whole territory between the two rivers. Seleucus, to whom India was assessed by the partition of

* Maraja, says Dow, is said to have been cotemporary with Gustasp, the father of Darius.

† Major Rennell, however, proposes to read 360. Herod. iii. 94.

‡ Malcolm's Hist. of Persia, c. iv.

§ Darab is probably Darius Nothus, and Bemin, Artaxerxes I. That the Persian ascendancy was regained, appears from the expression used by the author of *Esther*, who says that Ahasuerus reigned from 177 to Ethiopia: by this word is apparently denominated Sirhind, which country was formerly called *Hud*. Wilford. As. Res. ix.

* Or *King of Sangala*, Wilford, As. Res.

v. 283.

† This arrangement will hardly agree with the invasion in Herodotus, but we prefer the opinion of Sir John Malcolm, who omits *Phraortes* and *Astyages*.

‡ A general name for the Asiatic Tartar.

§ Cyrop. viii.

Alexander's dominions, invaded it, but, being pressed by Antigonus, concluded a peace, which was cemented by a matrimonial alliance. Chaudra-gupta is said to have maintained a body of Greeks (*Iavanas*) in his service, and to have reigned 24 years*. His son and successor is called Varisava by the Indians, and Allitrochates by the Greeks. An embassy from Syria is the only important event in his reign.

His son, Shivaca-Séna, is probably the Sophagesimus, with whom Antiochus the Great concluded a treaty. His pacific character is implied in his name, which denotes "*he whose armies are merciful, do not ravage or plunder the country†*;" and he was early dethroned by Iona, who claimed descent from the family of Puar, and whose beneficent reign in some measure justified his forcible accession. It was, however, disturbed by the Bactrian Greeks, who carried their victorious arms farther than Alexander. Of these, Demetrius, son of Euthydemus, established himself on the throne; but his cruelties rendered him odious, and after being dethroned by some insurgent Rajahs, he disappears from history. Among the Indians, he is known by the name of Callian-chund†.

The dates which Dow has interspersed with his dissertation, are not such as to detain an inquisitive reader. One specimen may suffice: ignorant or careless of the great Assyrian revolution, he places Freedoon nearly two thousand years before the Christian era. The following sketch is probably equally open to censure; but, if it should chance to guide any student to the truth, we shall receive conviction cheerfully.

	B. C.
Revolt of Assyria, and accession of Freedoon, who reduces Western India - - - - -	750
India recovered by Rustem - - - - -	700
Invasion of Afrasiab, or the Asiatic Tartar, cir. - - - - -	630
Upper Asia reduced by Cyrus, or Cosru - - - - -	542

* Wilford, *As. Res.* ix. Chaudra-gupta is the Sandracottus of the Greeks. The situation of Palibothra is contested; Sir W. Jones, Rennell, and Gillies, place it at Patna; Robertson, at Alhallabad; Wilford, at Rajah-mahall.

† Wilford, *As. Res.* v. 286.

‡ Maurice, *Indian Antiquities*, i. 39.

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	B. C.
Commercial enterprizes of Maraja, cir. - - - - -	509
India recovered from Xerxes, cir. - - - - -	476
Again reduced - - - - -	464
Accession of Darab or Darius - - - - -	
Nothus, to the throne of Persia - - - - -	423
Accession of Puar I. cir. - - - - -	383
Puar II. (Porus) defeated by Alexander the Great - - - - -	327
Accession of Chaudra-gupta, or Sandracottus - - - - -	316
Invasion of Seleucus - - - - -	302
Death of Chaudra-gupta, and accession of Varisara - - - - -	292
Revolt of Bactria from the Seleucide - - - - -	250
Alliance of Antiochus the Great and Shivaca-Séna - - - - -	204
Dethronement of Callian-chund, cir. - - - - -	130

Of the few remaining events which connect India with the West, there is no occasion to take any notice: they have been collected by Cuvier, in his *History of the Roman Emperors*, and consist only of a few embassies. We here close our humble *tentamen*, in the hope, that it will soon be superseded. To use the words of an eminent Celtic antiquary, "we can see but indifferently here, and therefore may have erred: may others prove more fortunate*!"

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 12.

I COULD hardly have expected to find the communication of the *GENEALOGIST* in your October Number, claimed by a person upon whose deliberate declaration, that "*it is quite impossible any Review can be honest which is anonymous†*," the printer's ink is scarcely dry. My present business, however, is not to expose Sir S. E. Brydges's inconsistencies, but to defend myself from his heavy charges.

He may, perhaps, consider the mere assertion that Sir John Brownlow of Belton was descended from William Brownlow of Hamby, and Margaret Brydges, when signed by *his name*, is sufficient to convince your readers, and overwhelm me; but I own I should have been more satisfied if he had stated the particulars of that descent, and referred to some proofs in support of it. My defence is, that the plain

* *Cambridge Biography*, art. Arthur.

† Brydges's Note-book, p. 12.

and simple tale which is to put me down, the tale which Sir S. E. Brydges never yet met any one conversant with the descents of our nobility, not familiar with,—that tale which is to put my confidence to shame, and triumph over my defiance, wants one very essential quality—TRUTH. I was perfectly well aware that William Brownlow (not of Humby but) of Snaresford in Lincolnshire, married Margaret the daughter and coheir of George, sixth Lord Chandos; but I also knew that William to have been the uncle, not

the ancestor of Sir John Brownlow, father of the Ladies Ancester, Exeter, and Guilford; and that the present representative of that William Brownlow and of Margaret Brydges also (if her issue by her 2d husband Sir Thos. Skipwith be, as I believe it is, extinct) is Miss Doughty*. The genuine Pedigree of the Brownlow family is subjoined, and not having the vanity to think that any name I might sign would of itself support my assertions, I shall take care to give dates and proofs at every step.

Richard Brownlow, Chief Prothonotary of the Common Pleas. V. L. =

Grey Brydges, Lord Chandos, died 10th Aug. 1621. = Anne, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Ferdinando Earl of Derby.

Sir John Brownlow of Belton, co. Linc. Bart. created 26 July, 1641, died 24 Nov. 1679, aged 89; buried at Belton, s. p. L. N. M. I. Will proved 28 June 1680.

Sir William Brownlow of Humby, co. Lincoln; created a Baronet 27 July, 1641; 70 years old 1666. V. L. Died 1667 or 8. Will proved 16 June, 1668.

Eliz. dau. & coh. of William Duncombe. V. L.

George Brydges, Lord Chandos, one year and one day old at his father's death; mar. at Totteridge, co. Herts, 14 Dec. 1687. = Susanna, daughter of Henry Montague Earl of Manchester.

Sir Richard Brownlow, of Humby, Bart. son and heir. V. L. Died 3 July, 1668, aged 40. M. I. Born 1698.

Elizabeth, d. of Sir Erasmus de la Fountaine, 1666. V. L. = William Brownlow, of Snaresford, co. Linc.: appointed executor to the will of his uncle Sir John, but died before him intestate; and administration was granted Apr. 1675, to "the hon^{ble} Lady Margaret Brownlow, his wid."

Margaret, daughter of Geo. Brydges Lord Chandos. 2d wife; mar. set. with W. B. dated 27 Apr. 1674, & recited in a deed to which she & her 2d husband Sir Thomas Skipwith, 1690. L. N. = Sir Thos. Skipwith, of Metheringham, co. Linc. Bt. Died at Bath, 1710. L. N.

Sir John Brownlow of Belton and Humby, Bt. son and heir, born about 1660, died at Bath, 16 July, 1697, aged 88; buried at Belton. M. I. Will proved 2 Sept. 1797.

Alice, dau. of Richard Sherard of Lope-thorpe, co. Leic. Esq. M. I. = Sir William Brownlow, Bart. succeeded his brother. Died 1698.

Elizabeth, only child and heiress of William B. Brydges, mar. Philip Doughty of Westminster, Esq.

Sir George Brydges Skipwith, Bart. only son, died 1756, s. p.

Lucy, died unmarried, 1763.

Jane Duchess of Ancester. = Alice Lady Guildford. = Elizabeth Countess of Exeter.

Sir John Brownlow, created Visc. Tyrconnel; died s. p. = Anne, mar. Sir Richard Cust.

The above Pedigree has been compiled from the original Visitation of Lincolnshire, in 1666; from the pedigrees of Brownlow, Skipwith, and Sherard, in a MS collection of pedigrees of Barons collected by Peter Le Neve, Norroy King of Arms, who refers to the deed of 1690 between Margaret Brydges and her 2d husband Sir Thomas Skipwith, in both the

Brownlow and Skipwith pedigrees, in such a way as to leave no reasonable doubt of his having himself seen it; and who says in the Skipwith pedigree, "this account I had from old Sir Thomas S. himself;"—from Monumental Inscriptions of the Brownlows in Belton Church, printed in Turnor's *History of Grantham*, and from the several wills referred to in it.

* William Brownlow had by Margaret Brydges an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married Philip Doughty, of Westminster, esq. and whose great grand-daughter and heir the present Miss Doughty is.

The Visitation, Le Neve's Pedigrees, and the Monumental Inscriptions are cited in proof of the several facts they establish, by the capital letters V. L. (Visitation of Lincoln), L. N. (Le Neve), and M. I. (Mon. Inscr.)

Further, Mr. Urban, I assert, and with entire confidence of being able satisfactorily to prove, that Sir S. E. Brydges' statement of the Brownlow descent is not only *erroneous* but *impossible*; and that if he had not been quite as careless as he charges me with being, he ought to have known its impossibility. My proof will be taken from no recondite MSS. but two printed books only. One of them edited by Sir S. E. Brydges himself; the other a work completely within his reach, and which it is hardly possible to conceive so celebrated an Antiquary and Topographer can have avoided reading, particularly if he felt any interest respecting the Brownlow family,—Turnor's History of Grantham, which includes an account of the parish of Belton, where that family was seated, and a pedigree of the family itself.

In Sir S. E. Brydges's edition of Collins's Peerage, it is stated that George Lord Chandos was one year and one day old on the 10th of August, 1621 (vol. VI. pp. 724, 725), and that he married Susanna, daughter of Henry Montagu, Earl of Manchester, 14th Dec. 1637 (vol. II. p. 57).

From Monumental Inscriptions, published in Turnor's Grantham, I learn that Sir John Brownlow (father of the Duchess of Ancaster, &c.) died 16 July, 1697, in the 38th year of his age, and that consequently he was born in 1659 or 1660; and that Sir John's father, Sir Richard Brownlow, died 3d July, 1668, aged 40 years, and was consequently born in 1628. Sir S. E. Brydges having avoided all particulars of the descent of Brownlow between William and Sir John, and merely said, "from whom descended," it is rather difficult to grapple with his general assertion; but I will take his words in the narrowest sense in which they can be construed, viz. that Sir John was grandson, and Sir Richard son of William Brownlow and Margaret Brydges. Now it is shewn above that Lord Chandos, Margaret's father, was born in 1620, and married in 1637, and that Sir Richard Brown-

low, who, according to Sir S. E. Brydges's account, must have been his grandson, was born in 1628, viz. when his maternal grandfather was just 8 years old, and 9 years before his said maternal grandfather was married. Sir S. E. Brydges may perhaps say he had forgotten or did not advert to these dates; but I venture to tell him that a GENEALOGIST must assiduously ascertain and compare dates, unless he wishes his name in reality to be an index of incapacity and ignorance.

When I first read the GENEALOGIST's attack in your October Magazine, I suspected the error he had fallen into; and had his manner been somewhat less assuming, would at once have set him right. I was not a little astonished to find the blunder owned by one who has the reputation of having studied so minutely the history of the house of Chandos; and yet on reflection, why should it have surprised me? it is not the *first* nor the *greatest* mistake he has made in the genealogy of the noble family whose namesake he is. In this instance, however, I fear he is not only in error himself, but the original cause of error in others; at least the earliest trace I have yet been able to discover of the *simple tale*, is a note in his own edition of Collins (vol. VI. p. 726), which is not to be found in any of the earlier copies of that work*.

I have now done with the matter of Sir S. E. Brydges's Letter, but have still a few words to say upon the style of it. I cannot help thinking that his mysterious allusions to a private knowledge of my name and vocation; and his laboured disclaimer of a personality, which but for that very dis-

* Since writing the above I have been directed to Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, edition 1754, which contains a statement of the descent of Sir John Brownlow from Margaret Brydges. But it does not make the case any better for Sir S. E. Brydges, inasmuch as it sets forth at length the very monumental inscription to the memory of Sir Richard Brownlow, which, compared with the ascertained dates in the Chandos Pedigree, renders the account impossible. And I am inclined to doubt whether Sir S. E. Brydges can have derived his error from this source, inasmuch as Sir S. E. Brydges calls Margaret Brydges's husband William Brownlow, esq.; and Lodge states expressly, though falsely, that she was wife of Sir William Brownlow, bart.

claimer no one would ever have suspected, is all in very bad taste. The errors of every published work are indisputably open to public criticism, and had mine (and I am aware they are, and from the very nature of the work must inevitably be, numerous) been pointed out with truth, charity, and temper, my only feeling would have been thankfulness: but when publicly accused of partiality, ignorance, and carelessness, I repelled the charge, though it came but from an anonymous GENEALOGIST; and now that I know my accuser, even under the imposing signature of "Sir S. E. BRYDGES," I do not retract a word; but again advise him to be more sure of his own assertions before he censures others. His future criticisms I neither solicit nor deprecate; if they are like his past, I shall have little to fear from them.

THE EDITOR OF DEBRETT'S
PEERAGE.

P. S. Your other Correspondents, the RAJAH, and L. N. S. are of course answered in the above Letter: but to them I have to present my thanks for offering me what no doubt they considered correct information. To the RAJAH I have to add, that I am not aware of any descendants from the 7th Lord Chandos. Sir S. E. Brydges says in his Edition of Collins's Peerage, that his third daughter Rebecca married Thomas Pride, and had a daughter Elizabeth married to Thomas Sherwin: In this instance I believe his statement (which is taken from Sandford's Genealogical History of the Kings of England) may be relied on. Whether Sherwin had any issue I have never ascertained.

MR. URBAN, Paris, Jan. 19.

IN my communication to you, which forms the first article of your Magazine for December, regarding the birth of the PRINCESS MARY TUDOR, speaking of George 3d Earl of Guildford as *parent* of the present Marchioness of Bute, the word "mother" is by a slip of the pen used for father—an error which will give great delight to word-catchers.

I take the opportunity, while others are so minute in pointing out the descendance of the royal blood from the latest branch of English Sovereigns, to point out how fallen among

subjects, not to omit my own direct pretension.

The Honourable Thomas Egerton of Tatton Park, in Cheshire, was 3d son of John, 2d Earl of Bridgewater, descendant and coheir of Lady Eleanor Brandon, daughter and coheir of the Princess Mary Tudor. The baptism of this Thomas is recorded in Malcolm's "*Londinium Redivivum*." After I had printed the article *Bridgewater*, in vol. iii. of *Collins's Peerage*, 1812, I discovered in a memorandum-book of his widow the date of his death, viz. October 29th, 1685. Mr. *Clutterbuck* has since noticed that he was buried in the family vault at Little Gadsden, co. Herts. His widow, Hesther, daughter of Sir John Busby, died in Stratton-street, Piccadilly, October 7, 1724.

His younger son, William Egerton, I.L.D. was Prebendary of Canterbury, and Rector of Penshurst in Kent, born July 6, 1682, died Feb. 1738, æt. 56, and was buried at Penshurst. See his epitaph in *Thorpe's Registrum Inoffense*. His widow, Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Head, Bart. was buried there in 1778.

Jemima Egerton, his daughter and coheir, was born at Penshurst in Sept. 1728, and married in March 1747, Edward Brydges, Esq. of Wootton, in Kent. She died his widow in Dec. 1809, æt. 82, at her house in the Precincts, Canterbury, leaving Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. her surviving son and heir, then aged 47, and John-William-Head Brydges, a younger son, now M.P. for Coleraine.

Yours, &c. S. E. BRYDGES.

VIEW OF CUVIER'S HISTORICAL
ARGUMENT.

AMONG the different ways in which humanity presumes to measure the truth of Omnipotence, the assertions of modern geologists are not the least astonishing. Of these, Mr. Brydone's hypothesis, framed on the investigations of the Canon Recupero, maintains the highest pretensions, but has been satisfactorily refuted, by arguments deduced from itself, by Mr. Gisborne, in his *Survey of Christianity, and Testimony of Natural Theology*.

As, however, the antiquity to which many nations lay claim, is totally at

variance with the received chronology, new fields have been opened for discussion. M. Cuvier (whose name is known throughout the literary world) has accordingly, in a separate chapter of his geological work, examined these claims, and shewn, that to no country whatever can a date be allowed reaching beyond the Deluge*. His arguments are so ingenious, and at the same time so novel, that we cannot present our readers with better principles for historical investigation, than a short summary of this remarkable Chapter†.

I. "The chronology of none of the Western nations can be traced in a continuous line farther back than three thousand years. . . . the North of Europe has no authentic record till after its conversion to Christianity; the History of Spain, of Gaul, of England‡, commences only with the Romans; that of Northern Italy is, at the present day, almost unknown."

Greece only received the art of writing fifteen or sixteen centuries before Christ, and its history is for a long time after fabulous. Of Western Asia, we have only a few contradictory extracts.

When the earliest historians speak of ancient events, wherever occurring, they cite nothing but traditions; nor was it till a long time after, that pretended extracts were given from the Egyptian, Phœnician, and Babylonish annals. Berosus, Jerome of Cœndia, and Manetho, flourished only in the third century before Christ, and Sanchoniatho was not heard of till a century later. On the other hand, "the Jews are the only people with whom we find annals written in prose, before the time of Cyrus." The Pentateuch has existed in that form at least since the schism of Jeroboam; for it was received as authentic and obligatory, both by Judeans and Samaritans, which circumstance gives it an antiquity of at least two thousand years§.

* Blayney's Chronology places this event B.C. 2549. MM. Vanderburch and Veimars, in their *Histoire du Monde*, B.C. 3404.

† It may be necessary to premise, that our citations are from the translation by Professor Jamieson.

‡ This is not true of the Welsh historical record, called the *Triads*, but they cannot be placed, as a composition, higher than the twelfth century.

§ See this argument treated at length in *Green's Lectures on the Pentateuch*.

The poetical traditions of the Greeks, far from contradicting, actually corroborate the Hebrew testimonies. About the time of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, other colonies issued from the same country, "to carry into Greece a religion less pure, at least in its external appearance, whatever besides might have been the secret doctrines, which it reserved for the initiated;" while others introduced writing and commerce from Phœnicia. According to the calculations of Archbishop Usher, Cœrops came from Egypt to Athens about 1556 B.C.; Deucalion settled on Mount-Parnassus, about 1548; Danaus came to Argos about 1435; Dardanus established himself in the Hellespont about 1449, —all nearly contemporary with Moses, who migrated in 1491. Nor are genealogies to be trusted, for when we learn those of the Tartars and Arabs, and the Monkish inventions, "we readily comprehend that the Greek writers have done for the early periods of their nation, what has been done for all the others in times when criticism had not been used to throw more light upon history."

As for Deucalion, his Deluge is evidently nothing but a tradition of the universal one, ascribed to his epoch by the Helladians, because he was the founder of their nation*. Pindar (vol. ix.) mentions him first of Greek writers, as landing in Parnassus, building the city of Protogenes, and forming a new race of men from stones. We leave to some modern Pezron to determine what hidden allusion is contained in the word *λαος*.

II. Those who contend for the remote antiquity of nations, depend on the Indians, Chaldeans, and Egyptians,—three nations who were probably the first civilized; each of these possessed an hereditary caste, to which the care of religion, laws, and sciences, was exclusively delivered, and which reserved to itself the inspection of the sacred books, or alleged revelation from the Divinity. Of these, the Indian books alone are extant, but nothing historical can be learnt from them; the Brahmins "even pretend, that their religion prohibits them from recording the events of the present

* The French writers, mentioned in a former note, place Deucalion in the age of the captivity of the Hebrews in Egypt.

time, the age of misfortune." And, it may be added, in a nation divided into castes, acts which contribute to luxury and magnificence, would be principally encouraged; "but history, which informs men of their mutual relations, would be regarded by them with dread."

In Egypt, the Priests of Sais informed Solon (who visited them about 550 years B.C.), that Athens and Sais had been built by Minerva; the former about 9000, the latter about 8000 years before. A century after (about 450 B.C.) the Priests of Sais gave a different account to Herodotus, of Menes, the first King, who built Memphis, and embanked the Nile; and of three hundred and thirty other Kings anterior to Mæris, who flourished 900 years before this account was communicated, or 1350 years B.C. After hearing the legend of Sesostris, whose traditionary conquests extended as far as Colchis, in Asia, "Herodotus thought that he discovered relations of figure and colour between the Colchians and Egyptians; but it is much more probable (observes M. Cuvier) that these dark-coloured Colchians, of which he speaks, were an Indian colony, attracted by the commerce anciently established between India and Europe, by the Osus, the Caspian Sea, and the Phasis." In fact, the learned modern is disposed to question whether Sesostris ever had existence. The following observation we give, in his own words:—"It is only from Sethos, that Herodotus commences that part of his history, which is somewhat rational, and it is worthy of remark, that this part begins with an event, which agrees well with the annals of the Jews, the destruction of the army of the King of Assyria, Sennacherib; and this agreement continues under Necho, and under Hophra or Apries."

At the distance of two centuries after Herodotus (about 260 B.C.) Ptolemy Philadelphus, a Prince of foreign extraction, was desirous of becoming acquainted with Egyptian history: Manethon, a priest, undertook accordingly to compile one, not from archives or registers, but from the sacred volumes; and, as might be expected, the narrative is totally irreconcilable with what had been delivered before.

About 60 B.C. in the reign of Ptolemy Auletes, Diodorus the Sici-

lian visited Egypt: his account differs altogether from those of his predecessors. Sesostris had formerly been styled the great conqueror; his successes were now attributed to Osymandias, and when Germanicus was at Thebes, A.D. 18, they had been transferred to Rhampses. The natural inference is, that the Egyptian priests had no history, properly speaking; and, that, unlike the Hindoos, they had no connected fables, but such interpretations as they gave of the hieroglyphics. A list of the sacred books of Hermes is preserved by Clemens, and not one of them appears to be of an historical nature.

III. "The whole ancient mythology of the Brahmins is connected with the plains or course of the Ganges, and it was evidently there that they had their first settlements. The descriptions of the ancient Chaldaean monuments have a strong resemblance to those of the Indians and Egyptians; but these monuments are not so well preserved, because they were all constructed of bricks dried in the sun."

IV. Neither Moses nor Homer mention as yet a great empire in Upper Asia. Herodotus assigns to the supremacy of the Assyrians, a duration of only five hundred and twenty years, originating about eight hundred before his time (i. 95.) He had not learnt at Babylon the name of Ninus, as King of Assyria, and only mentions him as father of Agron, the first Lydian Sovereign of the Heracleid family, though he makes him the son of Belus (ibid. c. 7.) Hellanicus, his contemporary, attributes Babylon to Chaldeus, the fourteenth in succession from Ninus. Ctesias allows conquests in the West, incompatible with Jewish history, to Ninus and Semiramis: while Berosus* transfers the reputation of them to Nabuchodonosor, in the time of Alexander.—Great works, bearing the name of Semiramis, are mentioned in the more remote provinces, and those of Sesostris, in Asia Minor: as at the present day, in Persia, ancient monuments bear the name of Rustem, in Egypt of Joseph, and of Solomon in Arabia. This, observes M. Cuvier, is the effect of ignorance;—"the peasants of our own country give the name of Cæsar's camp to all the ancient Roman entrenchments."

V. The Chinese have few memo-

* *Diod. Sic. b. ii.*

rials in common with their western neighbours, and their physiognomy at first appears to support any partial hypothesis.—The most ancient of their books, the *Chou-king*, is said to have been compiled by Confucius, about two thousand two hundred and fifty years since, from fragments of more ancient works. Two hundred years after, a general persecution of literature took place, under the Emperor Chi-hoangti, when the books were destroyed; but a portion was preserved, in which the national history commences with an Emperor named Yao, "whom it represents as occupied in removing the waters, which, having risen to the skies, still bathed the feet of the highest mountains, covered the less elevated hills, and rendered the plains impassable." According to some accounts, this monarch reigned four thousand one hundred and fifty-eight years before the present time; according to others, only three thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight.

We have gone through M. Cuvier's argument with great pleasure to ourselves, and recommend our readers to peruse diligently his entire work. The following extract from the French Historical Summary, cited in the notes, will give them a concise view of the extravagancies which our Author has successfully examined:—

"Tous les peuples s'accordent à donner une origine au globe terrestre. Les Brahmines font remonter la création du monde à trois millions d'années avant l'ère vulgaire. Selon leurs livres sacrés, traduits par la société Anglaise du Bengall, l'Inde fut gouvernée par Brahma, et successivement par six menous ou émanations incarnées, jusqu'au déluge universel. Neuf mille ans après cette inondation, commence le règne du septième menou, qu'ils nomment l'âge d'or. Les Japonais font sortir le monde du chaos à la voix de Tensio-daï-Isin, leur premier daïri: ce fut deux millions d'années avant l'ère vulgaire. Les Chinois ont été gouvernés, selon leurs annales, pendant plusieurs millions d'années, depuis Poun-kou, qui fut le premier homme. Les Tartares Mogols ont des traditions encore plus anciennes. Les Mages, les Soudians, comptent également de nombreux siècles antérieurs à l'ère vulgaire. De leur côté, les savans émettent l'opinion que l'Inde a été le berceau des hommes, et lui assignent une prodigieuse durée. Les géologues démontrent, par l'examen des couches successives qui constituent le globe, qu'il a fallu cinquante mille ans environ pour la formation successive des croûtes de la terre,

à la retraite des eaux. Les astronomes, à la vue des zodiaques Chaldéens et Egyptiens, ont poussé plus loin leurs conjectures. En général, la science donne aux premières races une haute antiquité; les anciens parlaient de déluges antérieurs à celui de Noé; et leurs traditions choquent toutes celles des Hébreux, qui s'étaient formé de l'univers une idée conforme à leurs mœurs et à leurs connaissances. Le Christianisme admet les croyances Hébraïques; et la première ligue de la Bible doit être pour nous la première année du monde."

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 20.

AS you are usually foremost among the advocates for our national architecture, I wish ere now you had given your powerful aid to the protectors of St. Saviour's Church, who are struggling with a host of adversaries for the restitution of that noble edifice, whose destruction, or what is scarcely less deplorable, whose alteration, both as to the integrity of its venerable architecture, and the arrangement of its interior, has been boldly and mischievously suggested by some busy members of the Vestry. In the absence of a more competent advocate, I step forward to support the cause of antiquity against its enemies, who, under shelter of the precedent just established at St. Katharine's, are eagerly intent on overthrowing the system of good taste, on which Mr. George Gwilt has proceeded, in the late repairs of the suburban Minster.

Let the writer, however, premise that he is totally unconnected with either party, and not an inhabitant of the parish; it is to him a matter of indifference on which side caprice settles the controversy, so that the Church, I mean the fabric of St. Saviour's Church, does not suffer by the contest. But this is more than can be expected, and it is the fear of what may happen to the beautiful edifice,—a fear which has been too well founded in other instances, that has led to the present notice of the subject at issue. The restored Choir either proves the accuracy of the taste and judgment exercised by the Committee, or justifies the late opposition which has suspended the course of improvements, and may at length render that beautiful part of the Church, on which many thousands have been expended, no longer

necessary for the performance of religious services.

Let us examine its architecture, and then see how far the new work has been made to correspond. The Church was nearly re-edified in the reign of Henry III. but the remains of an earlier, different, and more enriched style are observable in the nave; these, however, we shall pass over, and notice that the exquisite design which now characterizes the building, and which (I write from memoranda taken long previously to the repairs) is more perfect in the Eastern than in the Western half, is remarkable for its simplicity, I mean the absence of sculptured ornaments, which could have imparted neither grace to the proportions, nor beauty to the general design of an edifice already perfect in these respects.

To secure the walls, which had exhibited signs of decay from some defect in their foundations, the large and graceful flying buttresses were added to the exterior in the latter part of the 15th century; and at the same time the altar was adorned, and its wall strengthened with a lofty and magnificent screen. These precautions saved the fabric from sudden ruin, but its gradual decay was irresistible, and the scrupulous accuracy with which the dilapidated arches and windows have been restored, merits the highest praise; and in the new features rendered necessary, since the hand of time had scarcely left a trace of the original design, the architect (Mr. Gwilt) has evinced his anxiety to imitate as closely as possible the model left him in the existing buildings. A severe critic would wish that some of the decorations had been spared, but the closest scrutiny will not detect the slightest discordance in their style.

The spacious and once handsome Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen is removed, and the South side of the choir, which latterly it disfigured, has resumed its ancient appearance. But the Lady Chapel, or to use its modern designation, the Spiritual Court, is coeval with the Church, and its most interesting appendage; and there can be no doubt that the architect already alluded to would restore the lost beauties of its exterior, and render it a very interesting ornament to the new street. Over its four uniform gables, covering triple lancet windows, whose exquisite

forms may still be traced amid the injuries of time and injudicious repairs, would rise in bold and graceful proportions the broad gable of the choir, flanked with turrets, and surmounted by a cross; and beyond this the majestic tower with its lofty and elegant pinnacles, presenting a groupe of architecture uncommonly grand and imposing. This would be the result of prosecuting the repairs as they have been commenced; and let us hope that nothing will interfere with an improvement designed to ennoble the Church, and reflect honour on the parishioners. Circumstances combine to render this object practicable; the neglect of ages may now be atoned for; but the opportunity once lost can never be regained.

Such being the case, I have heard with unfeigned regret that the repairs of the Choir are suspended, after ten thousand pounds have been expended on them, while the Committee deliberate on the expediency of rebuilding the Nave; and making it henceforward the place for the performance of Divine Service, the former structure being retained merely as a receptacle for the dead and their monuments. This at least proves that the original plan has not been abandoned on the score of expence: I wish it proved no more;—but not to dwell on the unpleasant reflections which arise in contemplating such an alteration, I will observe, that the walls and arches of the nave are mostly substantial and repairable, and that any enlargement of its dimensions would destroy the unity of the entire fabric. However, plans for such a project have been demanded, and several young architects have striven for the prize of 100. guineas, the sum offered for the design best calculated to answer the scheme; and Mr. Gwilt, jun. was the successful candidate.

It can excite no surprise in this age of intemperate speculation, that a proposal of this kind should meet with serious encouragement. The Choir and Transepts furnish sufficient room for the congregation, and any complaint of inconvenience in other respects would now be idle. Why, then, in a Church so well calculated to accommodate a large congregation, is it wished to crowd more than 2000 persons into a given space, in imitation of the designers of modern Churches? Why elevate more than half the con-

gregation in cumbrous galleries, when the choir affords ample room for them on the floor? And if this be a necessary arrangement, why destroy a durable and elegant fabric, on which antiquity has conferred a charm not to be supplied by the ingenuity of contemporary architects? Surely repair would answer the purpose of these sturdy innovators. But I suspect that the desire of something new, something totally different from the sober and judicious plans already adopted, has more weight in the councils of these schemers than either taste or judgment. It, however, remains to be seen, whether this magnificent Church is to be restored to its former beauty, under its present able manager, or resigned to the caprice of men in no respect qualified for the important undertaking.

I shall conclude for the present with an extract from Dr. Whitaker's "History of Richmondshire." This able Antiquary, speaking generally of the Churches, says:

"Let us be grateful for such works,—the ornaments and the pride of our country,—to that Church which, however great may be its defects, or rather its superfluities, neither grudged expence, nor toil, nor privations, in providing these durable and magnificent buildings, which eventually, and in too many instances, have fallen into hands little sensible of their value or their beauty. Nay, we are bound to gratitude on another account. An ancient Church was a benefaction which exonerated a parish from expence for ages; a modern one entails dilapidation and decay, parochial squabbles, and extorted contributions from every successive generation, to the unspeakable injury of religion itself. Sincerely do I hope that as many generations of our posterity may see and admire the Churches of Richmondshire as those of their forefathers have done. Only leave them to themselves, and time will continue to prove that the skilful and conscientious builders have secured the event."

Yours, &c.

A. C. W.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 21.

I TRUST to your impartiality and known attachment to the real interests of the Established Church for the insertion of a few remarks on a recent regulation which is peculiarly oppressive to some of the poorer Clergy.

There are in most dioceses a considerable number of small livings in which the incumbents for time immemorial have been required to perform

Divine Service only once a fortnight, and in some three times in the month. The parishes thus circumstanced being for the most part so situated, that the parishioners could if so disposed attend Divine Service the other Sundays at a neighbouring church. The small value of such vicarage or perpetual curacy, and the proximity of other churches, having in all probability been the cause of such arrangement.

Now by a recent regulation, an official call has been made on those of the poorer Clergy circumstanced as above stated, requiring them henceforward to perform Divine Service every Sunday, without any reference to the value of the preferment, the locality of the parish, or the age and circumstances of the incumbent.

Of the importance of the due observance of the Sabbath, and of a regular and suitable performance of Divine Service, the writer is as sensible as any noble Lord, whether lay or clerical. But it appears somewhat strange that those in high stations, who, while they abound in the good things of this world, and are so notoriously ever on the watch for advancement, should be so entirely forgetful of the real situation of those to whom they thus imperiously dictate. Had the prime movers of the measure had any right feeling on the subject, or the real interests of the Church at heart, they would first have devised some measure for the relief of the poorer Clergy in proportion to the additional duty they sought to impose on them. And they are the more inexcusable for not having done this, since an obvious, rational, and equitable mode of remuneration, could not but have presented itself to every impartial, considerate mind; viz. that in all such cases the impropiator, whether lay or clerical, should by some new enactment be called upon to pay to the poor incumbent such annual stipend for the extra duty as the Bishops under the existing regulations are authorized to require for Curates.

The order, without such proportionate compensation, is a mere act of tyranny and oppression. To such a principle of compensation the authors of the measure felt indisposed, because they would have power and influence to contend with, and because it might require from them the sacrifice of a few

pounds a year out of their thousands;—while from the poorer Clergy there was no effectual opposition to be apprehended; especially as the measure, *prima facie*, was likely to have the popular cry in its favour; therefore the work of reformation was *piously* begun without delay.

A volume might be written on the manner in which Church Preferment is continually disposed of; it seems to be looked upon even by official patrons as private property,—family interest and connexion being the chief objects of consideration in the disposal of it,—individual merit, and the real interests of the Church, mere secondary objects. But I will add no more for the present.

Trusting that others of my brethren similarly circumstanced will assist in bringing this matter fairly before the public, who will duly appreciate it, I will subscribe myself, Mr. Urban,

Your much obliged reader,

A POOR INCUMBENT.

P. S. Let no interested Impropiator presume to dispute the equity of the proposed remuneration to the poorer Clergy, for what can be more inequitable and unjust, *foro conscientie*, than that the Clerical labourer should have all the heat and burden of the day to support, and the exercise of daily beneficence to maintain, out of an income, in most cases, only one fourth of the impropiator's, who is subjected to none of these claims, but who in many cases, by the abuse of his rights, excites injurious prejudices against the Church.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 21.

I BEG leave to point out, through the means of your valuable Magazine, an error, which Mr. James Elmes has fallen into relative to the survivors of the family of Sir Christopher Wren. In the introduction to his *Life of Sir C. Wren*, p. 10, he says, "Of Sir Christopher's lineal living descendants, 'are Miss Wren, the daughter of his grandson Stephen, who has a sister residing at Bristol Hotwells; and a *cousin's son*, Christopher Wren, esq. of Wroxhall Abbey in Warwickshire, formerly a seat of our Architect's, and where his only son Christopher lies buried."—Now it so happens that the *lineal* descendants of Sir Christopher Wren, of the elder branch, be-

sides the above gentleman, Christopher (Roberts) Wren, esq. the present possessor of the family seat of Wroxhall Abbey, and who has issue living, are, a brother of his father (the Rev. Philip Wren, Vicar of Tanworth), also a sister of his father's, relict of the late James West of Alscot in Warwickshire, and a first cousin (Christopher Wren) residing at Perry Bar in Staffordshire. Nor was Christopher, above mentioned, the only son of Sir C. Wren, as he left a son William by his second marriage with Jane, daughter of Lord Fitzwilliam, but who died unmarried.

The ladies alluded to by Mr. Elmes are daughters of Stephen Wren, who was born 1724, and who was a much younger son of Christopher (Sir Christopher's eldest son), by his second marriage with the relict of Sir Roger Burgoyne; from which Sir Roger the estate and manor of Wroxhall were purchased by Sir Christopher in 1713, and settled on the issue of his eldest son's first marriage with Mary, daughter of Philip Musard, esq. and which issue Christopher, the eldest and only son of that marriage, born 1711 (and elder half-brother of Stephen), was grandfather of the present representative of the family, Christopher Roberts Wren, esq. The ancestors of the family were, however, settled in Warwickshire early in the sixteenth century, as appeared by the inscription on a monument in Withibrook Church, copied by Sir W. Dugdale in his *Antiquities of that County*.

A CONSTANT READER.

Observations on Mr. Carrington's Translation in Verse of the Plutus of Aristophanes, conveyed in the literary History of an old Wykhamist.

Mr. URBAN, *New College, Jan. 14.*

BEING an old Wykhamist, and at an early age devoted to idleness, by the enjoyment of a New College Fellowship, my life has been spent in a lazy literary retirement, sauntered and dozed away in the cloisters and shades of the University to which I belong. Poetry and prose have divided my hours of recreation, and having long forgotten what little Greek I picked up under Dr. Warton, I am glad occasionally to renew my acquaintance with the Classics, through

the medium of the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews, or the literary observations in your own Magazine, which is my constant companion, as it was of my father and grandfather before me. When a youth, a hopeful *huladyhoj*, just looking forward to leaving Winchester School for the College from which I now address you,—my taste for classical literature was evinced chiefly in a predilection for its comic stores; and many and many a time have I been reprimanded by my master, on account of my deficiency in the lesson of Homer, Cicero, or Livy, which had been neglected for the amusement afforded in a scene of Plautus, or a play of Terence, in the quaint old translation of that author by Lawrence Echard. In fact, Mr. Urban, my genius was comic, and I never viewed a Homer without sighing over the loss of the Margites, a production of the blind Bard whose destruction was deplored equally by Aristotle and Martinus Scriblerus (who style it the Dunciad of antiquity); nor must I conceal from you (though I declare I am half ashamed of myself), that I have actually been guilty of throwing aside the tender pathos and animated beauties of the 4th book of the *Æneid* for the burlesque in which Cotton has disguised that master-piece of Virgil's poetry. The battle of the Frogs and Mice, and a Travestie of the *Iliad*, constituted all the Homer that I studied,—and studied too with a pertinacity which was proof against the repeated castigation conferred on me by the reverend Doctor for the reformation of my truant taste.

The comedy of Greece I had never any opportunity of enjoying. Alas! my acquaintance with Greek literature had not been sufficiently extended to admit of my reading Aristophanes in the original, and his wit and humour were treasures which I in vain longed for many years to examine. To be sure, I possessed the translation of the *Plutus* by the Author of Tom Jones, and that of the *Clouds* by Cumberland; but the first was so spiritless and insipid, and the last, to my taste, so stiff and frigid (though often elegant, and on occasions not without humour), that I began to despair of ever obtaining the enjoyment I desired: at length Mr. Mitchell's '*Wasps*,' and '*Acharnians*,' and '*Knights*,' appeared before the publick, and works of great

merit indeed are they, but they did not afford me that which I wanted—a free indulgence in playful humour, conveyed through the channel of an easy, lively, and familiar dialogue. I felt throughout the perusal of them that I had nothing more in my hands than clever specimens of scholarship. My desire was, to be able to lounge upon a bench, or under a tree, in the college garden, and laugh over the scenic drolleries of antiquity, as I would over the comedy or farce of the modern æra. My fellow Wykhamists pronounced me unreasonable, as you will, perhaps, Mr. Editor, in expecting to meet with what I wanted in any translation of ancient comedy, since the inconsistency of the ancient style, tone, manner, and costume, with that of modern times, rendered the accomplishment of my wishes, as they said, impossible. I was willing to admit the truth of their representations, and concluded that the gratification which I desired with respect to ancient comedy was indeed to be despaired of. In this conclusion I continued steadfast, until the appearance of a work on which I shall offer a few observations, convinced me, that, notwithstanding the inconsistency between the ancient and modern costume and style, a specimen of an old Greek comedy could nevertheless be produced, possessing all the qualities of amusement which belong to any modern comic piece. I consider then, that on account of this peculiar recommendation, Mr. Carrington's translation of the *Plutus* of Aristophanes is rendered a complete literary curiosity. It affords me that free indulgence in playful humour, and familiar lively dialogue, which I have before expressed myself as having so long searched for in vain in any translation of ancient comedy; and I am confident that no one who takes it up, "from schoolboy to the gouty Justice," will not derive as much amusement from it as he would from any French or English comic production.

Translations of either ancient comedy or tragedy are for the most part shunned by modern readers, on account of the idea generally formed of the harshness and uncouthness of all that belongs to antiquity. This notion would, however, soon vanish, could they see that antiquity placed before them in a familiar point of

view. This is the secret that weans people into the adoption of many pursuits in science and literature, from which they otherwise would irreconcilably shrink. This secret has been fully understood by Mr. Carrington, and "ladies and gentlemen," old and young, blue or not blue, learned or unlearned, may through the medium of his production pay a visit to the Athenian theatre, and enjoy its comedy throughout five scenes of wit, humour, banter, and jest, conveyed in familiar vivacious dialogue, with nearly as much zest as the citizens of Athens themselves would have done.

As I recommended elderly ladies amongst others to become spectators of the piece which forms the subject of these remarks, it occurs to me that one of the most humorous parts of the translation is that in which a specimen of an old Athenian lady is afforded.—I do not mean to offend that most respected body of matrons, the elderly ladies of my country, but merely particularize this character for their notice, considering that it is one more likely to excite their *curiosity* than any other in the *dramatis personæ*: as it carries with it so much of the ludicrous, I shall make no apology for introducing an extract of that part of the translation which it occupies; in doing which I am sure I shall be affording an acceptable treat to the reader, and at the same time a good specimen of the merits of Mr. C.'s work.

The old lady, it should be observed, is a creature made up of affectation and ridiculous airs. She is introduced as coming to complain of the desertion of a young man, who, while he was poor, consented to let her have his love in return for her money; but being suddenly rendered affluent by the bounty of the God of riches, takes his leave of his quondam mistress. The gentleman to whom she imparts her grievance of course amuses himself with quizzing her throughout her recital.

GRAUS (the old lady). CHREMYLUS.

GRAUS.

You're pleas'd to jest, Sir, but my pangs have been
From love!—(Bursts into tears.)

CHREM.—(Assuming a pacifying tone.)

Ah! tell me quickly all
About it then.

GRAUS.

Well, you shall hear. There was a certain youth (*sighs*),
Poor somewhat, but he always look'd genteel,
As pretty a fellow as you ever saw,
Aye, and as good a one; if ever I
Had want of any thing, he flew to serve me
With such a grace and air as charm'd me
quite;—
And sometimes I was able to help him.

CHREM.

What might it be that he would ask for most?

GRAUS.

Oh! but a trifle,—he was wondrous shy;
He sometimes would beg twenty drachms
or so,
To buy a coat with, and eight more for shoes,
And something too to furnish him a scarf,
To treat his sisters with, or else
A spencer or a tippet for his mother.—
Yes, and would ask for some four sacks of
flour.

CHREM.

A trifle this, upon my word, to ask!
'Tis plain enough the youth was very shy.

GRAUS.

And this he said he ask'd, not for the sake
Of getting things out of me—no, but all
For love and fond regard, that he might say
It was my coat and waistcoat he had on,—
A little keepsake to remind him of me.

CHREM.

Oh! why the man was over head and ears
In love; he lov'd you to distraction.

GRAUS.

But now the base deceiver no more feels
The flame he cherish'd for his Chloë once!
No, barbarous as he is, he leaves me quite:—
before, as sure as came the day,
His well-known top would sound upon my
door.

CHREM (bursting out a laughing, unable to contain himself).

What! to convey you out to burial? ha! ha!

GRAUS (drawing herself up indignantly).

No, Sir! if it were

But to hear my voice,—

He lov'd me so ————

And if he saw
Me sad, would call me in the fondest tone,
His little duckling, and his pretty chick!

CHREM.

And then would ask you for a pair of shoes!

GRAUS.

And he would tell me—"Oh!
What ladylike and pretty hands yours are!"

CHREM.

I dare say, when they reach'd him twenty
drachms.

GRAUS.

"And your whole person too, sweet and delightful!"

CHREM.

Extremely so, when you were pouring out
A cup of your best Thasian * for him.

GRAUS.

"Those eyes too! how bewitching is their
glance!"

CHREM.

The fellow was no fool; he well knew how
To feed at an old wanton woman's cost.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 17.

THE following remarks upon the subject of more frequent gaol deliveries, are extracted from a little work published a few years since, entitled, "The Law's Delay, and its Remedy," and understood to be the production of a Lawyer of some provincial eminence in the western part of the kingdom, especially as a presiding Magistrate at Quarter Sessions.

"The manner in which the Assizes are now held, will perhaps admit of very considerable improvement. A greater space of time may be devoted to the purpose, so as in every case to dispose of the *Nisi prius* business, and have no remanets, as also to enable the Judges of Assize to determine the various cases which are directed to be referred to them, or to the Courts at Westminster, by a vast number of statutes which would effect a considerable saving of expense to the parties; as also to examine more fully than at present into the state of the different prisons; and generally to perform those important services which a Judge, from his dignified station, erudition, and extensive powers, is so peculiarly qualified to render; whilst his undoubted ability and impartiality would induce even the opponents of his opinions and orders to concede something to his decision.

"But though some alteration in this respect would perhaps mitigate some of the evils of the present mode, there appears to be no way more likely to effect any great improvement than the dividing of the Civil from the Criminal business of the Assize, the disunion of the *Nisi Prius* list from the Gaol Delivery Calendar, and the appointing of the Courts for each of these purposes to be holden at different periods (and even different places where public accommodation would be consulted by so doing.) Much of the hurry and confusion, much of the expense and anxiety attending the present Assizes, would thus be removed, and a certain time being appointed for the trial of each class of cases, the Judges would not be compelled by the imperious necessity of clearing the gaol to postpone the trial of

issues on the Civil side to the next Assize. To some persons the bustle of an Assize, with its attendant enjoyments of balls and dinners, is an object of too much importance to be easily relinquished, and therefore any proposal which will diminish their amusements, will of course be opposed; but as the accommodation of suitors is the real object of holding the Assizes in each County, the objections of any other class of persons are entitled to very little consideration."

Since this work was published, Assizes have been held in the Home Circuit, solely for the purpose of a Gaol delivery, and the result seems to evince the accuracy of the foregoing observations; for with little comparative bustle the gaols have been cleared of their inmates at the third Assize, and an opportunity thus allowed of trying all the issues at the two other Assizes. But it appears that even this improvement has been effected with some difficulty. The Judges are reluctant to undertake the additional duty; the business of their Courts, and other duties, such as the Sessions at the Old Bailey and at the Admiralty Sessions, already occupy so much of their time, that even to delegate two Judges to hold the Winter Home Circuit, is perhaps as much as ought to be expected from the present Courts; and therefore if the holding of three Assizes throughout the country be determined, it will be necessary to appoint an additional number of Judges to the Courts, or to effect some great alteration in their constitution, to both of which measures so strong an objection is entertained by the dominant party of the Legislature, that some time must elapse ere the conviction of the great utility of either of the measures in question can be expected to obtain an entire victory over feelings in themselves undoubtedly honourable to the parties, but misapplied when brought into contact with real improvements in Laws or their administration.

But a proposal has recently been made, which is not liable to most of the objections urged against the adoption of the other projects, namely, the appointment of Judges for the sole purpose of delivering the gaols of such of their inhabitants as are accused of crimes not punishable with death, so as to leave only persons charged with capital offences for trial at the two great Assizes, and as the number of prisoners in this awful situation is ge-

* The choicest wine of the Athenian cellar, from the island of Thasos.

nerally not very large, there would be no occasion for the postponement of the civil causes to enable both Judges to proceed with the trial of Criminals; but in the latter part of the Assize both Judges might try the issues, and thus every case be disposed of. It is proposed that this desirable improvement be effected by the appointment of a President or Chairman to each Quarter Sessions, with a liberal salary, and to extend the powers of the Sessions of the Peace to take cognizance of some offences which, though not punishable with death, are yet at present not within their jurisdiction; but this plan seems liable to some objections of a very powerful nature, objections which would in all probability prevent its success; and the other modes proposed not being exposed to these objections, has of course a greater chance of being adopted; that is, the appointment of a sufficient number of Judges, for this special purpose, inhibited from any professional pursuits or other public occupation; and let these Judges make the circuit of the island four or at least three times a year, and deliver the gaols of every culprit except those charged with capital offences. It would be advisable that two Judges should travel each Circuit together, not only for mutual advice and assistance, but also that the business of the Assize might be disposed of with all convenient dispatch, and thus the several Counties be relieved of a portion of the enormous charge of defraying the expense of prosecutors and witnesses (a charge which has attained so enormous an extent as to cause the general Government to be applied to for assistance), and avoid as far as possible the detention of the persons who have to appear in these characters from their homes, families, and occupations.

There are thirty-eight counties in England in which Assizes are held, or at least to which this measure would be applicable. With two Judges solely occupied with the trial of Criminal cases, it may be reasonably expected that the Assize would not upon an average exceed three days in each county, or 114 days for the whole kingdom. If, therefore, four Judges be appointed, the whole will occupy but 37 days for each circuit. To hold four Circuits annually would require 228 days from each Judge, the remainder of the year being allowed for

travelling and occasional recreation, a duty not exceeding that required from many of the present Judges. A liberal salary should of course reward their exertions (say 3000*l.*), and they should be encouraged to a faithful discharge of their functions by an expectation of being promoted to the Bench in one of the Courts of Westminster Hall.

An objection which is frequently urged with great success against any proposal of this nature, namely, the expense, would here have no weight, as the diminished charge for the expenses of witnesses, both at the minor and principal Assizes, would, much more than compensate for the charge attending the former; and, indeed, after deducting every expense, a considerable diminution in the County rates may be reasonably expected. A Committee of the House of Commons has lately recommended that the expense of the Assizes should be borne by Government, an expense of perhaps 60,000*l.* annually; why, therefore, not prefer a measure by which this expense might not only be reduced, but public convenience greatly consulted, the expense of maintaining the prisoners in gaol diminished, the innocent sooner discharged from unmerited detention, and even the young criminal earlier rescued from the contagion of evil companions, from the society of veteran offenders; a strong inducement held out to prosecute culprits by the short space of time which would be required for the purpose; and justice more speedily, and perhaps even more effectually administered. R. H.

FLY LEAVES. No. XXIX.

THOMAS CAREW was an elegant, nervous, and inartificial Poet. He combined with the fictitious adornment of the muse, the votive thoughts of nature, in such an easy and simple dress, as to appear in many instances the casual effusion of a lettered and energetic mind, and that Suckling's Satire was little better than a libel, in saying

“th’ issue of’s brain
Was seldom brought forth but with trouble
and pain.”

He certainly cast a lustre on a period, when a stern, wild, and overbearing democracy was gathering strength, with such hot and turbulent ferment-

tation, that, when formed, talent became brow-beaten, genius stultified, and learning, in stupor of despair, gulped oblivion's cup to drown all genial powers. Times more unfitted for the lettered world, are no where recorded in our domestic annals.

With the cold caution of impenetrable suspicion, requiring an imprimatur, under date April 29th, 1640 (just as beggars began to ride post) appeared the first edition of "*Poems*, by Thomas Carew, Esq. one of the Gentlemen of the Privie-Chamber, and Sewer in Ordinary to his Majesty." Only his *Masque*, and a few of his acknowledged pieces, either attached to musick, or in favour of contemporaries, had then appeared in print, and as he died in the preceding year, the volume may be received as posthumous. But the "*excellent Carew*," "*Love's Oracle*," between whom and "*flourishing Suckling*," Robert Baron ambitioned to sit:

"strike when will my fate,
"I'll proudly haste to such a princely seat."

as soon as his "*numerous language*" * was published, with which

"No lute, or lover durst contend;" †

it proved too natural, gaily spirited, and brilliant, amidst the violent oscillations of society, not to find a rapid demand, and, consequently, the *Poems* were again published in 1642.

From that period his, in common with similar productions, had to encounter the spreading effect of a selfish bigoted oligarchy, of proud enthusiastic puritanism, united with the tumult of civil war; combiningly insufficient to smother the generous fostering of public opinion, and amid the turmoil of anarchy, a third impression was needed in 1651.

The Restoration embodied a gay Court, revived elegant pursuits, while the tranquillity of peace afforded protection to learned ease and seductiveness of reading; therefore, with such a domestic change, to find at the end of twenty years (1671) another edition of the *Poems* required, neither proclaims special honour to the author's memory, nor gives to his bust more vivid laurels.

During the next five successive reigns, fashion, that can shadow the streaming ray of the brightest gem, becoming the infatuated and successive votary of the Drydenic and Popean schools, thrust our author, with a crowd of others, into unmerited and almost total obscurity. From entire neglect, his *Poems* were rescued in 1772, by Mr. Thomas Davies, an honest way-faring bookseller, who, having a small share of taste, with little or no time for research, ventured, amid his bibliopogistical speculations, to oversee, or do, "*a new edition*" of the *Poems*. No exertions were made to gather articles hitherto omitted, either from print of easy attainment, or such as still remain scattered amid MSS. preserved in our public libraries. To the prefixure of a meagre life and "*a short character of his writings*," the Editor ventured, unnecessarily, to extend his labour by supplying modern orthography, a task always hazardous in the attempt, and seldom effected without a martyrdom of the measure, and weakening the conception of the Poet.

With no better text than the reprint of Davies, in 1810 the *Poems* of Carew were collected among the "*English Poets*," in 21 vols.: and much to the censure of those who take lead as wealthy publishers, here it is found an efficient Editor to prefix lives, seems all that is considered necessary for supplying a standard edition of our Poets; the text of every author is left to the care of a nameless authority. Should the writings of all our Poets ever obtain critical examination and individual research, by a proper apportionment of the labour to competent hands, can it be supposed that a new edition (like a standard Shakespeare) would not obtain a similar liberal recognition and remuneration from the public?

In the same year, 1810, the late Mr. John Fry, of Bristol, attempted to awaken curiosity by printing a trite selection from Carew's *Poems*, and in 1814, announced, as to be published in that year, a "*sixth edition*, with several *Poems* from MSS. in the Ashm. Mus. Oxford, never before published;" which probably did not obtain sufficient encouragement to excite further exertion. Phillips declares that Author "*was reckon'd among the*

* See Shirley's *Poems*.

† MS. by C. P. probably Clement Parman.

chiefest of his time for delicacy of wit and poetic fancy:" and a contemporary pronounced his verses

"as smooth and high
"As glory, love, or wine, from wit can raise."

EU. HOOD.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 16.

AFFECTATION and ignorance are always at work to corrupt language; and even when it has been raised to a good standard of purity, by the writings of men of genius and learning, the same perverse agents are still at work to introduce innovations or alterations. These spurious additions afford the first symptom of the decline of any language from purity, and ought to be watched and resisted. There is no power so likely to effect this purpose, as the influence of periodical publications; among which, the *Gentleman's Magazine* has long, very long, maintained a most respectable situation.

The affected term *isolated*, was long ago strenuously opposed by a writer in the *British Critic*, as may be seen in Todd's Edition of Johnson's Dictionary: but the critic, whoever he was, did not recollect that Warburton had introduced it, as Todd proves by a quotation. Warburton, however, with all his power of mind, was far from writing a pure style; nor if Lord Chesterfield he proved also to have used it, can that sufficiently defend the term, or its cognate verb to *isolate*. Mr. Todd, therefore, unites with the anonymous critic in condemning it as a most affected word. Nevertheless, though the *British Critic* pronounced that it was not English, and hoped that it never would be, it is much to be feared that, at the present day it is nearly, if not quite, established. So difficult is it to resist injudicious innovation.

Against another spurious word, you, Mr. Urban, must assist in defending us. This is the word *compete*; which, though it is not defended by a single quotation, in the latest Edition of Johnson, nor even admitted at all, is now thrusting itself into notice in almost every new publication. The writers, I presume, consider it as an improvement, or as a novel elegance: but as the language flourished to our days without it, we surely may reject

the stranger. I think, but cannot prove, that it was first introduced from North Britain. I have remarked the following instances in very modern works. First, in the *Retrospective Review* (a very excellent publication), vol. vii. p. 71. "The man who could make a brazen head speak, might surely *compete* with the author of the milk of roses." Again, in the new Edition of *Cibber's Apology*, by Mr. *Bellechambers*, p. 272. "This Harper was a just and spirited comedian, who had the honour to *compete* with Quin, in Falstaff." Thirdly, in the *Classical Journal* for June, 1825, p. 255. "In grace and polish of manner, few of the later Roman writers can *compete* with him (Calphurnius)."

Now I contend that all these passages might be better expressed without this unauthorised, unenglish word.

So much for affectation. But it required the aid of ignorance so to misapply a word, as the substantive *avocation* is now continually misused. "An *avocation*, properly speaking, is that which calls a person off from his regular and chief occupation, or *vocation*." It is correctly so distinguished in the Letters of that very superior woman, Lady Hervey. "But my occupations and *avocations* have lately been so many, that I have not had time, &c." Letter 31, p. 79.—In the fragments of poor R. Bloomfield's writings, called his Remains, we have a strong instance of the improper use; "Man neglects his proper *avocation*, agriculture, to go in search of black eyes and bloody noses, commonly called military glory." Vol. ii. p. 52. But Bloomfield is not answerable for this, as he quotes it from an obscure Journal, the *Publican's Newspaper*. But in the best reputed Journals of the present day, the same ignorant misapplication of the term may continually be seen. Why is this? Simply, because *avocation* is a fine-sounding word, much more shewy than business, employment, &c. But if a man's regular calling is to be termed his *avocation*, I would ask, from what it calls him off? Yet such is the etymological and necessary meaning of the word (composed of a from, and *voco* to call) that common sense requires it only to be used when there is a calling away, from some thing that would otherwise be done

PRISCIAN.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *Testamenta Vetusta; being Illustrations from Will. of Manners, Customs, &c.; as well as of the Descents and Possessions of many distinguished Families from the Reign of Henry the Second to the Accession of Queen Elizabeth.* By Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Large 8vo. 2 vols. Nichols and Son.

IT is a gratifying task to open any new work by a man of talent, taste, and learning, (and such a man is Mr. Nicolas,) because we are sure to be instructed and pleased. In the work before us, a new and unexpected delight pervades, at least, ourselves. We allude to that sentiment of filial love and veneration for our ancestors, which has been excited by the interesting volumes before us. Be it that the proud warrior and feudal sovereign and his lofty dame, were, out of state, only farmers and farmers' wives; that seed-corn, and teams, and ploughs, were objects of daily concern, and dying bequests; and that on high days and holidays, finery, which had descended from grand-fathers and grand-mothers, in fashion or out of fashion, whether it fitted or did not fit, was gorgeously exhibited;—that the lady rode behind the lord on a double horse; and that the children kneeled on forms on the side of the room;—that they rose at five, and dined at nine off beef-steaks and fat ale;—that their jests were coarse, their mirth boisterous, their compliments awkward, and their gestures uncouth;—yet who will call into his mind's eye the mailed hero of Agincourt, and Lord Chesterfield in full Court Dress, and not prefer the OLD ENGLISHMAN, whose brawny fist and battle-axe knocked down a Frenchman and an ox with equal ease; and would have deemed the slim rapier of the foreigner Earl, fit only for a toasting fork, or a park-spit. Rough as they were, rough as the native oaks of their island, these were the men who laid the massy foundations of our liberty, and our glory; and singularly enough, of a taste in Architecture, as applied to devotional objects, not to be surpassed.—The wills before us explain the cause of the latter phenomenon. They all, with scarcely an exception, commence with provision for the testator's interment; with sums of money bequeathed

for raising gorgeous monuments, not from ostentation, but that posterity might not forget to pray for their souls; for finishing and completely repairing churches; for erecting new aisles and chapels; for putting in new windows, and adding every species of decoration to the holy fabrick.

This they thought was due to the glory of God; and when we see a mere room full of sheep-folds, a theatrical gallery, white-washed ceilings, bare walls, and a clock and desk the sole furniture; and compare it with Westminster Abbey, and King's College Chapel, we should consider it just as auxiliary to devotion to robe the Minister in a countryman's smock-frock, instead of a surplice, as to prefer the former to the latter! The piety of our ancestors (whatever might be the forms of worship) was SUBLIME.—They did not enter Churches merely to say their prayers. A solemn awe impressed their souls the moment they crossed the sacred threshold. Before them, on the tombs and in the windows, were the effigies of their ancestors, with their hands uplifted in prayer, as a perpetual memento to their descendants, to remember, ever to remember, their dependence upon their God. Upon the walls hung helmets, corslets, and swords, to remind them that the deceased had bravely defended their King, their Country, their Wives, and their Children. All around were the glittering ornaments of Heraldry, to shew them the honours and the estates which their wisdom and their bravery had acquired, for the enjoyment and happiness of their children. Every sentiment of what God is, and of what we must all come to, was intensely excited; and “the pealing anthem swelled the note of praise,” to minds overpowered with the “*religio loci*,” as well as the elevation, beyond earth, of the divine principle in the abstract. Then charity, too, marshalled the funeral procession. Long trains of poor clothed and fed; gray-bearded serving-men provided with alms-houses and annuities; poor bed-ridden people relieved, orphan maidens provided; indigent children sent to school; bridges built and repaired; and various other benefactions which show, that if

the moderns are, upon the whole, a great deal wiser than their forefathers, they are also a great deal meaner.

But these were the days of Thomas-a-Becket, and the modern are those of Adam Smith, (another Thomas-a-Becket, whom people worship in a different mode, with better prospects of success,) and therefore we shall drop the enthusiasm of the antiquary for the present, because we have just as strong a desire to get rich, as the rest of our contemporaries.

We shall now proceed to the work, and first give the able elucidation of it by Mr. Nicolas himself.

"It has been sensibly remarked, that in documents of this nature, 'the real wishes of the heart are suffered to appear, because we shall be indifferent to the consequences of them, before they can be divulged.' For all these reasons, testaments of celebrated Persons possess a claim on the attention of Biographers, which they have very rarely obtained. But it is to the Antiquary, to him who seeks for information on the manners and habits of his ancestors, from sources unpolluted by the erroneous constructions or misrepresentations of others: and who, setting aside the theories of a favourite writer on past times, judges from evidence alone, that early wills are of the greatest importance. Where, but in such instruments, can we possibly obtain an accurate knowledge of the articles which constituted the furniture of the houses, or the wearing apparel of persons, who lived several centuries ago; or in what other record can so satisfactory an account of the property of an individual be discovered, as in that in which he bequeaths it to his child, or his friend? The great value of chattels, even down to the period with which this collection closes, caused them to be described with a minuteness in wills, not only by persons of insignificance, but even by the children of the royal family, which cannot fail to excite the smile of this 'enlightened age.' If the value of this sort of information be doubted, the same suspicion must apply to every thing which relates to former times. It is not, however, curiosity only which is gratified by these inquiries; for by marking the alterations in manners and customs, and tracing the gradual, but certain progress of intellectual improvements—the former exhibited by the approach to existing institutions; and the latter by the removal of that superstitious bigotry, which is so fully displayed in this work—we receive ample objects for exercising philosophical reflections." Pref. p. 9.

In the Preface, p. 13, we are sorry to see complaints of difficulty of access for literary purposes to the "Principal

Registry of the Kingdom—that of Doctors' Commons." In all the Record Offices in the Kingdom, a new arrangement is desirable. We mean nothing offensive. The keepers of those records (so far as we know them) are men of high and meritorious character, and it is not reasonable to desire, that they should devote their valuable time and attendance, and employ clerks and servants, without adequate remuneration. All we mean is that, as the Records are Public Property, and the Offices are very few, they should derive their emoluments, like the Officers of that admirable Institution, the British Museum, from the National Purse; and that every Calendar should be printed, and every record accessible for the sum of *one shilling*. Many gentlemen, to whom the highest attention is due, think that there ought to be a gratuitous liberty of inspection, as with regard to the Cotton, Harleian, and other manuscripts: but we think from the direct relation which the records bear to property, that, unless some fee was paid for the purpose of impeding mere idle curiosity, that the trouble occasioned would be insufferable; to men known to be seriously engaged in literary objects, a gratuitous permission might, upon proper attestation of their characters, be very properly granted.

After the Preface follow some "preliminary observations," written, as appears, by the arms of the tail-piece, (p. xi.) by Mr. Dallaway. It is needless to observe, therefore, that these observations are very luminous and valuable. We shall make two extracts.

"The care of their sepulture, and the erection of tombs, by which not only their memory should be preserved, but some idea given of their persons, by effigies and portraits, seems to have occupied the minds of most testators. It is needless to say, how magnificent and beautiful many of these sepulchral monuments were; as ocular demonstration is afforded us, much more frequently than in any other instance, of their former excessive richness, as much, at least, as has escaped decay by time itself, or from being violently mutilated and defaced by the fanatic Reformers. In the orders left for funeral obsequies, it is interesting to observe the extremes of ostentation and humility, in many of the wills from which extracts are given, and the desire of procuring the greatest number of masses in the shortest time, and for the least money. We have a greater satisfaction in observing, that one

of the Heroes of Agincourt remembered the poor soldiers, who shared and survived that memorable victory, by a bequest, to satisfy their wages in arrear; an act of honourable justice, especially as he acknowledges that, 'peradventure he had received more wages from the King and Realm, than he was worthy of.' And, in the bequests to poor maidens, to procure their marriage, and 'to mend foul ways,' we contemplate an useful benevolence."

"The strict injunction of future celibacy given by husbands to their widows, for the sake of children by the first marriage, either by request, or by penalty of jointure; and the bequeathing the marriage of their daughters to a certain individual, under forfeiture, was consonant with the spirit of feudal times.

"The will of Dame Alice Wyche (the widow of a Lord Mayor of London) is replete with good sense and useful charity. We must recollect that it was made in 1474; and we shall perceive its extent—200*l.* to poor diligent labourers in poor villages; to 100 poor householders a cow, and 13*s.* 4*d.* each, with three ewes; for the marriage of poor maidens of good conversation, 100*l.* Does modern philanthropy, with its high pretensions, go beyond this bequest? It is worthy observation, how great a disproportion existed between the fortunes of elder sons, or heirs female, and the younger branches of noble families.—Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, gives his daughters 1,000*l.* each, for their marriage portion, (in 1505,) and a few years after Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, 300*l.* only."

"It is ascertained by wills, that the ladies of quality, who borrowed money of each other, left with their creditor a jewel or gold ornament of equal value." Pp. vi.—viii.

Mr. Dallaway proceeds to observe, that legal prolixity in wills ensued in the sixteenth century. Plate was, in the greater part, settled in families, as a heir-loam, and beds rarely bequeathed, except to married daughters. But the most striking feature in all these wills is, we say again, the anxiety to take care of the good condition of Churches. It was not until the devil reigned in England, under the name of Henry VIII. that an association of fine Architectural Church-Embellishment with Popery was inculcated into the minds of the lower orders. It was not sufficient to destroy the Puppets and the machinery, but the very room in which the show was exhibited must be knocked to pieces! But what is there more grateful to the eye of the man of sentiment, philanthropy, and religion, than a CHURCH? Travel over the country, every tower that rises between the towns is a Church. It is

word GOD. Look all around. He is here, he is there, he is every where.—Humble as may be the temple, it is in harmony with the unpolished manners of the peasantry. It is venerable; it is a CHURCH; not an unmeaning public room, with pews and a pulpit. Substitute modern Grecian Architecture: it is too gay. Remember God, and remember death, is the awful impression which every man ought to feel at first entrance into a CHURCH. It is the best, the only sound preparation for devotional feeling, for that pure and holy communication with the Almighty, which is dictated by the perfect and all-blessed religion of the Cross. Now, it is merely looking up to the dramatic talents or enthusiasm of the preacher. A display of point and epigram; frothy declamation about the merits of the atonement; and apostrophe without genius, characterize the jargon with which popular preachers endeavour to excite religious feeling. Protestants as we are, and zealous Protestants too, we solemnly believe that the cross over the altar (the only retention of the figures of Popery, of which we approve,) had a most proper and congruous effect upon the minds of our ancestors. When kneeling at the Holy Communion, what symbol could be more appropriate? We think that it was a serious misfortune to remove it, and that it had more effect than any effort of even sublime eloquence. If our ancestors were Papists, they were pious men also, and woe was to him who mutilated the mansions of their God! Talk of intellectual refinement forsooth, and treat the Temples of the Most High as if they were barns and stables! Contemptible Philosophers, in truth: such pretended oracles are mere puppets. Is there a sight under Heaven more glorious in the view of reason and wisdom, than to behold large bodies of the lords of the earth kneeling in humble submission, and imploring those blessings, which He "in whom they live and move and have their being," can alone bestow? Can men be made wiser and better without HIM? Can they be patient under misery, and resigned in death, without HIM? Our ancestors thought not; and erroneous as were the modes, they glorified God in their hearts, without the excitement of actors in gowns and surplices, performing in large naked rooms.

2. *Sketches of Corsica, &c. &c.; or a Journal written during a Visit to that Island in 1828. With an Outline of its History, and Specimens of the Language and Poetry of that People.* By Robert Benson, M. A. F. L. S. Longman and Co. 1825.

CORSICA has given birth to two men who, however different in degrees of military talents, and widely differing in the application of them, have fixed a celebrity on a country otherwise of no great importance in European History. Of Pascal Paoli it has been said, on no mean authority, "that he was one of those men who are no longer to be found but in the lives of Plutarch;" and of Napoleon Buonaparte, who feels himself competent to speak? The attachment of Paoli to his country was manifested, when living, by a patriotic devotion to her interests; and he bequeathed her a proof of his generous affection for her intellectual advancement at his death. Buonaparte, on the contrary, we are told, seems almost to have forgotten the place of his birth, wherefore "he was never popular in Corsica, nor is his memory cherished there."

The object of Mr. Benson's visit to Corsica was of a public nature; having been appointed one of the Commissioners for carrying into effect the bequests of General Paoli. His opportunities of acquiring information were accordingly great; and he has availed himself of them in a way most creditable to his good sense, and which evinces a soundness of judgment that has rarely been equalled.

The work is divided into three sections; the first describes the scenery of the Country, with the manners and customs of the inhabitants; the second treats of its political history; and the third is devoted to the language and poetry of the Island. We shall endeavour to give a few extracts from each section of the volume.

"Oct. 25.—We strolled about Ajaccio; the general plan of the town is very simple; one broad street leads from the sea to the Barracks; another nearly as wide, but much shorter, cuts the former at right angles;—besides these, there are many subordinate streets, extremely narrow and dirty."

"The house in which Napoleon Buonaparte was born, is among the best in the town; it forms one side of a miserable little Court, leading out of the Rue Charles:—

among other curiosities which this residence contains is a little cannon, that was the favourite plaything of Buonaparte's childhood. It weighs, according to M. Joly de Vaubignon, thirty French pounds. This toy cannon may have given the first bias to his disposition. As Ajaccio was his birth-place, so was it the scene of his first military exploit. In the year 1793, Buonaparte, then Chef de Bataillon of National Guards, was sent from Bastia to surprise Ajaccio, at that time in possession of the Corsican Rebels. Leaving the frigate in which he had entered the Gulph, he headed fifty men, and put off to take possession of the Torre di Capitello, a tower on the opposite side nearly facing Ajaccio. No sooner was this point carried, than a dreadful tempest arose, which rendered it impossible to return to the frigate. He was forced, therefore, to fortify himself against the insurgents, who assailed him on all sides; a state of great danger ensued, and he was reduced even to feed on horse flesh; whilst in this condition, he is said to have harangued the Rebels in that strain of emphatical eloquence which prevails among the Corsicans, and to have succeeded in gaining over many of the opposite party. On the fourth day, before he abandoned the tower, he attempted to blow it up, without success. The fissures, still apparent in the tower, are attributable to that attempt." Pp. 3—5.

The following anecdote, we believe, is new.

"M. Mercier, a literary character, and a good translator of English, was in the company of Buonaparte, when a host of flatterers were paying him the most fulsome compliments. 'How is it, M. Mercier,' said Napoleon, 'that I have nothing from you.' 'Sire,' answered Mercier, 'the incense blackens the idol before which it burns.' Then turning to one who had paid high strained compliments to the Emperor. 'Yours, Sir, is not even incense; it is resin.'" Page 33.

We are favoured with an Epitome of Corsica, which contains more in two well-written pages, than an ordinary *Voyageur*, whose ambition is to write a book, would give us in a volume.

"Corsica, with the exception of the eastern coast, reaching from Bastia to Solinzara, and from which the sea is gradually receding, consists of a mass of mountains. In the midst of these are two conspicuous ridges; one traversing the country from North to South, and the other from East to West. The loftiest mountains are Monte Rotondo, Monte de Oro, and Monte-Cinto, sometimes called Pic di Niolo. According to M. Arago, the first of these is 9061.891 feet

above the sea *; and seven others exceed 6667.833 feet †. The summits of all these mountains of granite are rocky and barren; whilst the perpendicular fissures into which they are split, display, in a striking manner, the decomposition daily taking place in the hardest substances of nature. From their sides issue numerous beautiful cascades, which rush down with astonishing velocity among the wild vegetation with which the bases of the mountains are clothed, and fertilize the vallies below. The highest mountains give birth to the chief rivers, or rather torrents. Thus the Tavignano and Liamone flow from the Lake Nino, that occurs at about two-thirds of the height of Monte Rotondo, and the Golo originates in a similar manner from the Lake Creno. Like other mountainous countries, Corsica is exceedingly picturesque; indeed, man has left so few traces of his industry in the Island, that the painter, who shrinks at the sight of cultivated fields and flower gardens, may here revel undisturbed amidst wild and majestic scenes. To the agriculturist who estimates a district by its' production, to the man who looks at a river with a view to inland navigation, and to the effeminate traveller, who judges of a country by the qualities of its roads and hotels, the rugged mountains, the rich but neglected valleys, the boisterous torrents, and the trackless forests of Corsica, would afford no gratification;—but to him who can associate and almost identify himself with nature, the Island offers a treat of no ordinary kind."—Pp. 34, 35.

Hospitality has been asserted to be peculiarly the virtue of savage life. In Corsica the duty of hospitality, to all who may require it, is carried to a romantic extent; *c. g.*

"The families of Polo and of Rocco had long entertained a violent hatred towards each other. The former resided in the village of Tosa; the latter at Orbellara. Important business called the chief of the family of Polo into the neighbourhood of Orbellara; and, as he left his house suddenly, he conceived his rivals would not be aware of his journey. When about to return homeward, he learnt that emissaries of Rocco were lying in ambuscade to attack him. The day was on the decline, and darkness soon surrounded him; whilst one of those dreadful tempests arose, which are not unfrequent in the South of Europe. Polo knew not which way to direct his steps; each moment he expected to find himself in the midst of his enemies, to whom the flashes of lightning were so likely to discover him.—Danger thus besetting him on all sides, he

determined to knock at the house of his antagonist, Rocco, the chief of the family. A servant appears, 'Go,' said he to her, 'tell your master that Polo wishes to speak with him!' At this name, so dreaded by all the family, the servant trembled with horror. At length Rocco presented himself; and with a calm look, and unflinching voice, asked Polo what he wanted of him at such an hour. 'Hospitality,' Polo answered; adding, 'I know that many of your household are concealed in my road homeward, for the purpose of taking my life; the weather is frightful; and I know not how to avoid death, unless you afford me, for this night, an asylum.' 'You are welcome,' replied Rocco; 'you do me justice, and I thank you.' Then, taking him by the hand, Rocco presented him to his family, who gave him a cold although a courteous reception. After supper Polo was conducted to his chamber. 'Sleep in peace,' said his host, 'you are here under the protection of honour.' On the following morning, after breakfast, Rocco, well knowing that his emissaries were watching for Polo, conducted his guest to a torrent, beyond which he might securely proceed. They here parted; and Rocco added, as he bade his companion adieu;—'In receiving you into my house, I have done my duty. You would have saved my life under similar circumstances; here then end the rights of hospitality. [You have insulted me, and my hostility has for a time been suspended; but it revives on our parting; and I now declare to you again, that I seek for revenge. Escape me if you can; as I, on my part, shall be on my watch against you.' 'Listen,' replied Polo; 'my heart is overwhelmed, and my anger is extinguished. Follow your projects of revenge, if you choose; but, for me, I will never stain my hands with the blood of one to whom I owe my life. I have offended you, you say;—well, forget it, and let us be friends.' Rocco paused for a moment, embraced his enemy, and a reconciliation ensued, which, extending itself to the two families, they lived afterwards on the best terms imaginable." Pp. 47—50.

Other anecdotes of equal interest, elucidating, in the most forcible way, the national characteristics of the Corsican, are given with the same power of narrative which marks the preceding sketch; but we must hasten on to the second section.

Here again we have the political history of Corsica ably condensed; exhibiting the researches of the scholar, and the fidelity of the historian. Mr. Benson satisfactorily corrects a mistake of Boswell, who identifies Corsica with Callista, but his reasoning is too long for extract. After some

* 2762 mètres.

† 2000 mètres.

preliminary remarks on the ancient history of the place, he brings us to the last century, pregnant with the convulsions that have agitated Corsica. The sanguinary war that ensued between the Genoese and the Corsicans, are detailed in animated language, exhibiting the devotion of a whole Island to the cause of their country.—But the sympathy of Europe was in favour of their opponents; and

“The Corsicans were indulging in melancholy reflections, when a friendly vessel arrived on their shore provided with all that was immediately requisite to carry on the war.—A personage of noble and war-like appearance landed, possessing all those outward qualifications that command the respect of mankind. This was Theodore de Neuhoff, whose life partakes more of the character of romance, than of the sober realities of History.” P. 87.

Theodore was received with superstitious reverence; and his arrival was considered a mark of the interest Heaven took in the liberty of the Corsicans; and he was recognised as a King.

“At the commencement of his reign, Theodore told the Corsicans, that he had been promised succour from the Continent, and condescended to employ various artifices to keep alive that expectation:—his new subjects, however, were too penetrating a people to be long deceived, and after eight months ungratified anxiety, the Corsicans began to cool in their attachment. He, therefore, left the Island under the pretext that he would be the personal bearer of assistance to them. The departure of Theodore may, in fact, be considered as the termination of his reign, and the close of his political existence.” Pp. 88, 89.

We are carried on by the same Master hand through the various unsuccessful struggles of this brave but unfortunate people for their liberty, to the commencement of the French Revolution, when their hopes seemed to revive; and the virtuous Paoli emerged from his retirement in England for another attempt in behalf of his countrymen.

“They looked forward with confidence to times of great prosperity; and little thought that the beautiful fabric which now for a moment glittered in the sun, was so soon to fall by the might of the tempest.”

After various fluctuations of fortune, and a prey to internal divisions—in military possession of the English, with a powerful French faction in the country—Paoli was recalled by the British Government; and the Viceroy, Sir Gilbert Elliot, being unequal to the management of a people whom he had made no attempt to conciliate, the English embarked for Porto Ferrajo; leaving the Corsicans once more a prey to French invasion.

“Corsica at present may be considered to be in a state of advancement. For the French Government has lately had leisure to direct its thoughts towards the condition of the Islanders; and its efforts to instruct them have been amply repaid by their visible general improvement. The gun and sword system, pursued for nearly half a century, failed in every instance; for the Corsican can be led to obedience, but will not be driven to it; whilst the eagerness displayed by the people to learn, is only equalled by their almost religious respect for those who are entrusted with the holy charge of their education. Too often do the Corsicans re-

* Boswell, in his *History of Corsica*, gives the following account of the last days of this extraordinary man.

“They, indeed, are sensible, that his wretched fate has thrown a sort of ridicule on the nation, since their King was confined in a jail at London, which was actually the case of poor Theodore, who, after experiencing the most extraordinary vicissitudes of fortune, chose to end his days in our Island of liberty; but was reduced to the wretched state of a prisoner for debt.

“Walpole generously exerted himself for Theodore. He wrote a paper in the *World*, with great elegance and humour, soliciting a contribution for the Monarch in distress, to be paid to Mr. Robert Dodsley, bookseller, as Lord High Treasurer. This brought him a very handsome sum. He was allowed to get out of prison. Mr. Walpole has the original deed by which Theodore made over the Kingdom of Corsica, in security to his creditors. He has also the great seal of the Kingdom.

“He died very soon after he got out of prison, and was buried in St. Anne's Churchyard, Westminster; where a simple unadorned monument is erected to him, with the following inscription:—

“Near this place is interred Theodore, King of Corsica; who died in this parish, Dec. 11, 1756; immediately after leaving the King's Bench Prison, by the benefit of the Act of Insolvency; in consequence of which, he registered his Kingdom of Corsica for the use of his creditors.

The Grave, great teacher! to a level brings
Heroes and beggars, galley-slaves and kings;
But Theodore this moral learn'd ere dead;
Fate pour'd its lesson on his living head,

bel against the French judicial and military authorities of the Island; but the amiable director of public instruction traverses the wildest districts of Corsica alone; because the functions of his office clothe him with protection against every injury. On the mind then, of the Corsican, do the French now begin to renew their plans of improvement." Pp. 142, 146.

The Corsican language is stated by Mr. B. to be a corrupt Italian. Boswell has termed it remarkably good Italian, *tinctured a little* with some remains of the dialect of barbarous nations, and with a few Genoese corruptions, but much purer than in many of the Italian States:—this latter praise it may deserve, without meriting the title of good Italian. Mr. Benson's account of it, we have no doubt, is the correct one. Like the Italians too, the Corsicans are great improvisatori.

We shall conclude our notice of this very interesting volume, with an extract from an imitation of the latter lines of Lord Byron's *Bride of Abydos* from the pen of M. Viale, a Corsican.

"Pace al tuo spirito doloroso, pace
Alla tua tomba verginal! Felice,
Che degli anni sul fior, sola una stilla
Al calice attingesti atro e profondo
Dell'umane miserie! Il primo instante
Del tuo penar, fu di tua vita estremo.

Ira del ciel sopra il tuo capo piombi,
Tiranno, infuria in tuo dolor, le infami
Regali bende, or vano fregio, squarcia.
Mordi pur, mordi l'esecrata destra
Onde cadeo Selimo e Abdalla; strappa
Del crin, del mento la canizie indigna!
L'orgoglio del tuo cor, l'eletta sposa
Del tuo signor, raggio di speme ai foschi
Tuoi di cadenti, la tua figlia è spenta.
L'astro gentil, che per l'odrisio cielo
Ridea sì vago, ah! tenebrossi! il sangue
Che tu versasti, o r'è furente, eatinse
Nel suo mattin quell' amorosa luce."

Pp. 142, 143.

3. Nichols's *Progresses of James the First*, Volume I.

(Continued from vol. xcv. part ii. p. 523.)

THE following curious portrait of James is drawn by Dalzel, a contemporary, in his "Fragments of Scottish History." "He was of a middle stature, more corpulent through his clothes, than in his body; yett fit enough, his clothing being made large and easie, y^e doublets quilted for stelletts (stillettoes), his breeches in great plaits, and full stuffed. He was naturalie of a timorous disposition,

wich was ye gretest reason of his quilted doubletts. His eyes large, and ever roulling after any stranger that came in his presence, in so much as many for shame have left the room, as being out of countenance. His beard was very thin; his tongue too large for his mouth, wich made him drinke very uncomlie, as if eating his drinke, wich came oute into the cup on each side of his mouthe. His skin was als soft as tafta sarsnet, wich felt so, because he never washt his hands, onlie rubbed his fingers' ends slightly with the wett end of a napkin. His legs were verely weake, having had, as was thought, some foule play in his youthe, or rather before he was borne, [Mary's fright, when Rezzio was murdered] y^t he was not able to stande at seven yeres of age. This weakness made him evir leaning on other men's shoulders."

James was a blue-stocking of the male sex. All his moral and intellectual qualities were of feminine character. His tenacity of power was that of a Dame Partlet;—his fear of war, that of "not meddling with guns, lest they should go off;"—his obstinacy in argumentative points, the "make me believe it, if you can;" his absolute requisitions, "The Matron and her Maids;" his frolics with his favourites, "petting lapdogs;" in short, there was not one feature of manliness in authority, no strength of character, and no dignity.

But James was not a fool, understanding by the term imbecility of mind. Pedantry was the vice of the age; and the work before us abounds with proofs of that bad taste. On the contrary, there was a great shrewdness and acumen in many of his remarks. James treated the Kingdom, as a wife does her husband, "I must govern him, and I must live with him. As to his affairs, if they are not conducted in the wisest manner, what is that to the two grand objects which alone compose my desires, my own way, and no trouble."—The intellect of James was, however, ably hot-bedded by Buchanan; his pedantry was in character with the age; his *etourderie* was the joint result of the habits in which he had been educated and had lived.

A spoiled child, he indulged in ebullitions of petulance, and found his crying-fits end in misery, and a

sense of his dependence. A real Sovereign draws up on serious points, feels his consequence and that of the nation whom he governs; consults, resolves, and commands; but James's practice was, to "show airs, kiss, and make it up." A wise man quarrels only to obtain redress; in fact, never quarrels at all but when important interests are at stake. Enough, however, of this. James was a Stuart: he spoiled all the wise policy of Elizabeth; Charles the First drew on a Civil War; Charles the Second demoralized the nation; James the Second *popperied* them; and all together, by the blessing of Providence, blundered us into a dynasty, under which improvement, constitutional and national, has made the most rapid progress.

The volumes before us have, however, a more pleasant and philosophical aspect, than the strange drama of "Government, a *serious farce*, composed by his Majesty, and performed by his Majesty's servants, Car, Buckingham, &c." They contain curious illustrations of the manners of the times; they show the last days of nature and simplicity; the Graces attired in hoop-petticoats, and fardindales, and perukes; they show Intellect always walking in a strut; and Learning imitating the ostentation of writing-masters, in flourishes and initials; and Loyalty, mere heartless flattery, etiquette, compliment, and ceremony.

We must, however, proceed in our examination of the contents of King James's *Progresses*.

"The True Narration of the Entertainment of his Royal Majestie from the time of his Departure from Edenbrough till his Receiving at London," is a scarce tract, the original of which has produced at a sale 4*l.* 10*s.* Herein we find the King, when on the walls of Berwick, notwithstanding his known cowardice, making a shot himself out of a cannon; riding 37 miles, though, "according to the Northern phrase, a *wey*, bit longer than they be in the South," in less than four hours; and the same day at Widdrington, with his usual fondness for field sports, notwithstanding "his great journey, not able to forbear pursuing the fine deer he saw in the park, of which he slew two." Upon his arrival at Durham he

was highly delighted with "the merrie and well-seasoned jests of the Bishop," Dr. Toby Matthew. Pun and quibble were then in high vogue, and no preference to be expected by those who were not proficient in that kind of wit. The best-approved Sermons were a tissue of quibble. Bishop Andrews was James's favourite preacher; and, in the Part just published, under the date 1609-10, we perceive an excellent specimen of his style. Easter-day happening to fall on what was commonly called "the King's day," that is, the anniversary of his Accession, the Bishop takes the opportunity of shewing how, "in the third sense, his Majestie" had become "the Head of the corner!"

On his route to Walworth the King "sat himself down on the high grounds above Houghton-le-side on a spot which," remarks the Historian of Durham, "has retained from the Royal *entregambaison* the name of *Cross-legs*;" and near Blyth, according to the old author, "he sat down on a banke-side to eate and drinke a short repaste."

When his Majesty was at York, he walked *after dinner* into the garden of the Palace, and received visits from the neighbouring Gentlemen, "whose commendations he received from honourable persons, and beheld honour charactered in their faces. For this is one especiall note in his Majestie; any man that hath ought with him, let him be sure he have a just cause, for he beholdes all men's faces with stedfastnesse, and commonly the looke is the window for the heart." P. 82. This is an echo to what Dalzel says in the character which constitutes our programme.

At Doucaster his Majesty took up his quarters all night at the Bear Inn, and gave the host, "for his good entertainment, a lease of a manor-house in reversion of good value." At Work-sop he was entertained with hunting and "soule-ravishing musique," and with such a plentiful breakfast, that when it was over, "there was such a store of provision left, of fowle, fish, and almost every thing, besides bread, beere, and wine, that it was left open for any man that would come and take."

At Newark, James hung a *ent-purse* without trial, an act which, as

Mr. Nichols remarks, has been repeatedly censured. Carte (vol. iii. p. 709) explains it in this manner :

"As felonies committed within the verge of the Court are cognisable [see Statute, 33 Hen. VIII. c. 1.] in the Court of the King's Household, and the processes against such offenders must be finished before his Majesty's removal, the man was convicted before the Officers of the Household, and executed immediately."

In the same manner in July, 1823, the Coroner's Jury, on a sentinel who committed suicide at Windsor Castle, was composed of the Royal Household.

When the Royal Sportsman was on his road to Burleigh, train-scents, live hares in baskets, and hounds were provided, that he might hunt upon the road. Upon the heath (supposed to be Empington Heath), a hundred men, "all going upon high stilts," and looking like Patagones, presented a petition to him against Lady Hatton, whose second husband was that great legal Luminary, Sir Edward Coke.

At Sir Anthony Mildmay's the banquet was the more delicate and beautiful, because "the Lady of the House was one of the most excellent Confectioners in England," though in those days, adds the writer, "many honourable women were very expert."

At Godmanchester, James was presented "with three-score and ten teams of horse all traced, and two faire new ploughs, in shew of their husbandrie," the reason of which was, partly because they held their land by that tenure, partly because they wished to show that they were good husbandmen, and partly that "his Highnesse, when he knew well the wrong, might take order for those, as her Majestie [Elizabeth] began, that turne plough land to pasturage; and where many good husbandmen dwelt, left nothing but a good house, without fire; the Lord commonly at sojourne neere London; and for the husbandmen and ploughs, he only maintains a sheepeheard and his dog." Pp. 103, 104. The Commons rose against Inclosures, i. e. the conversion of arable into pasture, in the reign of Henry VII. and here one reason appears why they rebelled, viz. because it occasioned the Gentry to desert their country-seats.

Upon James's arrival at the Tower, we find that there were at that time "ordinance on the White Tower (commonly called *Julius Caesar's Towre*),

being in number twenty peices, is, with the great ordinance on Towre-wharfe, being in number 100, and chalmers to the number 130, discharged and shot off." Thus the Tower was like a porcupine.

When the Lieutenant presented the Keys to the King, his Majesty "taking him about the necke, re-delivered them again."

Further in the volume we have a Latin "Oration Gratulatory, presented when his Majesty entered the Tower of London to performe the residue of the solemnities of his Coronation through the Citie of London, deferred by reason of the Plague." This was composed by the Chaplain, the Rev. William Hubbocke. The language is good, the matter superior to that of many similar productions, and it is accompanied with an English translation by the author. It is printed from an unique original in the Bodleian Library.

(To be continued.)

4. *The Works of James Arminius, D.D. formerly Professor of Divinity in the University of Leyden. Translated from the Latin:—to which are added, Brandt's Life of the Author, with considerable Augmentations; numerous Extracts from his private Letters; a copious and authentic Account of the Synod of Dort, and its Proceedings; and several interesting Notices of the Progress of his Theological Opinions in Great Britain, and on the Continent. By James Nichols, Author of Calvinism and Arminianism compared in their Principles and Tendency. Vol. I. 8vo. Pp. 706.*

IT is reasonable to suppose, that when men were imbued with the subtle spirit of the scholastic mode of disquisition, and the Reformation had thrown the field of Divinity open, that ecclesiastical gladiators would engage in Polemicks, with an argumentative skill, and logical precision, not to be found in writings of the present day. But this disputatious ability would naturally lead them to the discussion of topics, concerning which, in the judgment of unbiassed Theologians and Philosophers, it is far better to be humble, than to dogmatize. However into this error they fell; for what is the natural end of argument, but a conclusion deduced from it; and yet, such may be the subject, the conclusion may be assuredly unsound. Into

this error of dogmatizing too far, both Calvin and Arminius, among the rest, appear to have fallen. Then follows the civil evil. Both systems are maintained with pertinacity. And passion and violence, and often persecution follow. Now all this grows out of one simple fact; that men, as men, will lay down the law, the *what*, the *why*, and the *wherefore*, of things, which men, as men, were never formed to comprehend.

James Herman, (who according to the fashion of the day, assumed the Latin name of ARMINIUS, as nearest, in sound, to his own,) was the son of a cutler, at Oudewater, in Holland, and born in 1560. Losing his father while an infant he was educated, from respect for his talents, by Theodore Emilius, a Clergyman, resident in his native town, and a conscientious abhorrent of Popery. He impressed on the able and impassioned boy a strong feeling of piety, and ardent thirst for theology. When Arminius had attained his fifteenth year, this patron died. Another patron, Rodolph Snelius, also a native of Oudewater, took the destitute youth into Hessa.—Scarcely was Arminius comfortably settled, when he received the horrid news, that the Spaniards had taken Oudewater, and destroyed the town; and that in the storm, “his mother, sister, brother, and other relations, had unfortunately perished.” He had resolved to revisit Oudewater; but saw only, on his arrival, the ground on which it had stood. With mournful steps he travelled back from Holland to Hessa. In the midst of these occurrences, the building of the University of Leyden was commenced; and as soon as Arminius had heard that it was opened for the reception of students, he began to prepare for his return to his native land. Here our Biographer shall use his own words, because two singular facts are communicated; one, that Dutch Divines knew nothing in youth of Latin; the other, that England was then a School for Theological learning.

“At this period, my excellent father, Peter Bartius, discharged the duties of the pastoral office to the Church of Christ in Rotterdam, and John Tassinus was at the same time French preacher to the Prince [of Orange] and one of his Council. Both of them were wonderfully pleased with the fine disposition of young Arminius, with

his sprightliness, prompt, and ready wit, and his great genius. My father had not entered upon the study of the Latin Language, till after he had attained the age of thirty years. Being himself a student from that advanced period of life, he readily acceded to the wishes of the friends of Arminius, who had requested that the youth might be received into my father’s house. Those who had prepared for him that temporary asylum, intended to place him as a student in this New University;—and my father thinking it an opportunity not to be neglected, recalled me from England, where I then resided for the purpose of pursuing my studies. We were, therefore, sent off in company to Leyden.” Pp. 20, 21.

Arminius distinguished himself above the rest, and if a theme or an essay was wanted by his companions, he supplied it. In 1582 his attainments so recommended him to the senate of Amsterdam, that they resolved to send him to Geneva, for further improvement. He there became a great admirer of Beza; but from adopting the philosophy of Peter Ramus (a great opponent of Aristotle,) so offended some of the principal men of Geneva, that after a short time he was compelled to repair to Basle. P. 22.

Here we shall pause a moment to notice another peculiarity. To place “old heads on young shoulders” is generally deemed an advisable thing, but, in our judgment, by no means so with regard to the delivery of divinity lectures in Universities, by raw youths. It seems that it was the custom at Basle for some of the *Undergraduates* to deliver public lectures on Theological subjects. Arminius undertook this office, and by this, and other tokens of proficiency, so distinguished himself, that the “Faculty in Theology” wished to confer upon him, at the public expense, the title of Doctor. This he declined;

“Alledging, as a reason, that to bestow a Doctor’s degree, on a person so youthful in appearance as he was, would tend to diminish the dignity and respect which should always attach to that sacred title.”

We all know, that no terms of adulation upon earth are commensurate with the vanity of Dutchmen, and if they do not see the folly of being called “High Mightinesses,” without possessing an atom of political power, it is not to be admired, that those of inferior rank were denominated “noble and honourable personages.” Upon

the return of Arminius to Geneva, many of these "noble and honourable personages" resided at that City, and sent their sons to Arminius for education. Some of these young people departed on a tour through Italy, and it being at Geneva a sort of fashion so to do, Arminius and a friend set off for that country also; "carrying about with them, for their exercise in godliness, a Greek Testament, and Hebrew Psalter." Though Arminius had, in fact, the greatest abhorrence of "the beast," (as the Romish Church is called, p. 27,) yet he was slanderously represented to the "most honourable the senate of Amsterdam," as having kissed the Pope's toe, become acquainted with the Jesuits, and "abjured the true and orthodox religion." On leaving Italy he settled in Geneva; but was soon afterwards recalled to Amsterdam. A petty persecution followed, because he had been so imprudent as to make a tour into Italy; but was soon overpowered by the popularity of his preaching; and his erudition. However, it was his lot soon to get into a scrape, which has befallen many others. Nothing can be more self-evident, than that communication does not necessarily imply diminution, still less rejection. If Providence, therefore, chuses to select particular agents for the execution of its own especial purposes, and yet promises eternal happiness to those who do good, it is plain, that Predestination and Election are easily to be understood; and that there is nothing unjust or unphilosophical in the doctrine. Some contemporaries of Arminius thought proper, it seems, to promulgate that persons were predestinated before they were born, and others after they were born. The latter opinion was adopted by Arminius, and "some persons in Amsterdam would have brought him into trouble on the occasion," but the authority of the Senate of Amsterdam protected him. For fifteen years he officiated at Amsterdam, and was then called upon to undertake the professorship of Divinity at Leyden. After he had accepted this office, though with some reluctance, he took the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Upon his entrance into office, he took a much more rational step with the Undergraduates, than the University of Basle. He did not put them to deliver Divinity

lectures, but chose for them the following more appropriate employ.

"Scarcely had he entered the University, when he discovered that the Divinity students involved themselves in the intricacies of disputations and controversies, and that they had become the sectaries of certain knotty theorems, and difficult problems. After conferring with his colleagues, he endeavoured to correct this evil; and succeeded in a great degree. For he recalled that ancient, masculine, and hardy method of study; and, as far as possible, he withdrew these erratic candidates for holy orders from their wanderings, and brought them back to the fountains of salvation; those pure fountains whose pellucid streams refuse to flow in muddy channels. His object in this was, that the search for religion might be commenced in the Scriptures:—not that religion which breathes forth charity, which follows after the truth, that is according to godliness, by which young men learn to flee youthful lusts; and by which, after they have completely overcome the allurements of the flesh, they are taught to avoid "the pollutions that are in the world; and to do and suffer those things which distinguish a Christian from a Heathen. He repeatedly inculcated on their minds, that doctrine which our Saviour has expressed in these words — 'Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of Heaven.' " P. 37.

Another point which seriously occupied the attention of Arminius was, the reconciliation of the different bodies of Christians, as if it was not just as easy to make all men have the same faces, as to make them have the same minds. All he got by it was perpetual misrepresentation, altercation, and annoyances. In the end, his adversaries cried down his reputation, and "unremitted labours, continued sitting, perpetual study, and contests which occurred without intermission," brought on a disorder that confined him to his bed. Often was he heard to exclaim with the Prophet, "*Woe is me, my mother, that thou hast borne me; a man of strife, and a man of contention to the whole world! I have neither lent on usury, nor have men lent to me on usury; yet every one of them doth curse me.*"—Jerem. xv. 10.

After excursions to the Hague, where his presence had been required, the violence of his disorder increased. He was assailed at once with feverish affections, a cough, an extension of the

vitals, difficulty of breathing, oppression after taking food, disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, atrophy, and the gout. Such a complication of disorders allowed the sufferer no intermission or repose. These complaints were soon succeeded by pains in the intestines, both the ilion and colon, with an obstruction in the optic nerve of the left eye, which produced great dimness.

Religious feuds, say Philosophers, are implacable; and Devils dropped their foam into his cup of affliction.

"During this alarming progress of disorders, the rage of calumny never ceased, and relaxed in no part of its accustomed atrocities. When it was generally known that his left eye had become dim, there were some persons who had the audacity to reckon that circumstance among those punishments which God threatens to inflict on his enemies, and on the impious despisers of his holy name. They also affirmed, that Arminius had been, above all other men, singularly wicked, from the very nature of his chastisement. For this they quoted Zechariah, xi. 17.; and xiv. 12."

In the present day, such bitterness can only belong to those who have their hearts from Hell, and their understandings from Bedlam; a fiend and a lunatic would only utter such shocking imprecations.

Arminius, however, displayed heroic firmness. He settled his worldly affairs; he made his humble and penitent supplications to the Almighty, and on the 19th Oct. 1606,

"With his eyes lifted up to Heaven, amidst the earnest prayers of those who were present; he calmly rendered up his spirit unto God the Father, his Creator, to the Son his Redeemer, and to the Holy Ghost, his Sanctifier, while each of the spectators exclaimed; "O, my soul, let me die the death of the righteous." P. 46.

Thus lived and thus died one of the most celebrated Divines of any age or country; and it is no common literary curiosity, that which is prefixed to this account of Bertius. It is a "dedication to the Curators of the University of Leyden, and the Magistrates of the City, by the NINE ORPHAN CHILDREN OF ARMINIUS," the eldest of them not eighteen years of age.

We shall not enter into the doctrines of Arminius. Let the enemies of Articles and Creeds well weigh the following paragraph written, (or professed to be so,) by these NINE ORPHANS.

"Is it not proper to enquire, Is that practice a correct one, which has nearly proved fatal to Theology, and by which that sacred science is most reluctantly forced to become scholastic and contentious, through the disputation of the Professors of Divinity, in Universities and Schools? For in such exercises no limits are placed to the eager desire implanted in all men to know every thing. In this way, Theology is made to embrace an immense number of most perplexing conclusions arising from each other, and placed in a regular concatenation of mutual dependence. In what state then must practical religion necessarily be, which ought to be common to the condition of all those, whom, by means of it, the ever blessed and Almighty God has been pleased to save?" Pp. 8, 9.

What effects did follow such a practice, the history of the reign of Charles the First sufficiently shows.

Here we must leave this work. We are utterly astonished at the industry of Mr. Nichols. He promises to give us a complete library on the subject; of course, a work very useful to the students of Theology and Ecclesiastical History.

5. *Sketches, illustrative of the Topography and History of New and Old Sleaford, and of several Places in the surrounding Neighbourhood, embellished with Engravings.* 8vo. pp. 378. Sleaford, James Creasey.—London, Nichols and Son.

WE are truly glad to see these minor works on Topography become in vogue, for, although they have not that body of record which alone can furnish the ancient history of persons and places, yet they allow room to dilate, and often preserve the figures of fabricks, in a state of dilapidation, which, from the quantity of such things, cannot be included in those grand works, the County Histories. It may, and often is, a serious literary evil, to be obliged to abridge; for so concise are many ancient accounts, that abridgement cannot be limited to the structure of a sentence, but becomes absolute omission. Every thing, however, relating to works of this kind, as to the modes of compilation, is so well known, that it is better to treat of the contents, where they are curious.

"In the Church of Sleaford, are two open tabernacles (as our Author calls them) over the north and south windows, which were formerly furnished with two small bells.

One is yet remaining, and was used, within memory, on market days, to give notice to hucksters of the time when they might begin to purchase." P. 48.

Our Author speaks thus of blocking up the fine arches of a belfry, originally open to the body of the Church, and part of the perspective of the interior.

"The tower, in particular, is sadly blocked up by a chamber, built under the vaulted roof, which ought to be open to the nave of the Church. This chamber was put up for the use of the ringers, when ringing changes on peals became fashionable; bells being formerly rung by men standing on the ground floor." P. 49.

The Vicarage-house of Sleaford has one end fortified in the fashion of a tower; and our Author has the following new remarks, concerning Parsonage-houses. This was built in the latter end of the 15th century.

"A circumstance strikes us here, which we do not recollect to have been noticed by any preceding writer. We allude to the situation of this Vicarage-house, and to the vast majority of such residences, being towards the north; and are led to account for this selection, by the consideration, that the south fronts of English Churches being generally the most ornamented, it would naturally occur to the builders thereof, to leave them as open and unincumbered with obstructions as possible; and it will be generally found, that the south side of the Church-yard is bounded by a public street or highway, while the north has, in nine cases out of ten, a portion of glebe, with the Parsonage-house and offices." P. 76.

Compositors make dreadful havock with Latin, and we specify the following instance, not for the purpose of depreciating the book, which is a good one, but by way of warning.

In speaking of the image of Sir John Golden, is this passage:

"Effegies bellatoris gestantis super seiper scutum et hastem, vert." P. 131.

We find, from p. 195, that where there were only Chapels, bells were sometimes hung in oak frames in the villages, to call the people to worship.

The most curious thing in the volume is, however, a Sepulchre for the burial of Christ, of most perfect and beautiful execution, still remaining at Heckington, and excellently engraved in p. 244.

The following is the letter-press account:

"The Sepulchre, of which there are not many specimens now remaining, consists of

a series of richly-ornamented niches, the largest of which represents the tomb, having angels standing beside it; the side-niches have the Maries, and other appropriate figures are the Roman soldiers reposing; these niches have rich canopies, and are separated by buttresses and rich finials, having all the spaces covered by very rich foliage." P. 244.

Gipsies were much suspected. In some old parish accounts, of the date of 1640, we have:

"Paid for bread and tobacco, that the watchman had when he watched the Jepsies, 6d." P. 285.

Spires, square at the base, and covering the whole tower, is a form said to characterise all the older class of spires. P. 293.

We beg to make an addition to the account of the Thorolds, of Harmston-hall, in p. 321, viz. that the late Samuel Thorold, esq. or his father, was second son of Sir Nathaniel Thorold, bart. Probably the Thorolds are the most ancient family in the County of Lincoln, being descended from Thorold, the Saxon Vicecomes, brother of the famous Lady Godiva, of Coventry celebrity.

Here we shall leave this neat and useful work. As there is no History of Lincolnshire, the Author has great credit for having accumulated so ample a stock of materials, and so well arranged them. The plates and woodcuts are good in general; some are of superior character.

6. *Y Messia, cyfeithiad o Saesnaeg* Pope gan Alun. [*The Messiah, translated from the English of Pope. By John Blackwell.*] 12mo. pp. 11.

THE British Bards were the legitimate successors of the Druids, but none of their remains are extant which can be dated before the extinction of the Celtic mythology, or earlier than the fifth century. That period, only known to most of the moderns by its political troubles, produced many poetical geniuses; and though an obsolete phraseology, filled with allusions to the Druidical tenets, renders their compositions obscure, there are some of them which would not have disgraced a more enlightened æra.

The excitement which a state of warfare, in a divided nation, offers to ambitious spirits, filled the petty kingdoms of Britain with Bards, who exalted their patrons into heroes, and

hostility into patriotism; or stimulated their chiefs into alternate quarrels with neighbours and invaders. Destitute of what would now be esteemed poetical feeling, or only entitled to it for a few pathetic touches, they seem to have known no topic but war, and no merit but valour; while their scanty allusions to Christianity only shew their ignorance of its spirit, they appear, with some amiable exceptions, to have been little better than privileged incendiaries. Veracity is their principal merit, and as, like Pindar, they glean every incident relative to their heroes, they are acknowledged to be the best, and almost the only historians of contemporary events.

Yet as these men were the luminaries of a benighted age, they have strong claims to our admiration. It is at the period which succeeded the heresy of Pelagius, and the visit of Ilutus, Lupus, and St. Germain, when the Saxons were extending along the eastern side of the Island, and the natives beginning to retire westward, that the College of Cadog flourished at Llanfeithin; and contained among its inmates, to whom it offered either society or refuge, Talhaiarn, Gildas, and Taliesin. Cadog has obtained the title of Saint, and is remembered as having made the first collection of British proverbs, an ethical work, far superior to any thing in Epictetus or Aristotle. Of his disciples, or associates, the first is the reputed author of a beautiful prayer, still used in Glamorganshire; the second, well-known for his epistolary complaints, is supposed to be the same with Aneurin, the exiled prince and poet; of the third, many productions remain, but those on *Elphin* contain all that is valuable as poetry: their topic is gratitude, and their spirit the purest piety.

Merdhin, a native of Clydesdale, is principally known by his "*Orchard*," a prophetic monody, replete with tenderness. The elegies of Llywarch the Aged, Prince of the Cambrian Britons, are eminently pathetic, and his melancholy detail of his own vicissitudes is calculated more to engage the feelings, than the most elaborate fiction. The heroic Arthur was ambitious of literary fame, but his compositions have perished, excepting one triplet, which justifies the station assigned him among the useless (or irregular) Bards.

These flourished in the sixth century. The principal poet in the seventh is Golyddan, whose "*Great Armed Confederacy of Britain*" is a valuable historical relic. The religious effusions of Meigant are also entitled to praise.

Of the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, few specimens remain. At the commencement of the twelfth, the Welsh genius burst forth, when roused by the triumphs of Owen Gwynnedd, and nourished by competition. The names of Gwalchmai, the two Meilyrs, Owen Kyveiliog, Cyndhelu, &c. are deservedly familiar to their countrymen. Of the first we shall venture to transgress our limits by turning a passage, from his "*Delight*," not chosen for denseness, but buoyancy:

"A weapon swift as lightning
To guard the brave I wield,
And golden streaks are bright'ning
The border of my shield.
All cares to-day deriding,
I listen to the song
Of waters sweetly gliding,
And æther's tuneful throng.

"The thoughts in absence growing
Are wandering far away;
As, tow'rd's Eyrnwy going,
Along the vale I stray.
The blossom'd trees are shining,
And gay 's the mantled grove,
While all appear inclining
With joy to those they love."

But we love the memory of "high-born Hoel," and his lyric excellencies dispose us to think leniently of his political vices. His "*Choice*" is superior to any thing amatory that England had hitherto produced, and for simplicity has hardly been rivalled since. All doating rhymers inform us that their mistresses are fair, but we merely discover in such eulogies that they are *women*: when Hoel tells us, that his beloved is discreet, and that she speaks the purest Welsh, we perceive that she is a *lady*, and tacitly own that his affections were not misplaced.

The conquest of Wales deprived her Bards of political themes, but by directing her Literature into more tranquil channels, conduced unquestionably to its improvement. The odes of Casmodyn on Gwenlliant, and on the Trinity, are superior to any thing in English before our Chaucer, who found a rival, equal in genius, and

more elegant in language, in his contemporary David ab Gwilym. During this æra, the Bards possessed a Mæcenas in Sir Griffith ab Nicholas, ancestor to the noble family of Dinewor. Owen Glendour, also, who knew their influence, was particularly solicitous to engage them in his cause. Their meetings, however, were viewed with a suspicious eye by the government, who discerned in them a revolutionary character. Under Henry the Seventh (a descendant of the ancient British princes) they were sanctioned by royal authority; and during the sixteenth century several were held under the auspices of William Earl of Pembroke, and Sir Richard Neville.

Among the changes which the subordination of Wales introduced, must be reckoned the disuse of elaborate poetry. Songs, interludes, and epigrams, now became popular. Hugh Morris, the Butler of the principality, directed the shafts of satire, with considerable poignancy, against the Oliverians. In 1681, under the presidency of Sir Richard Basset, a collection of Bardic rules was completed, which is still appealed to for authority. From that time a remnant only of the Bards existed, holding occasional meetings at Glamorgan, till the close of the last century, when the spirit began to revive*.

But it is to the exertions of an Englishman that the present enthusiasm is principally owing. A few years since, the Bishop of St. David's, perceiving that sectarian preachers, from their intimate knowledge of the vernacular tongue, possessed important advantages over the regular clergy, proposed to revive the Bardic congresses, and distribute prizes as an incentive to the study of Welsh. This measure was not without its evils; but they were greatly obviated by the choice of English compositions for translation. Among these productions,

Mr. Blackwell's "*Messiah*" is entitled to a respectable place. Fidelity is its characteristic, nor is expectation ever disappointed. As an original poet, he is well-known beyond the Severn, and his talents have introduced him to the University of Oxford, which he is truly calculated to adorn. We forbear to quote any passages of the *Messiah*, because to most of our readers they would be unintelligible, and the rest are fully acquainted with the flattering decision which occasioned its publication.

While speaking of Bards, let us not forget the names of Rowland, Davies, Evans, and Jones (better known by the local appellation of *Tegid*). There is another gentleman whom we will venture to admonish, we mean Mr. Jones of Bodedeyrn: it is to be regretted that he has confined his talents to a single ode of David ab Gwilym, and we earnestly remind him, that abilities and taste are deposits, for which the possessor is accountable.

7. *Varieties of Literature; being principally Selections from the Portfolio of the late John Brady, Esq. Author of "Clavis Calendaria."* Arranged and adapted for publication by John Henry Brady, his Son. 12mo. pp. 295. Whittaker.

THE high estimation in which Mr. J. H. Brady's father was held is sufficient to insure a favourable reception of these selections from his loose and unfinished MSS., even if they possessed no other merit. It is certain that these notes (with all of which the Antiquary is familiar) were accumulated for publication, in some shape or other; from the specimens here presented, we have no doubt that it was Mr. Brady's intention to have written a work illustrative of peculiar proverbs, words, &c. shewing the probabilities or improbabilities of their supposed origins; and of adding new and original ideas upon the subject. If the

* The remains of the Bards were first introduced to English readers by the Rev. Evan Evans, in 1764. The passages versified by Gray are from his paraphrase. Their value was shewn by Mr. Turner in his History of the Anglo-Saxons, and their genuineness vindicated in a masterly essay from the same pen. Edward Jones (late Bard to the King) published two curious volumes of Relics, and others were brought forward by Mr. Edward Williams, from whom an enlarged History of Wales is expected. This gentleman, with Mr. Owen Jones, and Mr. William Owen, edited the Welsh Archæology, which embraces the British Remains. The latter gentleman (now Dr. Pughe), has rendered great services to Literature by his Welsh Dictionary, and his Cambrian Biography; and will soon give an edition of the *Mabinogion* to the world. Like his celebrated namesake, we venture to pronounce him, "Gwynnedd's shield and Britain's gem."

present Editor had undertaken this, we confess laborious task, he would have conferred a great benefit on the Literary world; but at present he appears to have thrown these notices together without taking the pains to correct their faults, or expose their absurdities. It is the duty of an Editor to detect the errors in those things which he selects; so as to prevent the public from being imposed upon or deluded. It cannot be any proof of the Editor's research to permit a "whimsical anecdote" (he may truly call it so) respecting the union of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, by "*King Charles the Second*," to be inserted (see p. 138), without a comment. Notwithstanding he denominates it a "whimsical anecdote," those persons unacquainted with the true origin of the union of these Bishops would, though they might not believe the "whimsical" part of the story, naturally place faith in the assertion that they were united in the reign of the Merry Monarch, which is almost *six hundred years* after the union had actually taken place.

It is a mistake to apply the word *voit* peculiarly to arrows shot from the cross-bow, as in p. 21. The Editor might have consulted with advantage the valuable Glossary of Archdeacon Nares upon this and other points. This Glossary would afford many additional Proverbs, &c. for the next volume.

The Marchet, or Maid's Fee (see p. 68) as formerly customary in Scotland, certainly existed in England; though at present we are unable to particularize the precise Manor. This unnatural and detestable law (the abrogation of which did honour to the Queen of Malcolm the Third), was made by Eugenius King of Scotland.

The Origin of the Names of Places is decidedly the most interesting and valuable part of the collection. It is interspersed with such historical notices and entertaining anecdotes as are calculated to render it generally amusing. We sincerely hope the Editor will continue these derivations in his next volume.

8. *Wesleyana: a Selection of the most important Passages in the Writings of the late Rev. John Wesley, A.M. arranged to form a complete Body of Doctrines. With a Portrait and Engraving. 5s. 6d. Foolscap 8vo. pp. 457.*

RELIGIOUS enthusiasm we believe to be a civil and political *evil*, and religious and moral education a civil and political *good*. The former has been long popular in Wales, and without the smallest disrespect to our fellow-countrymen, it cannot be said to have produced pre-eminence of character, while the superior substitute of education has done wonders in Scotland. We do not think, therefore, that Wesley *has* discovered the philosopher's stone; or that the conversion of our fellow-countrymen into the blind devotees of Spain, Portugal, and Italy, is a desirable object. Such are our conscientious opinions. Wesley was a very ingenious, and we trust a very well-intentioned man, though we think him philosophically in error, when he sought rather to found principles upon feelings than upon reason. We shall explain ourselves. Well we know, that men may be far wiser, and better, and happier by faith in Jesus Christ, than they are likely to be without it; yet we would rather see such a conviction the result of high reason, than of mere blind and ignorant devotion. We would in short rather see the scheme of the Redemption, philosophically and unanswerably elucidated, (as it is by Dr. Wheeler in his Theological Lectures), than by a string of unexplained postulates only, though deduced from Scripture. We therefore object to this work being called "a Body of Divinity," for certainly it is not so; and very unjust, and even absurd, are, in our judgment, the opinions given of the future state of the wicked and the fallen angels. But still the piety, the benevolence, the motives displayed through the whole book, come home to the heart, and give to the mind a very pleasing picture of the meek and amiable religion of Jesus, the Son of God.

9. *An Autumn in Greece. By H. Lytton Bulwer, Esquire, comprising Sketches of the Character, Customs, and Scenery of the Country; with a View of its present critical State. To which is subjoined, Greece to the close of 1825, by a Resident recently arrived. Ebers.*

IT is impossible, we think, to disguise the facts, that the cause of the Greeks becomes daily more hopeless, and that the public sympathy towards this ill-fated people grows fainter than

ever. It is now nearly twelve months since, in our remarks on the sensible volume of Mr. Waddington, we ventured to say, that the recurrence of the former subjugation of this nation, was almost impossible; and recent events but confirm this opinion: but that any prompt and effectual resistance (such resistance as can place the Greeks in that imposing attitude, to which by their manifestoes and declarations they seem to aspire) can now be hoped or expected from them, we dare not venture to assert. The curse of dissension is in their councils, the sinews of war are wanting. England looks coldly on. These things are against them; but the spirit of resistance has been awakened; and it cannot be laid. The Greeks may be exterminated, and the solitude of that extermination may be called peace. But woe to that country by which this oppression shall come. The cloud is accumulating that fiery indignation which shall burst upon the pride of the Ottoman; and Greece will be avenged.

"The moment," says Mr. Bulwer, though in another sense, "the moment is rapidly approaching for the fulfilment of the dreaded prophecy. The white-haired Giaour is at the Gates of Constantinople; and the crescent only shines over its walls till it is determined *who* shall erect the Cross."

The publication to which we are now to direct the attention of our readers, consists of a Series of Letters addressed to Charles Brinsley Sheridan, Esq. written with considerable talent, much confidence, and great enthusiasm. We cannot be mistaken in supposing the Letters to be the production of a *young* man; and that though they contribute but little to the general stock of information on the subject of Greece, they may be read with pleasure, as the lively effusions of an elegant and not unclassical mind. We select the eighth Letter as referring more directly to the affairs of Greece.

"Arrived at Napoli, you may expect from me an account of what is going on there, and some observations on what I saw in my way thither.

"A great deal has been said for and against this people; the accounts appear to me exaggerated on both sides. Those who look back to the classic days of Greece, would be greatly disappointed at its present state. They who regard it through the mist of past

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ages, the alternate prey of contending nations—who see it trampled on by the adventurer of all, and finally subjected to the worst of despotism—that which an ignorant conqueror inflicts on the nobler spirit of his captive, would be astonished to find that any resemblance still exists between the Greek who fought at Marathon and Thermopylæ, and the one who is at present contending on the same field as his ancestors.—That part of the nation which was known previous to the present war, was naturally the most debased and servile—the Fanariote prince, who prided himself on licking the dust near the footstool of his master; or the wily merchant, who, exercising trade at extravagant risks, calculated necessarily on extravagant profits.

"No observation can be more just than Mr. Burke's. 'The opinion of others regulates that which we form of ourselves *;' and those Greeks who held any commerce with their masters, finding themselves despised, became as contemptible as they were thought.

"It is from these men, that most, who fail without mercy against Greek depravity, have formed their judgment. Speaking of the nation, it is an unfair one.

"The Moreot peasantry appeared to me, like the peasantry of other mountainous countries, hardy, honest, and independent. There can be no better proof of their goodness than the safety with which we passed through some of their most inaccessible fastnesses, where only the winds could bear away the news of our assassination: 'Omne ignotum pro magnifico;' and our mules, though loaded with things of little value, appear perhaps to carry vast and precious treasures. They are from habit active, and make excellent guerillas. From the state in which they lived prior to the revolution, retiring with some capitano into their inaccessible mountains, they possess that love for peculiar families which we denominate clan-ship; and some care should be taken that we do not alienate them from their country, when we separate them from their chieftains.

"The Hydriotes and Spezzioters also are, from all that I can hear, collectively a good people. The merchants of Hydra were forced into the revolution by the sailors, who looked for plunder and employment, and have frequently been obliged to compensate for ill success out of their own purses. Not having experienced the evils of war, nor even those of slavery, these islanders are more haughty than the Moreots, and have succeeded in obtaining the chief

* "The degree of estimation in which any profession is held, becomes the standard of the estimation in which the professors hold themselves."

situations in the present Government. The Hydriotes long wished for a settlement on the Continent, and Napoli di Romania may be called theirs.

"It is idle to expect that a race long barbarized and enslaved, can start at once into civilization and freedom. Time and circumstance, which hammer out the shape of all kingdoms, must do their work before our democratic dreams can be realized of this people.

"For the present let the Greeks choose their own form of Government *.

"I do not see who is more likely than they to know, whether a mobbish, military, or monarchical one, will supply their wants or fulfil their wishes :—

"Wise men have aye that government confest
[best :

The best to be, which suits the governor
Cæsar may laugh when godlike Cato frowns,
And constitutions want the charms of crowns."

Yet it is my opinion, that a strong hand is the only one that can rescue Greece from her present difficulties, and finally replace the status of Liberty in her temple.

"If this country is to rule herself, I would give her a powerful government, whether individual or oligarchic. States the most jealous of supreme authority have acknowledged its utility in times of danger, and a semibarbarous people was never ruled without it†. Let order be established, and the Turks subdued; knowledge and inquiry succeed of course, and are as necessarily followed by that degree of freedom they inspire, 'Tantummodo incepto opus est, cætera res expedit.'

"It is grievous to look round so fair a land, and see it every where the prey to dissension. Political opinion is a harlequin jacket, patched and exhibiting all sorts of different colours. The only universal sentiment seems that of self-conceit and capability. Men, because they are fit for nothing else, conceive that they would make excellent generals and statesmen; or imagine themselves like the block of stone from which a statuary can make either a beast or a god.

"I wish we could breathe into the present Greek some particle of the spirit of Epaminondas, who saw no disgrace in being

scavenger at Thebes, when it was an office bestowed on him by his country. Yet is it to be said, that if we destroy Greek vanity and ambition, we should destroy also the two great barriers against Mahomedan despotism. The same feeling which draws the sword of civil discord, inspires horror and detestation of the Turk.

"Paying the soldiers has for the moment withdrawn them, as might have been imagined, from the chieftains, whom also it would be wise to conciliate. As large landed proprietors, and in short as the nobility of the land, one would wish them to have consideration in its rule, though not independent jurisdiction. It seems injustice, as well as impolicy, to institute a purely Hydriote or Fanariote Government in the Morea. The Capitani are its strength; their courage should not be extinguished, but controuled; nor would they regret being excluded from the civil administration, for which they are unfit, if they were obliged by military commands, for which they alone are fitting.

"Besides, their local influence gives them the respect and love of their soldiers, who are thus raised above being mere mercenaries: which they become, led for a paltry sum by people of whose names they are ignorant, and to whose persons they are unallied and unattached. My only fear of pay is, that they who before it fought for life, for liberty, for their wives, for their children, for their homes, and for their altars, who felt that they must fight to preserve all these, may at last consider themselves only obliged to do so for a few paras a day: of which should circumstances (an event not unlikely) deprive them, they would repine, mutiny, and finally throw down their arms, from disgust at such imaginary ill-treatment.

"A hundred ships have for some months been employed, each ship receiving 1000 dollars per month; and no material action has taken place. The sailors will no longer serve without being paid in advance; and examples were not wanting of captains having retired from the fleet at the very moment when their services were most required, to make a better bargain with the Government. Patriotism has ceased to operate, except where it is profitable.

"In addition to the evils of a merchant fleet, which is very injurious to the Islanders, the Morea has none at all but that which it hires from them, and is consequently dependant on the bad system of its neighbours.

"The only manner in which a foreigner can be useful in this country, is in uniting the active part of it with the thinking. If he can do this, he does a great deal. At present the general noise, wrangling, and contention, on the approach of the enemy, remind one of this people's superstition, of

* "We have generally busied ourselves about the government of Greece, which really was no business of ours; while the management of our money, in which we might be thought concerned, has been left entirely to the Greeks."

† "It is not amiss to remark, that the Senatus of the Consul was never separated from the Fœtus till Roman liberty was no more."

siring in an earthquake to prevent its progress." Pp. 92—101.

The article subjoined, entitled—"Greece to the close of 1825," is by another hand, dedicated to Mr. Canning, and forms a very natural appendix to the former Letters. It is a well-written narrative of scenes in which the Greeks have signalized themselves, with a courage worthy of their ancient fame; and is an animated appeal to the Rulers of our own country, in favour of this interesting people. We have space but for two extracts; the first refers to the conduct so nobly displayed by one of the most unfortunate and gallant of its clans, the Suliotes:

"On the death of Ali Pacha, the celebrated Vizier of Janina, in the spring of 1822, the Ottoman forces, being disposable, were instructed unexpectedly to march and exterminate the Suliotes. After some unimportant encounter of advanced posts, the Suliotes retired; and the enemy, conducted by Hourschid Pacha, was discovered, from several directions, descending, with overwhelming numbers, an amphitheatre of mountains, which formed the bulwark, and determined, at the same time, the boundary of their vale. To hold a position against the Pacha, was evidently impossible: and to coop themselves, with their families and dependents in the castle*, besides being extremely confined and insufficient to contain them, was equally a measure of desperation, which menaced the safety of the whole.

"An immediate resolution they were forced of necessity to make: and they determined reluctantly on occupying the fortress on castle of Kiafa, unprovided with a single piece of ordnance; having very little food, and huddled together in the unsuitable defences of a place which could not, at any time, lend the most distant appearance of success. In this situation it was that the Suliotes arrested the progress of an army at least thirty times their number, victorious and elated with success. They maintained their post with disadvantages perhaps unprecedented in the history of the war; they stood out, without a murmur, against battery, famine, and assault; whilst under a vertical sun, without any shelter but the banner of the cross, the women and the wounded, collected together on a platform, in the centre of the fortress, were not less exposed to the artillery of the enemy than if they had ac-

companied their husbands to the breach. Under these circumstances, and awaiting with anxiety the succours so confidently expected from their friends, they received an authentic information of the actions of Petta and at Places, where the Generals Normann and Botzari endeavouring to join, or to assist them, were successively beaten and repulsed. In such condition, after a resistance as obstinate as prolonged, their provisions were finally exhausted, and the supply of water irrecoverably cut off, nor could a single drop of that necessary element be found in the defence or limits of the port.

"It was at this moment of resistance, when the anguish of the scene had reached its height, that a spring was recollected to exist at some little distance from the walls. It lies on the declivity of a hill, concealed almost under wood and rocks; and the approach being at all times very difficult, it remained either unknown or neglected by the Greeks, nor had its waters at any time been used. To the advances of the enemy, which were close to it, this place was unluckily exposed; and being a matter of great moment, their attention was arrested to the spot. Under favour of the darkness it was occupied by the Turks; but at sun-rise, they were daily driven from it by the fire from the walls. To this spring, at every instant paying the forfeit of their rashness with their lives, were seen scrambling, regardless of destruction, the wives and daughters of the Suliotes, mindful only of administering relief to the wounded and combatants within; and, in this manner, for a considerable time, by the heroism, the devotion, and hilarity of the women, the resistance of the castle was prolonged.

"The Turkish general hesitated to renew the attack upon breaches which opened to receive him. It is said, that exasperated as he was at the opposition to his arms, he felt and acknowledged like a warrior the merits and valour of his foe. The gallantry of the Suliotes experienced its reward, and they were permitted to evacuate the castle, preserving their families, their property, and arms, on stipulation to embark in the neighbouring port of Fenari, from whence they were subsequently conveyed to the Ionian Islands, under observance of a British man-of-war."

The author adds with enthusiasm:

"These, Sir, are the men of Greece;—such are the exploits they perform. Can you think they yield to their ancestors of old. I say they are not inferior to them. Travellers turn now to Thermopylae and Marathon. The day may come when they will penetrate to cloudy Suli. Does history show the spot more worthy admiration than the little spring of water that runs through beneath its walls?

* "The castle of Kiafa is commandingly situated above the principal village of Suli. It is the chief place of a district containing fourteen hamlets, all inhabited by the Suliotes, and scattered in different directions through the vale."

We dare not shut our eyes to the melancholy transactions now passing in Greece, nor conceal our apprehensions for the result: may we be mistaken! The volume closes with the following manly appeal:

"One point may be assumed, amongst others, as certain: that in Greece, the Mahometan power is gone down; that the Greeks have means and spirit, if exercised under a favourable influence, for liberating themselves,—in a shorter time too, than is commonly imagined by many of her advocates and friends: and that England, in adopting the precautionary measures, which are fitting to baffle the hidden schemes of others, and protecting, at the same time, her own interest and cause, will combine, in doing so, an act of justice and of mercy, which the world expects with anxiety from a people that by sentiment and conduct is pre-eminently distinguished, at a period which menaces so generally the liberties of man, and to which the nation of freemen only, proudly and fearlessly pursuing the ground-work of its envied constitution and its laws, can be expected by its example to put a final and a salutary stop.

"There are two countries in the universe where the name of England is particularly respected and beloved: these places are Sicily and Greece. In either one or the other, should the circumstances of politics admit, the people will turn to our purpose, from the peasant to the prince.

"Let us hope that the most talented and popular Minister who yet, in our Island, has directed the helm of affairs, may still steer a course in this interesting question, according with the wishes of the world: of all who nourish in their bosoms any sentiment that is worthy of a Christian or a man! And, in the example of the Greek nation, and their cause, let England ever proudly have the boast—that history is, by her means, erasing the melancholy maxim from its page, which denies to a great people, once fallen from the pinnacle of grandeur, the prospect of rising to it more." Pp. 347—349.

8. *The Annual Biography and Obituary for the Year 1826.* Vol. X. pp. 470. Longman and Co.

MANY of our readers will probably recollect, that in volume xcv. i. p. 64, we indulged in some serious, but just, remarks upon the Editor of the *Annual Biography* having copied innumerable memoirs from our pages. This has been noticed in a very courteous manner, in the Editor's Preface to the present volume, which is written with

much elegance of style; and the matter regarding ourselves we extract; premising, however, that the gentlemanly candour and sound judgment which pervade it, prove that the "*Annual Biography and Obituary*" could not have been placed in more able hands; and that the Editor "is not one of those who, when they become aware of an error, hesitate to correct it."

"With regard to certain strictures on the same volume, in the '*Gentleman's Magazine*,' their tone and language might well justify him in abstaining from all notice of them. But he has too much respect for the opinion of the world, too much respect even for the publication in which those strictures appeared, to be wholly silent; although he will endeavour to comprize what he has to say in a very small compass.

"In the first place, he frankly avows that he regrets not having, in every instance, distinctly specified, in the only two volumes of the *Annual Biography and Obituary* (before the present), for the management of which he is responsible, the authority for the memoirs, or for the component parts of the memoirs, of which those volumes consisted. But, although particular acknowledgment might be wanting, in general acknowledgments he was not deficient. For proof of this allegation, he refers to the sentiment in the Preface to the last volume, that its contents had been derived from various sources;—"principally from contemporary publications of every respectable description; and from private and friendly contributions;" and to the subsequent enumeration of the memoirs which were original, and of those which are not so. He, however, repeats his regret that he contented himself with this general acknowledgment; and the present volume, in which his authorities are particularized with scrupulous accuracy, will at least show that he is not one of those who, when they become aware of an error, hesitate to correct it.

"As to the question of the propriety or impropriety of his deriving his materials from the best sources that may present themselves, he begs simply to advert to the conduct of his censor in that respect. For some years past, the '*Gentleman's Magazine*,' (a publication, indeed, venerable by its age, by its merits, and by the recollection of the learned men who, from time to time, have 'recreated their travailed spirits' in contributing to its pages,) no doubt feeling the competition of more youthful periodical miscellanies, has wisely maintained its grave and ancient character, by meeting fiction with fact; and, in the interesting, though usually brief relation of the lives of

real human beings, has found a powerful security for its popularity and circulation, against the efforts of rivals who have resorted, for the means of public attraction chiefly, to the regions of fancy. But has Sylvanus Urban, relied, in this department of his Magazine, entirely on the communications of his literary friends and correspondents?—Far from it. With many original and valuable biographical sketches from the pens of some of the most able and intelligent writers in the country, he has mingled numerous notices of a similar kind, collected from every accessible quarter;—from the daily and weekly papers of the metropolis; from the provincial journals of England, Scotland, and Ireland; from colonial prints, from other monthly publications; from regular biographical works, such as the “Public Characters,” “Marshall’s Royal Naval Biography,” “The Royal Military Calendar,” &c.—Does the Editor of the *Annual Biography and Obituary* blame this practice? Quite the reverse. To him it appears to be exceedingly laudable. But he hopes that what is allowed to be praise-worthy in another, may, at least, not be pronounced reprehensible in him.

“It is certainly true, that his last volume was indebted to the ‘Gentleman’s Magazine,’ for a considerable and valuable portion of its contents. It is certainly true, that it was indebted to other periodical publications for much useful information. It is certainly true, that the present volume is likewise indebted to the same publications for extensive assistance. Were the *Annual Biography and Obituary* a work, the interests of which clashed with those of any of the respectable publications to which it thus has recourse, in aid of its own resources;—the question would wear another aspect, but there can be no collision between them. Their scope and object are entirely different. If a history were to be written of the progress or retrogression of the Catholic cause; and if the historian were to transcribe from the present volume of the *Annual Biography and Obituary*, the details of the efforts made by the late Lord Donoughmore in favour of that cause, (which it cost some labour to trace and extract from the records of Parliament,) would the Editor of this work remonstrate against such a proceeding? On the contrary, he should regard it, not only as a justifiable, but as complimentary.

“One word more. If there had ever been an attempt to represent the *Annual Biography and Obituary* as any thing but that which it always has been, and which, owing to its very nature, and to the peculiar circumstances under which it is prepared and produced, it always must be; namely, a work partly original, but partly compiled;

public reproof ought to fall upon an assumption so unfounded. No such pretension, however, has been advanced. Various occurrences may influence the character of its composition. In some years it may be enabled to boast of a greater amount of original, in others it must be satisfied to avail itself of a greater amount of borrowed matter; but a compound of the two it must always remain; and the Editor of it would feel that he ill-discharged his duty, if he neglected any fair means of rendering that compound as copious, interesting, and correct as possible.”

For the honourable mention of the merits of the venerable Sylvanus and his Correspondents, the Editor will accept our thanks.

After noticing the many fruitless applications for materials, to the nearest connections of deceased individuals, the Editor, with a truly national feeling, thus remarks:

“On this apparent apathy, regarded in a private point of view, it would be improper in the Editor to make a single comment;—but, looking at the subject with reference to the general gratification and interest, he must be permitted to lament, that, at a time when the public mind is unceasingly vitiated by narratives of the profligate adventures of strumpets and swindlers, every opportunity is not anxiously embraced of counteracting the pernicious tendency of those infamous details, by describing the honourable and successful career of persons distinguished by their moral and intellectual qualities; and thereby, in some degree, continuing to posterity the benefit which the bright example of such persons while they lived, conferred on their contemporaries.”

Agreeing with these sentiments, we endeavour, what is in our power, to render our Biographical Department accurate in every respect; useful to succeeding Biographers; and worthy of that commendation, which we are proud to say, it has so largely received.

We shall conclude with recommending the work to the well-merited patronage of the public.

12. *Literary and Miscellaneous Memoirs; by J. Cradock, Esq. M.A. F.S.A.* 8vo. pp. 294. Nichols and Son.

THE Volume now before us contains many pleasing Reminiscences from the well-stored mind of a writer

who blends the vivacity of youthful imagination with the solidity of an experienced veteran. Early initiated in classic Literature in his native town of Leicester, under a scholar of no common eminence, Mr. Andrewes, father of the late truly amiable Dean of Canterbury, (with whom the most cordial intimacy subsisted through life,) and further improved by another very experienced school-master, Mr. Pickering, at Mackworth, near Derby, Mr. Cradock had the good fortune to be placed, by the patronage of Mr. Hurd, as a Gentleman Commoner at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, under the immediate tuition of Mr. Farmer, who afterwards addressed to his intelligent pupil his admirable "Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare."—But we shall not longer detain the reader from the entertainment to be derived from these Memoirs, by dwelling on the author's personal history, farther to observe that it is now more than sixty years since he was honoured with the degree of Master of Arts, *per Literas Regias*;—that he was High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1767; that in 1768 he was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, of which he is now the oldest member; and that from his entrance into life, he was not less distinguished in the Fashionable Circles than in the ranks of Literature, where he was the friend and associate of Johnson, Warburton, Hurd, Halifax, Parr, Reynolds, Burke, Percy, Goldsmith, Garrick, Steevens, and the whole of the Literary Club.

As Mr. Cradock's anecdotes are not given in strict chronological order, we shall take a few extracts as they occur to recollection, after more than one attentive reading of these, the following one is not the least interesting:

"Lord Mansfield was justly looked up to, and admired, as the Cicero of the age, yet he was never much relished by some of the old lawyers, who boldly asserted, that if his innovations were to be so freely adopted, they might shut up their long revered Law Authorities, and in compliment to his Lordship, merely adhere to the decisions that were recorded in *Burrow's Reports*.

"I stood almost four hours very near to Mr. Horne Tooke, whom I had never seen before, when in the year 1777, he was tried for a libel at Guildhall, and conducted his

own defence; and surely no humble individual could ever stand on higher ground.—Lord Mansfield, with commanding eloquence, presided on the Bench. The stern Thurlow was Attorney-General, and the subtle insinuating Wedderburne the Solicitor; yet unawed by such authorities, he proceeded with firmness, and remained undaunted against this constellation of talents, this phalanx of abilities; and from his own deep knowledge of the Law, was able to combat all its subtleties, and convert every circumstance to his own advantage, to the admiration and astonishment of the most crowded Court.

"The Midland Circuit was never honoured but once by the presence of Lord Mansfield, and then the greatest anxiety to see, and hear him, was every where excited. The second Judge only arrived with the cavalcade, and the superior merely stole into Leicester late at night, on a saddle-horse.—Next morning, however, he appeared in all his splendour, and might justly be pronounced to be, Grace and Dignity personified; but when every eye was strained, and every ear attentive, and the Crier of the Court, in due form, had proclaimed silence, his Lordship only coldly got up, and said, that as he was certain the Grand Jury were so well informed of their duties, he should give no Charge, but proceed immediately to the trials; thus, by complimenting a few, he disobliged the many; and this conduct was the more reprehensible, as he was not restricted for time, and could have gratified all, without giving himself the least trouble.

"I was once very near to his Lordship when he was in the utmost danger of his life; it was on the opening of Parliament, about the time that Wilkes was so popular, and number Forty-five was displayed in every street; a long debate was expected, after his Majesty's Speech had been delivered, in consequence of the Middlesex Election having been set aside. Confusion might then be said to be at its height, for the mob had broken into the passage that leads to the Throne; his Majesty was just robed, and was proceeding from the closet, when many of us were pressed directly forwards; and with our clothes torn were absolutely thrown into the House. Lord Carlisle seeing my distress, most kindly recognized me, and made room for me between himself and another nobleman; but no more could be made out concerning Lord Mansfield, till we heard that he had safely escaped at the opposite entrance. After his Majesty had finished his most gracious Speech, he retired, and intruders made every effort to follow, but found it impossible; and as candles were then lighted, I

became less alarmed, and was assured I might remain quiet till the commencement of the debates;—however, through favour or necessity, I staid in the House to hear the whole of them. I felt myself but little interested till the nobleman that sat next me got up to speak, and then I perceived that it was the great Lord Chatham, whom I had never before seen but as Mr. Pitt, and was not in the least aware to whom I was indebted for much civility and condescension. He arose, and spoke; but I by no means recognized the complete orator I had formerly so greatly admired, and indeed was never much more disappointed; he spoke only for a short time, was confused, and seemed greatly disconcerted, and then suddenly turning to me, asked me whether I had ever heard him speak before? ‘Not in this House, my Lord,’ was my direct reply; ‘In no House, Sir,’ says he, ‘I hope, have I ever before so disgraced myself; I feel quite ill, and have been alarmed and annoyed this morning before I arrived; I scarce know what I have been talking about.’ I could only bow and look civil; for, to say the truth, I could not sincerely declare that I was of an opposite opinion. I still wished only to get away; but, as the debates grew more interesting, I became more reconciled to my intrusive situation, and I was confidently assured, that no notice would then be taken.

“One nobleman was uncommonly keen and sarcastic, and directed some invective with great warmth personally against Lord Chatham;—when, feeling himself stung to the quick, he suddenly arose, and poured forth a torrent of eloquence that utterly astonished; the change was inconceivable, the fire had kindled, and we were all electrified with his energy and excellence. At length he seemed quite exhausted, and as he sat down, with great frankness shook me by the hand, and seemed personally to recollect me, and I then ventured to say,—‘I hope now your Lordship is fully satisfied?’ ‘Yes, Sir,’ replied he, with a smile, ‘I think I have now redeemed my credit.’ The Duke of Grafton that night was particularly animated; for, as Prime Minister, he was attacked with fury. The House sat very late, and happy was I to get home again; for since the morning before I had never taken any refreshment.” Pp. 98—102.

The following anecdotes are of a very different complexion:

“It was at the time of the Coronation of George the Third, that I first made any stay in London. Mr. Garrick then frequently appeared on the Stage; and I had the pleasure to be introduced to him behind the scenes, when he was dressed for the charac-

ter of Oakley in the *Jealous Wife*. This Comedy was then highly attractive, as every part was exactly suited to the Actor or Actress that was to perform it. I never met him afterwards, till he and Mrs. Garrick visited the Rev. Mr. Arden, of Brampton, in Northamptonshire, when he took possession of that Living. It was in the gift of Lord Spencer, to whom Mr. Arden had formerly been Tutor, and a great intimacy had commenced between all the parties, from the time that they had encountered each other in their travels on the Continent. The place was particularly pleasing, and Lord Spencer had incurred no inconsiderable expense in the decorations of it, under the care of his own gardener. As soon as I knew of their arrival, I took an opportunity of waiting upon my good friend Mr. Arden; and there I found his Rectory overflowing with company; amongst the rest was Dr. Caleb Hardinge, Physician to the Tower, who, after dinner, was so kind as to engross all the conversation. He stuttered immoderately, and in a most ludicrous manner attacked Mr. Garrick for his recital of many passages in Shakspeare, first giving them, as he informed us, exactly like Mr. Garrick, and then with his own most valuable improvements. Garrick took all with apparent good humour, and some of the party seemed inclined to smile, but others were only struck with astonishment. When we were walking in the garden in the evening, Mr. Garrick asked me, ‘whether I had ever met with Dr. Hardinge before?’—‘Never, Sir,’ was the reply;—‘Then,’ said he, ‘you will be greatly entertained; he is a professed wit, a man of very high connections, and is licensed to say whatever he pleases in all companies.’—I coldly said, ‘it might be so, but to me he appeared exceedingly intrusive and presuming.’—Mrs. Garrick immediately looked full at me, and seemed not to be entirely of an opposite opinion.

“As soon as the facetious Doctor had taken his leave, I found that Mr. and Mrs. Garrick and Mr. Arden were to set out next morning for Litchfield; and as my place lay near the road, and Mr. Arden was always partial to it, I asked the favour of them to halt during the middle of the day; and told them, that, as I had but one large room, and was between two houses, I could only offer them some cold entertainment. They replied, that nothing would be more agreeable; that they would come early, as the weather was very hot, and at their leisure examine the prospects, and in the evening would proceed to Leicester. When I reached home, my gardener informed me, that there were some large carps in a small pond, if they had not been stolen, and accordingly I ordered the bank to be cut through in the night, as it was full of weeds; and we found

a brace very large indeed, and in the best possible condition, and my old fashioned cook engaged to stew them well, and they met with the highest approbation. The party, however, rather upbraided me for not keeping my word as to a cold repast; but I assured them, with truth, that I was as much out of the secret as they were. Garrick was all life and spirits, and said, 'Arden shall give us some of Falstaff after our refreshment, in which, I can assure you, he excels even Quin himself; and we will all take some other parts, and without a change of scenery convert our apartment here into a Spouting Club.'

"But in the afternoon they all walked so far, and staid so long, that the proposal was then obliged to be deferred. After supper at Leicester, however, some recitals took place, and several of the inhabitants of my native town being aware that the great Actor was present, placed themselves in the bed-chamber annexed to the great room at the Cranes Inn, and kept the door ajar, in hopes of getting a sight of him. Whilst we were amusing ourselves with the humours of the fat Knight and his Companions, from the play of Henry the Fourth, my attending friends so far forgot themselves, that, being exceedingly diverted, they suddenly burst into a violent fit of laughter. 'So,' cried Garrick, 'we have got an audience, I find; but if they are at all entertained, I desire that the door may not be shut.' This civil conduct of his was highly commended, and the only regret next day was, that more notice had not transpired of the over-night performance." Pp. 193—196.

That Mr. Hurd's friendship for our author extended far beyond the limits of the College, is pleasingly evident.

"Mr. Hurd, in summer, more than once favoured me with a day's visit to Gumley, where all his injunctions were to be strictly obeyed. 'I shall bring a friend with me,' said he, 'and we shall come early, and stay late. We must only have a plain dinner; for I request that we may give you as little trouble as possible. It is always a treat to me to walk over your romantic territory;—and I shall minutely examine all the books that you have lately purchased. I do not wish to meet the Rev. Dr. Parry. He is a good Hebraist; but he is devoted to some Dignitaries, who are the avowed antagonists of Bishop Warburton. There is a lady from Harborough, Mrs. Allen, who I find frequently visits at your house. I should be happy to be introduced to her. She is daughter of the late Professor Sanders on.'

"On examining my alterations, he observed, that 'this was a most interesting spot.' From hence," said he, "on a clear

day, both Bosworth and Naseby may be distinctly seen. My young friend, there must be either a building or pillar erected, to commemorate the great events that have taken place there;—and the next time I come, I shall require one or two specimens of good inscriptions, which I shall very freely criticise as usual.' No inscription, however, was attempted by me. A short poem on the subject of the latter has been printed by Dr. Bennet, of Emmanuel College, late Bishop of Cloyne, and has been rendered conspicuous in Northamptonshire;—and I retain an elegant elegy by a learned neighbour of mine, and early friend of the late celebrated Thomas Warton, who possesses the very spot at Lubbenham, where, according to Evelyn, Charles the First slept the night before the ever-memorable battle of Naseby.

"Bishop Warburton once honoured Mr. Hurd by staying with him a week at Thurcaston; and though they were ever the best friends, yet no two could be more dissimilar in disposition. Hurd was cold, cautious, and grave; the Bishop, warm, witty, and convivial; and after he had been shut up for a day or two at Thurcaston, he began to inquire whether there were no neighbours. 'None, that might be perfectly agreeable to your Lordship,' was the reply. 'What,' said the Bishop, 'are all the good houses that I see around me here utterly uninhabited? Let us take our horses and beat up some of their quarters. I have no doubt but several will be well inclined to be friendly and sociable.'—'I certainly cannot refuse attending on your Lordship any where.'—Accordingly they waited upon five gentlemen whom I had the pleasure to know, and they all kindly accepted an invitation to take a family dinner at Thurcaston. When I heard of this at Leicester, I determined to call on Mr. Hurd, who received me with great cordiality. 'Why, Sir,' said I, 'there is nothing talked of but your gaiety; it has even reached your friend Dr. Bickham at Loughborough.'—'I don't doubt it,' replied he, 'and, if you will pass the day with me, I will treat you with some of the remains of the festival, and give you an account of all particulars. I can assure you, I was at first alarmed as to the provision that could be made by my little household; but all the company were disposed to be pleased. The Bishop was in the highest spirits:—and when the gentlemen took leave of me in the hall, they went so far as to declare, 'that they thought they had never passed a much pleasanter day.'—'And as you have been so successful, Sir,' I ventured to add, 'in this first effort, I have no doubt but the experiment will soon be repeated.'—Mr. Hurd was silent.

"As Thurstaston I think I had never met any one but Mr. Ball, the Curate, who always seemed dissatisfied with his situation; he said, 'I do not pretend to be very learned, but I have never been treated with such distance, or rather disdain.' I assured him, that it was the manner of Mr. Hurd to others; that I was certain he had a favourable opinion of him; and I urged him not hastily to give up his situation, for I was convinced that Mr. Hurd was intrinsically good. Mr. Ball, however, would not have long followed my advice, but that his Rector had been appointed Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and he availed himself of his absence to be more comfortable. Mr. Ball, however, was at last convinced of the truth of all my assertions; for as soon as ever his Rector rose to be Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, he presented the first living he had in his gift, without the least application, to his astonished Curate, the unassuming Mr. Ball.

"Almost as soon as Dr. Hurd was fixed at Lincoln's Inn, he was seized with rather a dangerous illness, which confined him to his apartments for a great length of time; and as I then resided in Dean-street, Soho,

I thought it my duty to devote as much time as possible to his service. I was then rather apprehensive of giving him offence, by bringing out a Tragedy at Covent-Garden Theatre, as taken in part from Voltaire; but on the contrary, he mentioned it himself to me, and congratulated me on my success, but added, 'I think you have been rather remiss in not sending to me a copy of it.'—Of course I immediately took the hint; and he not only received it cordially, but afterwards spoke handsomely of the Tragedy." Pp. 178—182.

Then follows some interesting particulars respecting the poets Gray and Mason; and an avowal, by Mr. Craddock, of his having been the author of Four Sermons published anonymously under the title of "Four Essays."

Some curious particulars are given of the domestic habits of the Earls of Denbigh and Sandwich; and the melancholy catastrophe of Miss Ray, (recorded in our volume xlix. p. 210,) is authentically detailed.*

(To be continued.)

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 6. The Hulsean prize for the last year has been adjudged to Mr. A. T. Russell, of St. John's College, for his dissertation on the following subject:—"In what respect the Law is a school-master to bring us unto Christ." The following is the subject of the Hulsean prize essay for the present year:—"A critical Examination of our Saviour's Discourses, with regard to the evidence which they afford of his Divine Nature."

Jan. 20.—The prize for the Norriscian essay for the year 1825 has been adjudged to Jas. Amiraux Jeremie, B. A. and scholar of Trinity College. The subject:—"No valid argument can be drawn from the Incredulity of the Heathen Philosophers against the truth of the Christian Religion."

Ready for Publication.

No. I. of Specimens of Ancient Arms and Armour, from the justly admired Collection of Llewellyn Meyrick, Esq. LL. B. and F.S.A: after the Drawings, and with the Descriptions, of Dr. Meyrick. Engraved by JOSEPH SKELTON, F.S.A. Author of the Antiquities of Oxfordshire, &c.

Horæ Sabbaticæ; or, an attempt to correct certain superstitious and vulgar Errors respecting the Sabbath. By GODFREY HIGGINS, Esq. of Skelton Grange, near Doncaster. Also, by the same Author, An Address to the Houses of Lords and Commons in Defence of the Corn Laws.

The Naval Sketch-Book, or the Service afloat and ashore; with characteristic reminiscences, fragments, and opinions on professional subjects, with copious illustrative notes. By an Officer of Rank.

The Adventures of a Young Rifleman, in the French and English Services, during the War in Spain and Portugal, from 1806 to 1816; written by himself.

SIR JONAS BARRINGTON'S Historic Memoirs of Ireland, during his own times, with Secret Memoirs of the Union.

The Spanish Anthology, being a translation of the choicest specimens of the Spanish Poets, with their Biographical Notices. By J. H. WIPPER.

The Lives of the Architects, translated by Mrs. EDWARD CRESSY, from the Italian of Milizia, with considerable additions and many notes.

* In referring to an account of the History of Mr. Hackman, we find the following:—"that he was a native of Gosport, born in the year 1752; purchased a commission in the 38th Regiment; was in this capacity upon a recruiting party in Huntingdonshire, and first saw Miss Ray at Hinchinbrook in the summer of 1774. On returning from Ireland, he disposed of his commission, and took orders, having obtained the living of Wiverton, in Norfolk. The sequel may be known from the trial at the Old Bailey, April 16th, 1779.—EDIT.

GENL. MAG. January, 1826,

Sketches selected from the Note Book of the late Charles Hamilton, Esq. By T. K. HARVEY, author of *Australia*.

The Travellers; or, Adventures on the Continent.

The Prophets and Apostles compared. An Essay proving the ulterior application of the Prophetic Writings; with a Table annexed, explaining the Two Thousand Three Hundred Days of Daniel.

Two Sermons preached in the Chapel in Lewin's Mead, Bristol, on the Morning and Evening of Sunday, Oct. 16, 1825:—Causes of the slow progress of Christian Truth; a Discourse delivered before the Western Unitarian Society, in the Congregate Meeting House, Trowbridge, Wilts, on Wednesday, July 18, 1825. By ROBERT ASPLAND.

An Inquiry into the right by which certain individuals assume the title of Doctor of Laws, explaining, in many cases, the manner in which that degree has been obtained, and the sums paid for the same. By WILLIAM GILLCHRIST SMITH, LL.D.

The state of the Protestant Religion in Germany; in a series of Discourses preached before the University of Cambridge. By the Rev. HUGH JAMES ROSE, M.A. of Trinity College, and Vicar of Horsham, Sussex.

The Portable Diorama, consisting of Romantic, Grand, and Picturesque Scenery; with the necessary Apparatus for producing the various Effects of Sunrise, Moonlight, &c. on the principle of the Diorama in the Regent's Park; accompanied with a new work, entitled the Amateur's Assistant. By J. CLARK.

Preparing for Publication.

Sir William Dugdale's Life, Diary, and Correspondence. By WILLIAM HAMPER, Esq. from the original MSS. in the possession of the present representative of the family, D. S. Dugdale, Esq. M.P. for Warwickshire.

A Second Series of Mr. ELLIS's Collection of Historical Letters, from manuscripts in the British Museum, of which Mr. E. possesses the official custody.

History of King Richard the Third, from the original manuscripts of Sir George Buck. By Mr. SINGER.

Memoirs of the Rival Houses of York and Lancaster. By Miss ROBERTS.

A Picturesque Tour in Spain, Portugal, and along the Coast of Africa, from Tangiers to Tetuan. By J. TAYLOR, Knight of the Legion of Honour.

Mr. Lodge, whose admirable publication of Portraits and Biography forms the most valuable, at the same time that it is the most splendid graphic publication of the age, is preparing a new edition of "Lodge's Illustrations of British History, Biography, and Manners," from original Letters and Papers preserved in the College of Arms,

and in the noble families of Howard and Cecil.

Upwards of Fifty Etchings of Antiquities in Bristol. By J. SKELTON, F.S.A. From Original Sketches by the late Hugh O'Neill, illustrative of Memoirs of that City by the Rev. Samuel Seyer, A.M. or to form a separate volume.

The Life and Times of Napoleon, principally compiled from inedited Documents by his Companions in Arms. By SIR JOHN BYERLEY.

A Practical Grammar of the French Language, illustrated by copious Examples and Exercises. By J. ROWBOTHAM.

The Book of Nature; being a Succession of Lectures formerly delivered at the Surrey Institution, as a popular Illustration of the general Laws and Phenomena of Creation. By DR. JOHN MASON GOODE, F.R.S.

The Fifth Part of Mr. BLORE's Monumental Antiquities of Great Britain.

A Metrical Praxis for the Schools, being an easy Introduction to the writing all kinds of Latin Verse. By the Rev. JOHN SIMPSON, LL.D. A Key will be printed for the use of Tutors.

Memoirs of the Court of Henry the Eighth, including an Account of the Monastic Institutions in England at that period.

Memoirs of Henry the Fourth of France. By Miss BENDER.

The Fugitive Pieces of the late Thomas Hinderwell, Esq. Author of the History and Antiquities of Scarborough; to which will be prefixed a Biographical Sketch of the Author. By JOHN COLE.

RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

The progress of civilization in Russia, within these few years, has been so rapid and extraordinary, when compared with the barbarism of the early part of last century, that the following synoptical view of her Literature, Arts, and Sciences, cannot fail to be interesting, especially at a time when the eyes of Europe are directed to her present political changes.

At Moscow there is a "Society of Russian History and Antiquities," which has charged M. Kalaidovitch with the task of publishing the most ancient Russian Chronicle extant, being that which is commonly called the *Chronicle of Nestor*, from the name of the transcriber. This Chronicle, which is also called the *Chronicle of Pouchkin*, and the *Chronicle of Souzdale*, was composed, in 1377, by a Monk named Lavrenti, for the Grand Duke Constantinovich. In 1811, the above-mentioned society commissioned Professor Tinkovsky to publish this work. The Professor carefully copied the whole, and had proceeded so far as to print thirteen sheets, when the greater part of the impression, together with the Society's library, was burnt in the conflagra-

sion of Moscow in 1811. M. Kalaidovitch has published so much of the copy as comes down to A. D. 1019, and is to proceed with the rest.

Nicolas Gretch has written an abridged History of Russian Literature ("Opit kratkoi Istorii," &c.), published in Russian, at St. Petersburg, in 1822. The author divides his History into two parts, the first reaching from the middle of the ninth to the end of the seventeenth century, the second reaching to the present time. This work is dedicated to Count Romanzoff, the enlightened and zealous patron of literature and the arts: it has already been translated into the Polish language, and is about to be translated into German and French. Prince Tzertsef is engaged on a work of a similar kind, of which some portions have been inserted in a periodical Russian publication.

Among the Russian Poets of the present day may be mentioned Izmalloff and Krilof. A fourth edition of the Russian Fables and Tales of Izmalloff, was published at St. Petersburg in 1821. The author was born in 1779, and began to compose early. He has written in different literary Journals, and is President of the Society of Friends of Literature, Science, and the Arts, at St. Petersburg. M. Krilof's Fables are well known by the various translations of many of them into foreign languages. In 1822, a Selection from his Fables, translated into French verse, was published at St. Petersburg. It is said that M. Krilof means shortly to add to the six books of his original Russian Fables a seventh. M. De Saint Maure has inserted in his *Anthologie Russe*, ten of Krilof's Fables.

The principal physicians of St. Petersburg form a Society, which publishes essays on medical subjects in German under the title of *Vermischte Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiete der Heilkunde*. The two last volumes of this work, published in 1821 and 1823, contain articles by Doctors Blum, Mulhausen, Harder, Muller, Busch, Wolf, Rauch, Smith, Lerche, Mullius, Weisse, Kranigsfeld, Moyer, and Roman.

Zoology has been recently treated by Michel Maximovich in a Russian work, entitled *Glavnaia Osnovaniia*, &c. of which the 1st volume was published at Moscow, in 1824. This is the first original work on Zoology composed in the Russian language.

In Entomology, the Baron de Mannerheim, a Member of the Society of Natural History at Moscow, published at St. Petersburg, in 1823, a treatise in Latin on the class of insects called *Ecnemis*.—The author is employed in the administration of the civil Government of Finland, but devotes his leisure to the study of Natural History.

Demitri Perevozchikof, Assistant Professor in the University of Moscow, published in 1822, *Glavnie Osnovaniia*, &c. (Primary Elements of Geometry) in the Russian

language. The same writer had, in 1819, translated into Russian *Francois Cours des Mathematiques*, and in 1820, an elementary work on Arithmetic. The only original Russian work of merit on Mathematical subjects previously to M. Perevozchikoff's, was a treatise on Algebra, published about twelve years ago, by M. Platof Gamaley, an author of profound erudition. There have, however, been several Russian translations of mathematical works from the French and German; but the number of persons in Russia who devote themselves to the study of mathematics is small.

Geography has been rather more cultivated. In 1823 was published in Russian, at Moscow, *Novetskaya geographicheskaya i istoricheskaya Izvestia o Kavkaze*, new geographical and historical notices on Caucasus, by Semen Bronevsky, who having accompanied the mission to Persia, in 1796, remained in Georgia from 1802 to 1804, as Director of the Chancery under Prince Tzitzianof. M. Bronevsky has consulted the works of all preceding authors, both on the natural and civil history of Caucasus, and has corrected their statements by his own observations on the spot, so that his work presents a complete statistical and historical description of a country little known in Europe, but extremely interesting on many accounts. The mountains, rivers, and natural productions of the country, are described with spirit and accuracy, the population, revenue, and trade of the inhabitants, are fully stated, as are their customs, manners, laws, and religion. It is remarkable how closely the picture of their virtues, vices, and other habits, moral and physical, approaches to that of the barbarians who inhabited Northern Europe, in the fourth and fifth centuries.

Ponteschestvie vokrug Sveta, &c. published at St. Petersburg in 1822, contains the voyage of Capt. Golovnin round the world, in the brig of war *Kamptchaka*, in 1817, 1818, and 1819. This voyage is already well-known to the English reader. The Russian work is divided into two parts—one containing a simple narrative of the voyage, with a description of the countries visited, excluding, as much as possible, all technical expressions; the other describing those things, and offering those observations which peculiarly relate to seamen and maritime matters.

M. Timkovsky, a person holding an important post in the Asiatic department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, published, in 1824, the 1st volume of a work, called *Ponteschestvie v Kitai*, &c. or a Journey to China by way of Mogul Tartary. This volume contains the traveller's journal from the time of his leaving Kiachta till his arrival at Pekin. The second volume is to contain an account of his residence in the Chinese capital; and the third is to give a

sketch of the occurrences on his return, with a description of Mongolia, its inhabitants, and the religion of *Buddha* which they profess. Some time previously M. Mouravieff published a description of *Turkmenia* and *Achana*. Baron Meyendorff, who accompanied the Russian Embassy to *Bucarga*, in 1820 and 1821, has drawn up an account of his travels; and, lastly, another geographical work, in Russian, is announced for publication, containing a complete description of the *Steppes* of the *Kirguises*.

The number of periodical publications in Russia amounts to nearly 70, and they may be classed as follows:—Published at St. Petersburg, in the Russian language—The Asiatic Messenger; the Well-meander; the Journal of Liberal Arts; the Journal of the Imperial Philanthropic Society; Notices relative to the progress of Public Instruction; the News of the Russian Academy; the News of Literature; the National Intelligencer; the Technological Journal; the Champion of Knowledge and Beneficence; the Son of the Country; the Archives of the North; the Memoirs of the Free Economical Society in Russia; the Guide for Physic, Chemistry, Natural History, and Technology; the Christian Lectures; the Seal placed upon real Estates (a kind of Judicial Journal); the Proceedings of the Senate; the Russian Invalid; the Academical Gazette of St. Petersburg; the St. Petersburg Price Current; the Gazette of the Senate; the Northern Bee. In the German language—The St. Petersburg Journal; the St. Petersburg Academical Gazette; the Gazette of the Senate of St. Petersburg; the St. Petersburg Journal of Commerce; the St. Petersburg Price Current; the Harp of the North, a Musical Journal. In the French language—Me-

moirs of the St. Petersburg Imperial Academy of Sciences; the Political and Literary Journal of St. Petersburg. The Museum for Children is also published at St. Petersburg, in the French, German, and Russian. —Published at Moscow, in the Russian language; the European Messenger; the Ladies Journal; Notices for Horse Fanciers; the Historical, Statistical, and Geographical Journal; the Moscow Telegraph; the New Magazine of Natural History, Chemistry, &c.; the Russian Messenger; Essays in prose and verse; the Moscow Gazette. At Dorpt, in the German language, the New Museum of the German Provinces of Russia; the Dorpt Gazette. At Libau, in the German language, the Weekly Journal of Libau. At Mittau, in the German language, Memoirs of the Courland Society of Literature and Art; the Mittau News; the Universal German Gazette of Russia. In the Livonian language, the Mittau Livonian Gazette, and the Livonian Journal. At Pernau, the Weekly Journal of Pernau. In the Esthonian language, the Weekly Journal for the inhabitants of the country. The Official Journal, Essays intended to conduce to the knowledge of the Livonian language. At Revel, in the German language, the Revel Weekly Advertiser. At Riga, in the German language, the Medico-Pharmaceutic Journal; the Journal of the Baltic Provinces and of Riga; the Spectator; the Riga Gazette; the Riga Advertiser. At Wilna, in the Polish language, the Wilna Journal; the Journal of Benevolence; the Proceedings of the Wilna Medical Society; the Lithuanian Courier. At Odessa, in the French language, the Journal of Odessa, or Commercial Courier of New Russia. At Cronstadt, in the English language, the St. Petersburg Price Current.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

STEAM VESSELS.

There is now a contrivance employed on board a Scottish steam boat, which might be generally adopted with great advantage in other vessels of a similar kind. By the simple motion of a small handle or index, placed on a table upon deck, in view and in hearing of the man at the helm, and of the master of the vessel, every movement which the engine is capable of giving to the paddle-wheel may be at once commanded. The vessel may be moved forwards or backwards, or may be retarded, or entirely stopped, at any given moment, by merely turning this handle to the places denoted by the graduations of a dial-plate. No skill is required for this purpose; so that the master himself, or a sailor under his directions, can perform the office as well as the ablest engineer. Thus the confusion which frequently arises at night, in calling to the engineer below, is avoided, and any ambiguity arising

from the word of command being transmitted through several persons, entirely prevented. In point of fact, it places the engine as much under command as the rudder is—an undoubted improvement upon the clumsy method of bawling out to the engineer below, who may either not hear, or may be chance to be out of the way—circumstances which may lead to the most serious accidents.

LOCO-MOTIVE CARRIAGE.

A new species of self-impelling carriage has been invented by a M. Barret, of Lyons, which is capable of performing a distance of 180 leagues in 15 hours. It was lately exhibited at Lyons by M. Barret, who went in it from his own house, in the Place des Celestins, to the Porte St. Clair. The carriage rests upon three wheels; one of these is placed in front, and acts as a sort of rudder to regulate the motions of the vehicle.

A person sitting in the body of the carriage sets the two greater wheels in motion, by means of his feet, which he strikes alternately against a piece of mechanism formed in the interior. The carriage by each stroke is made to perform a distance of sixteen feet, from which the whole distance can easily be calculated. The person who regulates the movements of the directing-wheel, or rudder, has it in his power to turn the carriage round, and give it a contrary direction whenever he pleases.

IMPROVED UDOMETER.

To shew the quantity of rain fallen.

A circular basin is made of tin plates, or copper, the exterior edge of which is double, so as to form a canal around it; about half an inch from the bottom of this vessel an aperture is made, in order that the water may never fill this basin, but escape through the aperture into a cylindrical receiver below. In this receiver a vertical slit is made from the top to the bottom, and being hermetically closed by a strip of glass, the height of the surface of the water is thereby always shewn, and accurately measured by a scale, divided into inches and parts, fixed alongside; a tube closed by a cork is fixed at the lower part of the vessel for emptying it when full of water. This basin is connected by means of a tube above with another basin of less dimensions, which is surmounted by a cylindrical reservoir, provided as in the before-mentioned, with a vertical slit covered with glass; and likewise with a scale lengthened in the ratio of the difference of the diameter of the two basins. This reservoir is constructed much like those used to supply oil to the wick of an argand lamp, it is therefore filled with water on being put into its place, and by means of the tube of communication the larger basin is always replenished with the precise quantity of water that escapes from it by evaporation when no rain is falling. The index to the larger vessel shews, therefore, pretty accurately, the quantity of rain that has fallen into the basin, while the index to the smaller one exhibits in like manner the quantity that has evaporated from it.

WEAVING MACHINE.

M. Augustin Coront, of Lyons, has invented an admirable machine, by which a single workman can conduct six rotatory looms, and weave silk, cotton flax, hemp, and wool, into a plain or figured stuffs, with a celerity and perfection hitherto unknown. This skilful mechanic has conceived the idea of two looms, which, by their combinations and the adaptation of two pieces, form a third. The first has already been used in the fabrication of crape, of seven-eighths tuffetas, of three quarters calicots; the second in making figured stuffs; and the third, set up as a five-fourth machine, two pieces of half-ell wide, each divided by a

separate shuttle. All the accessories are applicable to these looms, and are set in motion by the hand by alternately pushing the clapper, which is on wheels, and works horizontally. It receives its motion from a pulley, with a twisted leather strap, and two springs placed at each side of the loom. It is capable of being applied to an infinite variety of purposes.

MATTHEWS' SAFETY GIG.

The invention is likely to prevent the numerous accidents occasioned by the tripping or falling of horses attached to two-wheeled vehicles. The mode by which safety is effected is thus: the steps are fixed to the body instead of the shafts; and from the under part of these steps, small scroll-irons reach to within a few inches of the ground. Thus, without any very visible appearance, the horse by tripping converts the front of this chaise into a sledge, that slides on the ground. The horse is not only thereby delivered from all weight, but two-thirds of it are thrown on the hind part of the carriage, and act upon the shafts as levers, with a considerable force upwards, so as to prevent his falling. This is done by that very trip, or jerk, which in all other two-wheeled vehicles would force him downwards.

MUSTARD TREE OF THE SCRIPTURES.

Mr. J. Frost, F.S.A. F.L.S. has communicated to the "Journal of Science" some remarks on the mustard tree of the Scriptures, Luke xiii. 19. Mr. F. observes, "That a grain of mustard seed should become a tree, must have appeared to many paradoxical." "I am not acquainted with any species of *sinapis* that can be called a shrub, much less a tree." "The plant most likely to be the mustard tree of the Scriptures is a species of *Phytolacca*, which grows abundantly in Palestine: it has the smallest seed of any tree in that country, and attains as great an altitude as any. Two facts confirm this opinion. The Americans use the fresh sliced root of *Phytolacca Decandra*, for the same purpose as we use mustard seed, viz. that of a Cataplasm. The seed of a species of *Phytolacca* affords what the seed of *sinapis nigra* does in abundance, nitrogen; an element not found in many plants, except those belonging to the natural orders Cruciferae and Fungi."

DEAF AND DUMB.

M. Majendie lately read a case of deaf and dumb before the Royal Institute of France. It was that of a boy nine years of age, who was restored to hearing and speech by Dr. Deleau, of Paris. Several cases of the same description, within these few years, have come under the care of Mr. Curtis, the surgeon to the Royal Dispensary, for diseases of the ear, which have yielded to his judicious and attentive treatment.

SELECT POETRY.

DIRGE,

On Elizabeth, the lamented Duchess of Rutland.

OH, hither come! with tears, with sighs,
In tender sorrow share;
Here, early lost, bright RUTLAND lies—
The mirror of the fair!

Has beauty, then, no winning force,
Imperious death to stay?
Must even virtue meet the course,
That hurries life away?

Beauties are flowers, in vernal state,
On which the morn has shone;
Sweet is their tenure, brief their date,—
They bloom, and they are gone!

Virtues survive the fleeting breath,
In pure, in holy trust;
They hold a victory in death,
And triumph in the dust!

Here, as the virtues found new birth,
Firm hope to grief is given;
For she, that bloom'd a rose on earth,
May shine a star in Heaven!

LUMLEY ST. GEO. SKEFFINGTON.

THE DEPARTURE.

By the Author of "Massenburg."

FORTH the young soldier went, Ambitious
flame

Was kindling high within the ardent breast,
And ever and anon bright glances came,
Like light'ning flashes o'er that troubled
nest.

The sea's deep slumber ere it wakes in wrath,
And the proud thoughts swell'd 'neath
the crimson vest, [forth.

Like the rough billows when its rage breaks

The lofty plume waved with a martial pride,
And the broad light was on his cuirass
thrown,

His untied sword was belted by his side,
And forth into the world he went alone;
What, though his mother's anguished tears
yet lay, [shone,

And on his cheek undried all brightly
Its fire soon scorched the holy drops away.

Onward he press'd, until he gain'd the brow
Of the proud steep that overhung the scene,
Of all his past delights. The cottage now,
Half hid by nature's own umbrageous
screen,

Reposed in shadow, while a stream of light
Between the hill and vale did intervene,
Leaving his lost house in a gloom like night.

And here he paused, and turned awhile to
look,

On the fair valley he had left behind,
Following, with anxious eye, the wandering
brook,

That by his own forsaken cot did wind.

And traced in memory each familiar thing,
Until they seemed apparent to his mind,
Realities so near can fancy bring.

Again he seemed to hear his mother's prayer
Urged strongly, wildly—all her agony,
The pleadings of her fond maternal care,
And the deep bitterness of her hopeless cry;
The wailing sound still rung upon his ear,
Still, still he saw the wild glare of her eye,
And all the passion of her woe and fear.

And other eyes were blinded in their grief,
Though the fair lids had sought their
shame to hide,

No hope to that lone heart could bring relief,
And woman's grief was ruled by woman's
pride.

Thus is it ever that that greatest woe,
Which woman's doom of misery doth betide,
Unpitied still she bears, but may not show.

Soft stealing thoughts—remembered tender-
ness,

Came like soft dew upon his burning soul:
Were it not better still to stay and bless,
Aye, and be blessed rather than dare the roll,
The headlong fury of the battle's side,
Live in her arms, and own her soft controul,
Than seek fruition of his hopes of pride.

He turned his steps towards the lowly plain,
Thought of the hearts he should with
rapture fill,

When suddenly upon his ear, a strain
Of martial melody broke o'er the hill;
He turned again with headlong haste away,
Nor son,—nor lover,—but a soldier still:
Life, fame, and fortune, all before him lay.

SONG.

AH well! ah well a-day!
And is my lover then untrue,
And all the hopes my fancy drew,
Faded away.

I'd read that man but sigh'd,
And proffered fondness, to betray;
But laugh'd, when woman fell a prey
To his arts, and died.

But he I lov'd, did breathe,
Such a soft tale into my ear,
Such oaths, that quite subdued all fear,
—Made me believe.

And I gave up my heart,
And joy saw never more, for soon
His eyes, that once so fond had shone,
Did coldness dart.

O, cease my heart to ache—
It ne'er will cease while I doth live;
A sigh, a groan, it just would give,
Ere it doth break.

L. W. W.

ON THE CALAMITIES OF HUMAN LIFE.

WHENE'ER we feel affliction's rod,
Unjustly we complain :
We deem unkind our gracious God ;
His goodness we arraign !

Yet could we, through calm reason's ray,
Compare the good with ill ;
Our blessings would our griefs outweigh,
And shew Him gracious still !
Thus transient clouds obscure the sky,
(Emblems of human woe) ;
Till the bright Sun shines forth on high,
With undiminish'd glow !

Exeter.

E. T. PILGRIM.

KIRBY MOORSIDE*.

THROUGH the lov'd haunts of thy ro-
mantic vale, [stray'd
Dear KIRBY MOOR ! how often have I
Or listening sad to legendary tale,
Or taking blithe through ev'ry op'ning
glade [shade
Primrose and cowslip ;—or beneath thy
Reclining careless near some favourite tree,
(Whilst nature smiled in verdant robes
array'd,)

Tuned my young harp to notes of artless
glee, [minstrelsy.

And thus pour'd forth thy praise in wildest
Hail ! goddess of this lonely Vale,
Spirit of light and beauty, hail !
Thou late wast dress'd,
In a dazzling vest,
And icicles gemm'd thy lofty crest.

But thy robe of white,—it melted away,
When young Spring shot forth her reviving
ray ;

And the dew-drops fell on her gentle bosom,
And the woods 'gan bud, and the wild
flowers blossom.

And now thou art seen
In a robe of green,—
In the pride of youth and beauty's sheen.
And where is the eye that hath look'd on
thee, [chill,
In the glow of thy youth, or in Winter's
That hath not smiled and rejoic'd to see,
That in both thou art lovely and graceful
still ?

There peace reposes,
On beds of roses, [posies.
And Flora hath scatter'd her fragrant
And when night hath mantled the lonely
Vale,

And the moon shines forth in her lustre pale,
How sweet are the strains of the nightingale !
Oh ! never did Cynthia's virgin beam
Gild a lovelier landscape or fairer scene.
Hail ! goddess of the lonely Vale,
Spirit of light and beauty, hail !
Come from thy lone sequestered grove,
And bless with thy form this favour'd spot,

* Extracted from the "Scarborough
Album," which will be reviewed in our next.

Or art thou reclin'd on mossy bed,
Where the violet hides its blushing head ?
Or in woodbine shade,
Or in hawthorn glade,
Tell, oh ! tell me—where art thou laid ?

SPIRIT.

Daring Minstrel ! would'st thou look
In nature's hidden mystic book ?
Mortal eye hath ne'er beheld
Immortality unveil'd.
Where I am,—thou can'st not know ;
What I am,—I dare not show,—
Listen to the whisp'ring breeze,—
'Tis my breath that fans the trees ;
Look upon the blooming rose,—
'Tis my blush with which it glows ;
In the violet's modest hue,
You may read my eye of blue ;
In the lily's snowy grace,
My spotless purity you trace ;
See the oak's majestic height,
Emblem of immortal might ;
The tallest poplar's graceful stem,
Is crowned with my diadem :
Minstrel, seek no more to know,
Since the rest I dare not show ;
Mortal eye hath ne'er beheld
Immortality unveil'd.

MALVINA.

TO

OF all the flowers that sweetly blow,
You ask—which is most dear to me ;
I love those best which native grow,
And unassuming bloom like thee.
And first I love the Violet meek,
Content it blooms, tho' none may see ;
The appraising gaze it doth not seek,
But hides its modest worth like thee.
I love the Lily's virgin white,
Its form and emblems well agree ;
Though simply clothed, it glads the sight ;
Though unobtrusive charms like thee.
I love the wild Mezerion's bloom,
Which scorns adversity's decree,
While others fly the Winter's gloom,
It ever faithful smiles like thee.
I love the Jasmine for the spot,
Where labour rests it doth not flee,
But grace off the rustic's coat,
And breathes contentment round like thee.
I love the Woodbine, for it winds
Its tendrils round a stranger tree,
Adorns the shelving trunk it binds,
And claims a kind support like thee.
I love the Rose—because its cheek
Gloweth fresh with health and cheerful glee,
Its tints the touch of beauty speak,
'Tis beauty's favourite—'tis like thee.
To number more were waste of time,
In short, whate'er their form may be ;
Whate'er their hue, whate'er their time,
I love them most when most like thee.

H. P. C.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

The spirit of revolt in Spain is every where ripe: the people are starving, and at Madrid the price of bread is risen so much as to have caused a general commotion; the troops were called out, when the King interfered, and promised to see the wrongs of the people redressed. The roads are swarming with banditti; in the early part of last month they attacked the Cadiz diligence, and killed the greater part of the escort. Five Constitutional soldiers were lately executed at Madrid, merely because they had, when serving the Cortes, levied military contributions.

A tremendous hurricane at Gibraltar, on the 16th ult. caused a dreadful destruction of property and lives, increased by the infamous conduct of the Spanish troops, at a time when the rage of elements ordinarily suspends human animosities. Upwards of 200 vessels were driven on shore, and a great many small craft sunk at their moorings. Amongst the former was the Columbian privateer General Soublette, the crew of which, in swimming towards the English lines, were fired upon in the water by Spanish soldiers, and many of them killed: some were saved by the English officers, who, at the risk of their lives, went in a boat on board the wreck, and were fired at by the dastardly Spaniards. About 70 remained on board until the evening, when they delivered themselves up to their persecutors, on condition that they should be considered as Columbians, and their lives saved.

RUSSIA.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg details some serious disturbances in consequence of Constantine having renounced the throne in favour of his brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas. It appears, that the Grand Duke Constantine, at the period of his marriage signed an act, renouncing his right of succession to the throne, in favour of the Grand Duke Nicholas, three copies of which were secretly deposited with the Senate, the Synod, and the Supreme Council of the Empire, which were not to be opened but on the death of the Emperor Alexander. Immediately on the news being received, the packets were officially opened; but, from respect for the hereditary rights of his elder brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas declared, on the spot, that he renounced the benefit of the act in question, and that he would take the oath of fidelity to the Emperor Constantine I. The Senate, the great Dignitaries of the Empire, and the soldiers, followed his example, and, from that mo-

ment, they were only occupied in looking for the arrival of their new Sovereign. But the latter, faithful to the arrangements to which he had subscribed, made no preparations for quitting Warsaw, where he held himself ready to acknowledge the Emperor Nicholas the First. He waited for orders, without which he thought he could not leave his residence. This singular state of things continued till the arrival of numerous couriers at Warsaw, bringing with them the adhesion of the Imperial Family, and the great bodies of the Senate. On the 26th of December, however, the Grand Duke Nicholas read, in the Senate, the formal renunciation of the crown by his brother, and declared that he accepted the throne. He was immediately proclaimed Emperor of Russia. On the 26th the Manifesto of Nicholas the First was published. This document details, with much perspicuity and historical precision, the renunciation of Constantine; and the diplomatic acts by which it is attested are affixed to it. The same day the regiments of the Guards were to take the oath. It was known that the Moscow regiment interposed difficulties. Two companies of grenadiers of this regiment sallied from their barracks, with their colours, and proclaimed Constantine the First. These men proceeded to the square of Isaac, where they were soon joined by great numbers of the people, by the soldiers of the Body Grenadier Regiment, and the Marines of the Guard. No other corps took part in the sedition, and it appears that the numbers of the factions did not exceed 2000. Informed of these disorders, General Miloradovitch proceeded to the square to address the rebels. But at that moment a man in plain clothes fired a pistol shot at him, of which he died some hours afterwards. The Emperor himself appeared without arms, and attempted to reclaim the mutineers, but without success. In the end, after having exhausted all gentle means—after having in vain explained the circumstance of the renunciation of Constantine—he was forced to order his troops and artillery to advance. The rebels having formed themselves into a square, had the audacity to fire first, but were soon dispersed, and pursued in all directions. The number killed is said to amount to two hundred. At six o'clock order was re-established, the troops remained faithful, and the greater portion of them bivouacked all night round the Palace. The Grand Duke Michael, who arrived in St. Petersburg at the moment of the tumult, succeeded in reclaiming six companies of the Moscow Regiment, who took no part in the revolt, but who refused to take

the oath of fidelity, and he led them to the assistance of his brother. Generals Frederiks and Schenechin were wounded. The Emperor, who, throughout the day, displayed the most noble traits of character, reviewed the troops on the following day in garrison. The Marines of the Guards manifested the most sincere repentance, and obtained their pardon: many officers have been arrested. During four hours, which were occupied in parleying with the troops before it was determined to employ force, the number of the rebels was not greatly augmented, and it is very probable that the greater part were more misled than guilty.

SWEDEN.

The *Christiana Gazette*, of December 8, contains the official news of a treaty concluded on the 9th of November last, between the King of Sweden and Norway, and the King of Great Britain. The King of Sweden engages to cause penal laws to be passed, as soon as possible, against the Slave Trade. The vessels suspected are reciprocally liable to be visited by the ships of war of the contracting parties, and subject to confiscation in case the suspicion should prove to be well founded. Two tribunals are to be established, one in the island of St. Bartholomew, the other at Sierra Leone, on the coast of Africa, to decide the actions which shall be brought in consequence of the capture of ships, and to adjudge the indemnities to be given in cases of detention without due grounds.

AFRICA.

SURVEY OF THE SOUTH EASTERN COAST.

Sometime ago, the British Government, excited by a noble spirit of enterprise, sent out two vessels to survey the hitherto unknown coast of Eastern Africa, and the island of Madagascar. Several useful discoveries have been made, connected with the geography, manners, &c. of those barbarous regions; and the following curious particulars, dated October 18th, from H. M. Ship *Baracouta*, one of the vessels employed on the expedition, will prove interesting.

On the 18th July last we sailed from the Isle of France, (leaving the *Laven*, which is employed in the same way as ourselves, in port,) for the purpose of completing the survey of the coast of Madagascar. In forty-seven hours we made Table or Sandy Island, a low sand bank in the vicinity of St. Mary's Island. Having surveyed it, and given it its proper position, we proceeded to the French settlement at St. Mary's, and had an opportunity of observing the rapid improvement of the port and town under the present Commandant. This island is found to be extremely rich and luxuriant, capable of any improvement; but being clothed with imperious vegetation, refusing

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assistance to heat and almost to light, being subject, also, to excessive rains, the stagnant waters, swamps, and marshes, have hitherto rendered it fatally noxious.

Standing close into *Foule Point*, two guns were observed fired on shore, and supposing them intended as signals from Mr. Hasty, the resident British agent at Madagascar, requesting a conference, we entered and anchored under the Point: it is one of the best known ports in the island, and has long been frequented by the rice and bullock traders from the Isle of France and Bourbon. Hasty's business was this:—A rebellious conspiracy having lately occurred among some powerful Chiefs in the neighbourhood of the Point, against the government of Radama, a division of whose army was then encamped there, it had been debated by the principal men, whether or not they should be attacked by this division at once, without waiting for the sanction of the Sovereign. As the merit of every self-originating enterprise depends very largely upon its success, the Prince commanding the *Foule Point* detachment had no wish to take upon him this responsibility, especially as the enemy outnumbered him in an overwhelming degree; but the majority of the council being in favour of an attack, and Hasty having used all his influence and argument to effect it, the war was agreed upon, and an immediate movement concerted. Hasty, having thus much opened the business, wished the *Baracouta* to convey him and a party of his men about twenty-four miles to leeward, to insure the success of the attack, by coming unexpectedly upon the rear of the insurgents, while they should be engaged in front by the force from *Foule Point*. His wish being acceded to, and the troops, amounting to one hundred and seventy two, embarked, at ten in the evening we left the anchorage. About two P. M. next day, we reached an anchorage under the Point, and landed the party in safety. Three days rice, and his arms, (whether musket or lance, with thirty rounds of ammunition if it be the former,) comprise the weight each soldier has to carry; they have neither baggage nor artillery to delay them, and though the proportion of sick is generally large, yet they are no hindrance, being invariably left to shift for themselves; and in a country where a war of the exterminating kind prevails, they shortly become sufficiently provided for. Free from these incumbrances, their movements are as rapid as can well be conceived. Their conduct in face of the enemy is steady and determined—native courage, and an ardour strongly inspired by a great devotion to Radama—a firm reliance on the superiority of their arms and order—induce their attacks upon the rebels, inconsiderate of numbers or situation. As Hasty

informed me, their attack commences with discharges in line of musquetry: but bayonets are easily fixed, the charge takes place, and is followed up without mercy, unless the enemy be routed by the fire, which generally occurs. A small village stands on this point, and the inhabitants were coming off in several canoes, when, observing the troops in the boats, they instantly returned, hauled their light vessels well up on the beach, and took to the woods. The detachment made some prisoners, but with little delay proceeded on their march, and Hasty made no doubt of advancing at least twenty miles that night. The Barracouta weighed, and run out to sea at sunset, the same day, since when we have heard nothing of the result.

Our next operation was surveying the port of *Tamatave*, similar, in some respects, to Foulle Point, but affording greater and better shelter; from hence examined the coast southward to Bay St. Luce, and standing in for this little opening observed a small vessel at anchor near the town presently cut or slip her cable, set her headsails, and run herself upon the beach. After anchoring in the bay, we sent a boat to her, found her deserted, equipped for the slave trade, and, as far as some papers left on board proved, belonging to Bourbon. No colours were found on board her, nor did she shew any as we entered the bay. In the evening we hauled her off, and anchored her for the night close to us; the next day carried her out and fired her.

The same day we fell in with the *Leven*, on her way from Port Louis to Port Dauphin.

The 14th August we entered *Port Dauphin*, and found it in possession of a strong detachment of Radama's force; it was formerly the chief French settlement in this grand island, but now only two persons of that country were met with; the chief inducement was, doubtless, the slave trade—that being abolished, but little inducement remained for any adventurer to continue. The garrison consisted of fifteen hundred men, one thousand of which were turned out on our visiting the fort, and went through the customary ceremonial evolutions with great order and precision. The inhabitants of this part of the island hold themselves quite independent of Radama's authority; in consequence, here also, a cruel war exists. The garrison is quite cut off from any communication with their friends, for any small party detached, is certain of being destroyed by the natives of the southern district. Radama can scarcely move with any thing less than an army. The present degree of civilization of the central and northern parts has cost him upwards of one thousand men, of that description which may be called the flower of the country; diseases, for which they have no remedy, afflict the forces at every station, and the fever, common to the sea

coast of the island, makes its accustomed dreadful ravages unrestrained. Without the assistance of water craft, it seems totally impossible that Radama can subjugate the country.

At the fort of Port Dauphin the troops have built neat, convenient, and well arranged huts of bamboo. It stands on a long, narrow, elevated point of land; it is surrounded with a palisade of cane-work, and a deep trench dug outside, the banks and approaches to which have been industriously planted with the prickly pear shrub; the spines of that plant grow here so strong and sharp, as to render the ground, without great caution, impassable. The country in the vicinity of Port Dauphin is remarkably picturesque; the south end of Madagascar is principally composed of lofty mountains. A bank of regular soundings lies off the south extremity, on which fifty fathoms may be gained four or five miles from the shore. The coast is bold, barren, and rugged.

The *Star Bank* surveyed by us was found to be a dangerous reef, partly above water, with a furious sea beating on its south and west sides; during the south-west monsoon it forms a fine spacious anchoring place. Hereabout the *Albatross* was nearly wrecked in July; she lost her anchors and boats, and received other damage. Several small islands lie on the S. W. end of Madagascar, hitherto little known.

August 20, we reached *St. Augustine Bay*, from whence, last year, the Barracouta commenced the survey of the west side of this immense island, while the *Leven* was employed in a similar way upon the coast; from that period the vessels have twice (nearly) circumnavigated the island, visited every port, bay, or inlet, determined the extent and dangers of the barrier of rock and shoal lying along the east side, surveyed the shoals and islets in the Mozambique Channel, Seychelle Archipelago, and the adjacent groups, the coast of Africa, from Zanzibar to the entrance of the Red Sea, and concluded a few days back with the Caffre coast, all which work, connected with that of the two preceding years, complete the survey of the east side of Africa, Madagascar, and the Mozambique Channel, and we make no doubt but that this passage will, in future, become generally used during the proper monsoon. The latitude of every place (bank or island) in this Channel, has been determined by the most correct methods, repeatedly, under every favourable circumstance, and their longitudes measured by good chronometers, after very short and direct runs from Mozambique, or other places equally well fixed, as well as from each other. Many of these observations have been repeated after an interval of some months, and we feel assured, that the geographical position of every danger is as well ascertained as the present perfection

of instruments permits. The war, which now lays waste so large a portion of Madagascar, has not yet reached St. Augustine's, but its effects have. Muskets are now the articles in greatest request. In June last a bullock was sold for four Spanish dollars; they now demanded ten, or a musket, but are indifferent about the former. Sheep are plentiful, and cheap enough, but of an inferior kind. St. Augustine's, and the adjacent Bays, have long been notorious for slave trading. When before here, in June, the *Leven*, which reached the Bay some few hours before us, seized a large schooner, belonging to Bourbon, last from Mozambique; one hundred and seventy slaves were found on board her; she was carried into the Isle of France, and condemned.

From St. Augustine's, taking *Europa Island* in our way, which we found to be a much larger one than is represented, easy of access, uninhabited, but abounding in turtle, we entered Delagoa Bay, in company with the *Leven*, and found the *Albatross* there before us. This vessel (the *Leven's* tender) had entered English River, but was directed to leave immediately by the Portuguese Governor, in the most peremptory and unseemly manner. Here also we found the brig *Eleanor*, of London, the master of which and most of the crew having died or left her, the Governor had seized, landed her stores, and the small quantity of ivory she had collected, and did intend to send her to Mozambique. The delivery of this vessel, with her property, brought about a long and unpleasant altercation, which, for some days, seemed to defy any thing but force to determine; nor could the Governor be induced to surrender the brig until both ships had hauled close under his fort, and prepared every thing for beating it down. He also appeared on his works with his people, making every preparation for defence. As many guns as could be brought to bear (at least as he had to bring) were run over the parapet; large groups of the natives, provided with shields and lances, were summoned to strengthen the garrison; and up to the last moment, when the matches were lighted, we made no doubt (extraordinary as it appeared) but that the Governor would hold to the determination he had expressed. The result was, that the vessel was delivered up, and is now loading in Table Bay for London.

As the chronometers are liable to be affected by the firing of artillery, we seldom discharge any heavy guns from the vessel; but on the foregoing occasion these delicate machines had been removed to a boat and sent away; and as the opportunity was favourable, the remainder of the afternoon was passed in exercising the ship's company. In the course of which practice an accidental musket shot from the *Barracouta* struck one of the garrison, in a remote part of the fort, on the head, and killed him instantly.

We were all sorry at the circumstance, as we had already been on the edge of becoming enemies from necessity.

The *Albatross*, with a large party from the ships, went up the river for the purpose of shooting some hippopotami: they succeeded in obtaining and bringing down two, but nearly with some loss; for two or three of the party straggling from the rest were attacked by an elephant, and one of the gentlemen was somewhat hurt by him.

The people of *Delagoa* are now in as wretched a condition as can be imagined; degraded and oppressed, they have scarcely a way of obtaining sufficient sustenance to support life. The Portuguese have lately destroyed their boats; and they complain of various other kinds of ill usage.

Having completed the survey of this interesting Bay, three days after we reached *Port Natal*, on the Caffre coast, where a settlement is formed by Mr. Farewell of the Navy; who has had a large tract of the country ceded to him by King Charkee, the present Sovereign of the northern part of Caffraria. His principal object is the collecting of ivory, and of which he has three tons only. A destructive war now raging in the country cannot but be extremely hurtful to his views and success. He has about thirty natives and two Europeans attached to him; and is about commencing farming. We found him in want of some kind of provisions, with which he was supplied from the *Leven*. The loss of a small vessel which traded between him and the Cape, has been a severe loss, not only in her and her cargo, but in preventing him from fulfilling his promises to the Chiefs.

We are now on the point of completing our refit, in order to examine the west side of this continent. The *Leven* and *Barracouta* will proceed in company to the river Congo, where they will separate upon their respective employes, the coast between the Zaire and the Gambia being divided between them. We shall leave this colony (after having surveyed Table Bay), about 80th inst.

JAVA.

The position of the Dutch authorities in the island of Java has long been a subject of much alarm to the merchants who carry on the trade with Batavia, and it was increased by letters received from that port, of the 10th September, with intelligence of an action having been fought on the 2d between the Dutch and the native forces near Samarang, in which the latter were successful. They had, however, an immense superiority of numbers, the accounts estimating the native army at 10,000 men, but the Dutch force at not more than 300. As all residents have been compelled by the Dutch authorities to bear arms, there were, among the forces opposed to the insurgents, a considerable number of English merchants, several of whom have been killed.

WEST INDIES.

The Demerara papers contain an ordinance of the Governor for the religious instruction of the slaves of the colony, and for the improvement of their condition. By this it is ordained, that any person employing a slave between the hours of sunset on Saturday and sunrise on Monday, shall forfeit 600 guilders for every offence. An exception is made in favour of local circumstances, such as saving or tending live stock, &c. The usage of holding markets on Sundays is to be abolished, and slaves when deserving punishment are not to be chastised with "cruelty or passion." After January, 1826, no female slave is to be punished by flogging, under a penalty of 1400 guilders. Several other excellent regulations are pointed out in the Ordinance.

AMERICA.

The population of the chief towns in America continues to increase rapidly. New York now contains 168,932 inhabitants. Boston is believed to contain 55,000. The advance in the arts and amusements of civilized life keeps pace in these cities with the augmentation of numbers. New York has its Athenæum, and its Italian Opera, and the American Editors talk as currently of the *Garcia*, and her warblings, as we in Europe do of *Catalani* or *Pasta*. In the Athenæum, too, they have their Professors of *Phrenology*.

MEXICO.

Official accounts have been received from Mexico, of the capture, by the Patriots, of the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa, the last spot which Old Spain retained in that quarter of South America. The mortality had been very great in the Castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa previous to its capitulation. Of 600 men, 300 died since the 1st September, 200 were ill, and 105 only fit for duty. Three hundred pieces of cannon, and the stores, were valued at two millions of dollars.

Captain Forrest, lately invalidated from the squadron at Carthagena, has brought home with him two rare and valuable antiques, which were presented to him by the Governor of Sacrificios (near Vera Cruz), of two figures of human appearance, in height about ten inches, of most beautiful and delicately white transparent marble. They were dug out of an ancient fort or fortification, where, it is believed, they were buried in the 16th century, when the Spaniards, under Cortez, landed in Mexico. Captain Forrest has also an earthen pan, of a circular form, about twelve inches high, which was dug up by the Indians; and an arm chair of most singular workmanship, said to have belonged to Montezuma. [We doubt not these discoveries will give rise to further speculation on the antiquity of the New World.]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The important Act for effecting an Alteration in the *Weights and Measures* (as noticed in vol. xcv. li. p. 349) came into operation on the 1st of January. Under this Act, the Ale, Wine, and Corn Gallons are assimilated; the new gallon is to contain 277,274 cubic inches. The old ale gallon contains 299, the wine gallon 231, and the corn gallon 268,8 inches. One quart must be added to the present bushel, to constitute a legal bushel; and of course one gallon must be added to a sack of wheat, or 1½ bushel to a load. The present gallon will require an addition of a quarter of a pint; and every measure of capacity for dry goods will be deficient, for a measure of the same denomination, by 3½ per cent. The new gallon is, as near as possible, one sixtieth part less than the old beer gallon: the advantage will consequently be the dealer's, unless the quality be improved, the alteration being too small to produce any alteration in the price. The new gallon will materially affect the wine measure, is being about one-fifth greater than the present wine gallon. By section 15 it is provided that all contracts for work done, or goods deli-

vered, shall be deemed to be made according to the new standard, *where no special agreement shall be made to the contrary*; and in all cases where any special agreement shall be made, with reference to any weight or measure established by local custom, the proportion which such weight or measure bears to the standards established by this Act, shall be specified, or the agreement shall be void. Section 16 provides that it shall be lawful for any person to buy and sell by any weights or measures established either by local custom, or founded on special agreement; but in order that the proportion which such weights or measures bear to the standards established by this Act, may be known, such proportion shall be marked upon all such customary weights and measures. Under this clause all existing weights and measures may be used, but makers of weights and measures are not permitted, after this Act comes into operation, to make other weights and measures than those established by the Act. By Section 17 Corn Rents and Tolls now paid by customary measure shall be ascertained according to the standard of this Act by a Jury summoned at the Quarter Sessions for that purpose. Section 21 enacts that the penalties provided by former Acts, shall be

put in execution against persons having weights and measures not conformable to the standards of this Act. The object of the late Bill is to simplify the system, and to ensure uniformity by affording superior facility of verification. Measures of capacity are no longer defined by cubical contents, but by the weight of pure water which they should contain. Thus, any vessel which exactly contains 10lb. avoirdupois of pure rain water, is an imperial gallon, and a vessel containing 2½lb. of rain water is a quart. The bushel is any vessel which will exactly contain 80lb. of rain water. But it must be remembered that the bushel for heaped measure must be cylindrical, and its outside diameter 19½ inches. No alteration has been made in the existing standards of linear dimensions or of weight, and the change in the measures of capacity presents a facility to persons possessing weights, to construct or verify their measures of capacity at pleasure.

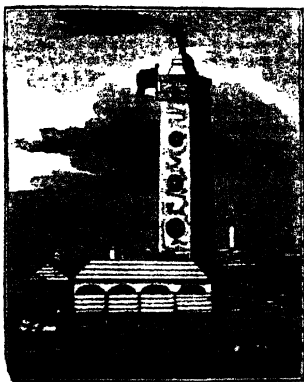
The statement of the Irish Revenue for the year recently elapsed, demonstrates that, notwithstanding the large repeals and reductions of duties by different Acts of the last Session, it has, for the year 1825, virtually exceeded that for 1824, embracing the most important branches of the Public Revenue. The Customs and Excise combined have increased 84,378*l.*; the Post Office exhibits an increase of 1847*l.*; and the Miscellaneous articles give an increase of above 40,000*l.* Ireland is entirely an exporting country, the imports of grain from Britain being very trifling. The great seats of the exporting trade are Waterford, Limerick, Sligo, Youghall, Cork, Dublin, and Drogheda. Waterford ships about 250,000 quarters annually of Wheat and Oats, nearly in equal proportions, with 10,000 of barley, &c. and about 200,000 cwt. of flour. Limerick ships about 180,000 quarters, of which oats form two-thirds; Sligo, Youghall, Dublin, Cork, and Drogheda, from 90,000 to 140,000 quarters each. The entire exports of Ireland to Britain amount to about 1,200,000 quarters of grain, and 300,000 cwt. of meal and flour.

A great deal of interest has lately been excited by a paper read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, by Sir William Hamilton, Bart. on the subject of Phrenology, showing that it can have no real foundation. He has also showed that its doctrines lead inevitably to Fatalism, Materialism, and Atheism; and, in fact, reduce man to a mere state of moral brutality.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 5.—About half-past four o'clock this afternoon, a great part of the metropolis was put into considerable alarm by the sudden appearance of flames at a great height, which were soon ascertained to proceed from the well-known manufactory of Messrs.

Walker and Parker, the patent shot manufacturers, on the south of the Thames, opposite to Surrey-street. No workmen were in the building, nor was business of any sort going on when the fire appeared. After the breaking out of the fire at the top of the building, the wind being high, and the ventilation from the bottom upwards very strong, the fire soon descended from one floor to another, until the whole pile, about 140 feet high, was in one great blaze. The flames issuing from every aperture on each side of this great quadrangular structure produced a grand and terrific effect. The upper tower, as it was called, fell in with a most tremendous crash; and the lead in a liquid state falling down, partly outwards, in nearly a constant stream, was so frightful, and the heat proceeding from the manufactory so intense, that none of the firemen could approach the place: their efforts were therefore directed to the adjoining premises, and they fortunately succeeded in allaying any apprehensions for the safety of the neighbourhood.—By permission of Mr. Allen, we have copied the following notice (accompanied by a view of the manufactory) from his "History of Lambeth," now in the course of publication. "One of the most conspicuous objects from the river is the *Manufactory for Patent Shot*.



It is situated near Waterloo Bridge, and was established about the year 1789 by Messrs. Watts. The principle of making the shot is to let it fall from a great height, that it may cool and harden in its passage through the air, to such a degree as not to lose its spherical shape by the pressure of the water in which it is received below. The height of the tower at this manufactory is 140 feet, and the shot falls 123 feet."

The frost during the middle of the month has been extremely severe. On the 10th,

the Serpentine River, the Basin in the Green Park, and the Canal in St. James's Park, were completely frozen over, and in most parts the ice was of sufficient strength to admit of the diversion of skating. Though a number of persons continued on the Serpentine River during the greater part of the day, no accident happened; but this unhappily was not the case in St. James's Park, where two lives were lost. The ice having given way, no fewer than nine persons fell in. The following day some other lives were lost.—On the 13th instant, Mr. H. Hunt, jun. betted one hundred guineas with a noble Lord that he would drive his father's blacking van, and four blood horses, across the Serpentine river, accompanied by his two servants. Young Hunt showed the greatest coolness, and drove the horses over the river. The two servants played "Rule Britannia," and other popular tunes, on the key bugle.

Numerous calculations have been made of the annual consumption of food in the metropolis; but this is not easily ascertained, as, although we may know the number of cattle and sheep, yet we have no means of learning the weight. Of the quantity of cattle sold in Smithfield market, we have the most accurate returns, and find, that in the year 1822, the numbers were 149,885 beasts, 24,609 calves, 1,507,098 sheep, and 20,020 pigs. This does not, however, by any means, form the total consumed in London, as large quantities of meat in carcasses, particularly pork, are daily brought from the counties round the metropolis. The total value of the cattle sold in Smithfield is calculated at 8,500,000*l*. It is supposed that a million a year is expended in fruits and vegetables. The consumption of wheat amounts to a million of quarters annually; of this, four-fifths are supposed to be made into bread, being a consumption of 65 millions of quartern loaves every year in the metropolis alone. Until within the last few years, the price of bread was regulated by assize; and it may afford some idea of the vast amount of money paid for the staff of life, when it is stated, that an advance of one farthing in the quartern loaf formed an aggregate increase in expense, for this article alone, of upwards of 18,000*l*. per week. The annual consumption of butter in London amounts to about 11,000, and that of cheese to 13,000 tons. The money paid annually for milk is supposed to amount to 1,250,000*l*. The quantity of poultry annually consumed in London is supposed to cost between 70,000*l*. and 80,000*l*. That of game depends on the fruitfulness of the season. There is nothing, however, more surprising than the sale of rabbits: one salesman in Leddenhall-market, during a considerable portion of the year, is said to sell 24,000 rabbits weekly. The way in which he dis-

poses of them is by employing between 150 and 300 men and women, who hawk them through the streets.

As a Common Council, held on the 19th of January, it was stated by Mr. Jones, that the Library Committee had purchased for 250 guineas, a complete set of the Gazette, from its origin in 1665, and supposed to be the most complete set in existence. A great number of valuable works relative to the antiquities, history, laws, manners, and customs of the City of London, and Borough of Southwark, had also been collected. Mr. Hick moved that a room should be provided for the reception of such antiquities as might be found or procured, connected with these places. He said, that in the numerous excavations which had recently been made in various parts of the City, many remains, valuable to the antiquary, and important to the historian, had been discovered, and dispersed for want of care, or for want of a proper place to put them in. Many that had recently been found might perhaps be procured, and some would probably be presented, if an appropriate place were provided for their reception.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given directions for building another class of ships on the several principles of Sir Robert Seppings (the Surveyor of the Navy), the School of Naval Architecture, and Capt. Hayes, R.N. The frigates, of 28 guns, are to be built at Portsmouth and Woolwich yards, in which the plans of these scientific projectors are to be worked out, and their comparative excellence afterwards put to the test, by experimental cruising. It is a difficult, and with all the knowledge we possess, a very defective, but highly important science; and it is only by a course of experiments, that any improvement in it can be attained.—It ought not to be said, with truth, by any other power on the face of the globe, that they build better ships than we do. Their Lordships have also ordered two sloops of war to be built at Chatham, on the plan of the Pylades (Sir Robert Seppings') enlarged and altered; two at Pembroke, on the plan of the Orestes (Dr. Inman's); and Captain Hayes is to build one at Portsmouth, on his plan, which shall excel the Champion in every qualification.

Mr. Perkins has invented a steam-gun, to be applied to the purposes of artillery or musketry. On the 6th of December, a trial was made of its effect, at his manufactory in the neighbourhood of Regent's-park. There were present, the Duke of Wellington, and several other officers of the Ordnance department at Woolwich. The destructiveness of the weapon was equal to the appalling impression caused by the explosion. The following is a calculation of

the advantages in point of economy, compared with gunpowder: suppose 250 balls are discharged in a minute by the single-barrel steam-gun, or 15,000 per hour, this for 16 hours would require 15,000 ounces of gunpowder per hour, or 15,000 pounds weight for the 16 hours. The expense of gunpowder being 70s. per cwt. or 35l. per thousand, is 525l. Mr. Perkins says that he can throw that number of balls in succession for the price of five bushels of coal per hour, or between 3l. and 4l. only for 16 hours.

On this tremendous machine of destruction a French paper observes, "When a destructive invention was proposed to one of our Kings, which went to effect revolution in the art of war, the Monarch purchased the secret to extinguish it. It is otherwise in England; and we see by the experiments which have just been made at the house of Perkins, the engineer, what encouragement the Grand Master of the English Artillery, and the Officers of the British Army, give to the inventor of a species of infernal machine, which has for its object to render all valour useless, and to reduce the science of war to the employment, more or less intelligent, of some moving volcanoes, which will exterminate entire masses in the course of a few hours."

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

KING'S THEATRE.

Jan. 7. This theatre opened for the season with a serious operatic piece, called *Crociato in Egitto*. The debutante, was Mademoiselle Bonini, (who has sung a good deal on the Continent with Velluti,) in the character of Palmide. Madame Cornega also made her debut on this evening, but without exciting much admiration for her talent. Velluti was in excellent tune; but in some of the higher notes there was a disagreeable harshness. On the whole the piece was well received. A new ballet followed, entitled *La Cruche Cassée*, by M. D'Egville; but there was nothing in it of the least attraction.

DRURY LANE.

Jan. 13. A farce, from the pen of Mr. Brayley, called *Wool Gathering*, was introduced; but it was so stupid and inconsistent, that had not Mr. Liston played the hero of the piece, *Mr. Wander*, the audience would never have patiently sat to the close. It appeared to be a senseless imitation of *The Absent Man*, played a few years ago; and made up of stale jokes—such as putting the watch instead of the egg into the boiling water, &c. &c.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Charles Bankhead, Esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation to the United States.—Thomas Tupper, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul in the Duchy of Courland, to reside at Riga; Anthony Lancaster Molineux, Esq. to the same office at Georgia, to reside at Savannah; and George Salkeld, Esq. to a similar office at New Orleans.

War Office, Jan. 10. 15th Reg. Drag. Captain O'Donnell to be Major.—18th Reg. of Foot, Capt. Doran to be Major.—Brevet Capt. Michell, Professor of Fortification at the Royal Mil. Acad. at Woolwich, to be Major.—Unattached: To be Lieut.-Cols. of Inf. Major Carmichael, 18 foot.—Major Philips, 15th Light Dragoons.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Dr. Bull, to the Archd. of Cornwall.
Rev. W. H. Dixon, Prebend. of York Cath.
Rev. — Arnold, Wakerly V. co. North.
Rev. H. Atlay, Timwell R. Rutland.
Rev. H. Butterfield, Brockdish R. Norfolk.
Rev. P. Candler, Letheringsett R. Norfolk.
Rev. W. Carter, Quarrington N. co. Linc.
Rev. C. Child, Orton Longueville and Bot-
tle Bridge R. co. Hants.
Rev. Dr. Coppard, Farnborough R. Hants.
Rev. W. Dalby, Warminster V. Wilts.

Rev. A. Duncan, Church and parish of
Coylton in the Presb. and co. of Ayr.
Rev. J. Horner, South Preston R. co. Linc.
Rev. R. Michell, Fryerning R. and East-
wood V. Essex.
Rev. R. A. Musgrave, Compton-Bassett R.
Wilts.
Rev. C. J. Ridley, Lanting and West-Hard-
ing R. Norfolk.
Rev. W. J. Rodber, St. Mary at Hill R.
London.
Rev. G. Taunton, Stratford St. Anthony R.
Wilts.
Rev. W. Thresher, Titchfield V. Hants.
Rev. E. J. W. Valpy, Stanford Dingley R.
Berks.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. C. B. Rawbone, to hold Coughton V.
co. Warwick, with Buckland V. Berks.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. J. Bailey, Head Master of Perse Free
Grammar-school, Cambridge.
Rev. J. Ellerton, Head Master of Stafford
Free Grammar-school.
J. H. Markland, esq. of the Temple to be
Treasurer and Secretary to the Stewards
of the Feast of the Sons of the Clergy—
vice Charles Bicknell, esq. who has re-
signed.

BIRTHS.

June 28. At Kinson, Dorset, Mrs. J. W. Lukin, a dau.

Lately. At Fifehead Parsonage, near Shaftesbury, the wife of Rev. Ed. Peacock, a dau.—Mrs. Monk, lady of the Very Rev. the Dean of Peterborough, a dau.—At Norfolk House, the Countess of Surrey, a son.—The wife of Rev. Mr. Worthington, a daughter.

Dec. 10. The wife of C. R. Pole, Esq. of Nottingham-place, a dau.—17. At East Sheen, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Penrhyn (dau. of Lord Stanley) a dau.—24. at Longcroft Hall, Staffordshire, the wife of the late W. W. Fell, Esq. barrister-at-law, a son.—20. The wife of J. H. Markland, Esq. of Gower-street, a dau.—At Wheatley, co. York, the lady of Sir W. B. Cooke, Bart. a dau.—30.

The wife of James Jones, Esq. of Camberwell, a son.—31. The wife of Lacy Rumsey, Esq. of Sloane-street, a son.

Jan. 2. At Duffield, near Derby, the lady of Sir Charles Colville, a dau.—5. Viscountess Chetwynd, a dau.—7. At her house in Albemarle-street, Lady Frances Levison Gower, a son.—8. At Beverley, the wife of the hon. Alex. Macdonald, son of Lord Macdonald, a son.—10. At the Vicarage, Bradford, the wife of the Rev. Henry Heap, a son.—11. At Teddington, the wife of the Rev. John Harcourt Skrine, a dau.—11. At South Audley-street, Lady Frances Banks, a son.—13. The lady of Robert Sayer, Esq. of Sibton Park, a son and heir.—18. At the Vicarage, Southwell, Nottinghamshire, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Fowler, and dau. of Mr. Bish, of London, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. At St. Keverne, Philip Melville, Esq. of Walthamstow, to Eliza, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Sandys, of Llanarth, Cornwall.—At Bishop's Court, Isle of Man, W. Leece, Esq. to Margaret, dau. of the late Mr. James Smith, of Liverpool.—At Guildford, Surrey, John Burder, Esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster, to Miss Taylor, of Guildford.

Dec. 17. In London, Baron de Kolli, to Miss Marion Hammersley, formerly of the Liverpool Theatre.—20. At Chester, Roger Bamston, Esq. only son of Col. Bamston, to Selina, dau. of Dr. Wm. Thackeray.—27. At Bedford, the Rev. Peter La Trobe, to Mary Louisa, dau. of the Rt. Rev. F. W. Foster.—At Woodstone, Hunts, the Rev. T. Garbett, master of Peterborough school, to Sarah, dau. of the Rev. John Bringhurst, rector of Woodstone.—28. At Walthamstow, Rev. Robert Ward, of Thetford, to Ann, dau. of the late Mr. Jos. Umphelby, merchant, of London.—29. At Benenden, Rev. W. Marriott Smith Marriott, of Trinity college, Cambridge, son of Sir John Wildbore Smith, of Dorsetshire, rector of Horsemonden, Kent, to Julia Eliz. dau. of Tho. L. Hodges, Esq. of Hemsted.—Rev. Rich. Harvey, to Louisa, dau. of John Rycroft Best, Esq. of Barbadoes.

Jan. 3. At Duddington, co. Glouc. the Hon. Arthur Thellusson, brother of Lord Rendlesham, to Caroline Anna Maria, dau. of Sir C. Bethell Codrington.—3. At Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Capt. Cha. Pearson, R. N. of St. James's-place, London, to Maria, dau. of the late John Sayers, Esq.—4. At St. James's Church, Col. Sir Robert Argyll, K. C. B. Coldstream Guards, to Harriet, dan. and co-heiress of the late Tho. Smith, Esq. of Carleton Hall, Rochdale, Lancash.—6. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Wm. Henry, son of the

late John Scandret Harford, Esq. of Blaize Castle, Gloucestershire, to Emily, dau. of John King, esq. of Grosvenor-place.—7. At Swansea, the Rev. Edward Thomas, of Briton Ferry, vicar of Baglan and Abravon, to Eliza, dau. of the late Lewis Thomas, Esq. of Baglan, Glamorganshire.—9. At Christ Church, Woodhouse, co. York, the Rev. W. C. Madden, Incumbent of Christ Church, to Mary, dau. of the late John Whitacre, Esq. of Woodhouse.—10. At Clapham Church, Major Geo. Arnold, 2d Bengal Light Cavalry, son of the late Geo. Arnold, to Ann Martinz, dau. of the late Henry Brown, Esq. of the Madras civil service.—10. At St. Andrew's Holborn, Geo. Fraser, Esq. Lieut. R. N. youngest son of the late Gen. J. H. Fraser, of Ashling House near Chichester, to Emmeline, dau. of Mr. Bedford, of Bedford-row, London.—10. Hon. and Rev. W. Thellusson, of Aldenham, Herts, (brother of Lord Rendlesham,) to Lucy, dau. of Edward R. Pratt, Esq. of Ryston House, Norfolk.—11. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Count Edward de Melfort, of Paris, to Mary Sabina, dau. of the late Thos. Nasmith, of Jamaica.—12. Charles Hagus Moulsey, Esq. to Margaret, dau. of Rob. Taylor, Esq. of Tolmer Hatfield.—14. At Upwood, Huntingdon, Joseph Hockley, Esq. of Guildford, Surrey, to Jane, dau. of J. Pouley, Esq. of Upwood-place.—17. Peter Heywood, Esq. of the Inner Temple, to Sara Harriette, dau. of Thos. L. Longueville, Esq. of Oswestry.—At Preston, W. St. Clare, Esq. M. D. to Sarah, dau. of S. Horrocks, Esq. M. P.—23, at Bedale, co. York, Rev. Thos. Rich. Ryder, Vicar Ecclesfield, to Anne, dau. of H. P. Pulleine, Esq. of Crakehall.—24. At Petworth, Sussex, the Rev. R. C. Willis, only son of Adm. Willis, to Frances, da. of W. Hale, Esq.

OBITUARY.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

Nov. 19. At Taganrok, aged 48, his Imperial Majesty, Alexander, Autocrat of all the Russias. The Emperor and Empress had visited that spot chiefly on account of the salubrity of its climate, and to benefit the health of the Empress, who had derived much advantage from her residence there during the autumn. On the 23d of October, the Emperor set off on an excursion to Rostow, Nakitshevau, and Novo Tcherkask, and continued his journey to the Crimea, whence he returned to Taganrok, about the 10th or 12th of November, and it was thought he would review the corps forming the Russian army of the South; but the Monarch's intention was arrested by the illness which terminated in death.

The following letters respecting his last illness and death were written by the Empress of Russia to the Empress Mother. In them the eloquence of truth is beautiful and striking:

"Taganrok, Nov. 18, (N. S.) 1825.

"Dear Mother,—I was not in a state to write to you by the Courier of yesterday. To-day, a thousand and a thousand thanks to the Supreme Being, there is decidedly a very great improvement in the health of the Emperor—of that angel of benevolence in the midst of his sufferings. For whom should God manifest his infinite mercy if not for him? Oh! my God, what moments of affliction have I passed; and you, dear Mother,—I can picture to myself your uneasiness. You receive the bulletins. You have, therefore, seen to what a state we were yesterday reduced—and still more last night; but Wylie (an English physician) to-day, says himself, that the state of our dear patient is satisfactory. He is exceedingly weak. Dear Mother—I confess to you that I am not myself, and that I can say no more. Pray with us—with fifty millions of men, that God may deign to complete the cure of our beloved patient.

ELIZABETH."

"November 19.—Our angel is gone to Heaven, and I—I linger still on earth. Who could have thought that I, in my weak state of health, could ever have survived him? Do not you abandon me, mother, for I am absolutely alone in this world of care. Our dear deceased

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has resumed his air of benevolence: his smile proves to me that he is happy, and that he gazes on brighter objects than exist here below. My only consolation under this irreparable loss is, that I shall not survive him; I hope to be soon re-united to him. ELIZABETH."

His Imperial Majesty was the eldest son of Paul I. by his second wife, Sophia-Dorothea-Augusta-Maria-Fædorowna of Wurtemberg Stutgard. He was born December 22, 1777, and the care of his education was committed to M. de la Harpe, a Swiss Colonel, who neglected nothing to fit his pupil for the high station he was destined to fill.

As soon as Alexander could walk, an Englishman, Mr. Farland, was appointed his *diadka*, a term which may be translated *run-after*, but which has by some been interpreted by the expression *man-nurse*. This gentleman is now living at Petersburg, after having experienced the Imperial bounty in many ways; and is placed, not only in comfortable, but affluent circumstances. At the age of fifteen Alexander was a very imposing youth, and had become a universal favourite among all classes of society. He was early placed under the guardianship of Count Soltikoff, an enlightened man, who was well fitted for the duties of that high and important station; and the future Sovereign, no doubt, benefited much by his sage counsels and his exemplary conduct. That the Emperor was highly pleased with his guardian, was proved by the veneration in which he held the Count during life, and by his condescension in following his corpse to the grave in the year 1816, on foot, and bare-headed, along with the other chief mourners.

These facts, as well as many others, which need not be mentioned, show that gratitude was no stranger to the breast of the Autocrat of all the Russias. Under able tutors, appointed with the consent of Count Soltikoff, the then Grand Duke was taught Russian, French, German, Italian, Latin, Greek, and also a little English; besides the principles of the Greek religion, geography, history, political economy, military tactics, the duties of a sovereign, and some of the sciences. He was reared at the Russian Court, under great care of, and subordinate to, his talented grandmother, Catherine II., under much filial

respect for his tender and careful mother; and in absolute dread of his father, the late Emperor Paul.

In the days of youthful and impetuous passion, in the midst of a voluptuous Court, surrounded by almost all the beauty and fashion of Russia, unawed by examples of chastity and private virtue in the highest individuals of the realm, seduced by the temptations and facilities of gratification, it is not to be wondered that the young and blooming Alexander should have had numerous love intrigues at an early period of his life. On the contrary, it may seem surprising, that the young Prince, placed in the midst of so much evil example, so much depravity, and so great a deficiency of moral principle, should have wandered so little as he did from the path of virtue.

The above circumstances being taken into view, it might naturally enough be supposed that an early marriage was recommended; and accordingly he was married when 16 years of age, October 9th, 1793, to the Princess Louisa of Baden Durlach, two years younger than himself, and still the reigning Empress. The Princess, on becoming of the Greek religion, assumed the name of Elizabeth Alexiæna. The marriage was a political scheme of Catherine II. and though the young bride was handsome, beautiful, and interesting, there was a coolness in her manner that ill accorded with the warmth of Alexander's passion, and which rendered her not exactly the object of his choice. By her Majesty the Autocrat had two children, both of whom died in infancy. Since their death, to the regret of the Imperial couple, and of the Russian nation, "God has given" no additional offspring.

In the palace of St. Michael, an immense quadrangular pile, at the bottom of the summer gardens, moated round and fortified with bastions of granite, the Emperor Paul with his family took up his residence. His Majesty seems to have had some presentiment of his approaching fate, as he ordered a secret staircase to be constructed, which led from his own chamber to the terrace, but, in the hour of danger, he was unable to take advantage of this exit. Late on the evening of the 11th, or early on the morning of the 12th of March, 1801, Paul was assailed by a band of conspirators; and, after unavailing threats, succeeded by entreaties and promises, and a noble resistance, his Majesty was strangled by means of a sash, one end of which was held by Zubof, while a young Hanoverian drew the other, till their victim expired. As if they had been at-

tending a banquet, the assassins retired from the place without the least molestation, and returned to their respective homes. Medical aid was called, in the hope of restoring suspended animation, but Paul had paid the debt of nature, and a few days afterwards his body was embalmed by Sir James Wyllie, one of the lucky individuals whose fortune was made by his Imperial master's whims.

Whether Alexander was aware of the intended murder of his father, or whether he knew of the time fixed for its perpetration, admits of discussion; but it is certain that at an early hour of the morning of the 12th of March, his friends and his counsellors rallied round him; that the death of Paul, and the accession of Alexander, were announced to the capital at seven o'clock, and that by eight the principal nobility had paid their homage to the Grand Duke, under his new character, in the chapel of the Winter Palace. The great officers of State being assembled there, Alexander was declared Emperor of all the Russias.

As soon as Alexander had ascended the Imperial Throne, like the wily Catherine, his first care was to gain the fidelity of the soldiers. Almost at the dawn of day, mounted on a charger, he presented himself to the best part of the troops stationed at Petersburg, who were already assembled in the Grand Place in front of the Winter Palace. His Majesty naturally bestowed the highest encomiums upon them, and in his turn was delighted with their noisy testimonials of satisfaction, and their *ouras*.—Such conduct might appear strange to those who were aware of the fact, that Paul, notwithstanding all his severity and caprice, was beloved by the army, and that the soldiers called that mad Monarch their *otelo*, or father. But the individuals who formed the confederacy for the murder of Paul, had also taken measures to gain over the Guards, and other regiments stationed in the residence, to the cause of Alexander, by a report of their own fabrication, of the disease and death of their late ruler and commander.

While august and solemn affairs occupied the new Emperor, his imperial Mother was suffering the utmost anguish, and had oftener than once assumed the appearance of death, in long continued faintings. Notwithstanding Paul's open infidelity, the Empress had steadily maintained her affection and her endearing deportment towards her imperial consort. That she was sincere, has been proved by the fact, that up to this hour she holds sacred the memory of her spouse, recollects him with the

tenderest love, and detests even the name of his assassins. Even 24 years after the perpetration of the murder, Count Panin was always obliged to leave Moscow on the arrival of the Dowager Empress in that capital.

It seems almost an anomaly in history, that the murderers of Peter III. became the avowed favourites, or the *protégés*, of Catherine II.; and it is scarcely less remarkable, that the mercy of Alexander was extended to the assassins of his father. Zubof, the chief conspirator, and the most active of the murderers' band, was ordered not to approach the Imperial residence; and Count Panin, the former Governor of that city, was transferred to Riga. The other conspirators were treated as if no blame attached to their characters. It is impossible to conceive why Alexander withheld that vengeance which justice seemed to demand, from the heads of his father's assassins. It has been attributed by one of his panegyrists, to a forlorn and melancholy conviction, that the murderers had been prompted to commit the bloody deed solely by a regard to the salvation of the empire. Such a conviction might have induced the young Monarch to diminish the weight of that punishment which piety and justice called on him to inflict, but can scarcely account for his total forbearance.

In the twenty-fourth year of his age, Alexander ascended the throne of his ancestors, having previously been the favourite of his father's subjects. His mild deportment, his suavity of manners, his amiable disposition, and his goodness of heart, had gained him the love and the respect of all classes of the population of the empire. The *Telemaachus* of the North was not then inebriated with power, but, instructed in his duties by a Mentor endowed with intelligence and virtue, exercised the authority of a despotic Sovereign to establish philanthropy as the basis of his throne. His first measures, proclamations, and imperial orders, tended to confirm the good opinion and the confidence of the people. He sincerely promised to tread in the footsteps of Catherine II.; and his first acts of kindness were experienced by the Petersburgers, whose lives had become quite miserable under the whimsical reign of Paul. Alexander gave orders that every one should be allowed to dress according to his own taste. He exonerated the inhabitants from the trouble and degradation of alighting from their carriages at the approach of the Imperial Family, and doing homage as they passed, which

Paul had exacted, even in the coldest and most disagreeable weather. He dismissed the court advocate, who had become an object of universal detestation; and besides, he made numerous changes and regulations, all tending to the comfort, pleasure, and advantage of the inhabitants of the metropolis. The goodness of his heart, the activity of his mind, the excellence of his principles, and his anxious wish for the improvement of his subjects and his country, all enabled him at once to perceive the necessity of great changes and improvements throughout the empire.

He was proclaimed Emperor March 24, 1801; and his coronation in the ancient Capital the 27th of the following September, was signalized by the release of the State prisoners; the recall of several exiles from Siberia; the pardon of criminals; promotions in the army, the navy, and the civil service, and among the clerical new and advantageous regulations for the city of Moscow; and the better definition and confirmation of the titles of some of the noble families of that capital.

His first care was to put an end to the war which then raged between Russia and England; and he for some length of time preserved peace both with England and France, and vainly endeavoured to act as mediator between them, after the termination of the short peace of Amiens. In 1804, however, the murder of the Duke D'Enghien by Buonaparte excited the indignation of the Emperor, who, after presenting an energetic remonstrance by his Ambassador, against "a violation of the law of nations as arbitrary as it was public," withdrew his Minister from Paris, and in 1805, signed a Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, with England, Austria, and Sweden: acting on which Alexander hastened to lead his troops into Austria, where, however, he arrived only in time to see the capital fall into the hands of the French. He then retreated, together with the remnant of the Austrian army, to Berlin, where he resolved to await the French army; but on the defeat of the Austrians, at the battle of Austerlitz, he returned to St. Petersburg, leaving the greater part of his army on the frontiers of Germany. In 1806, being called upon by the Court of Berlin, he again took up arms, but was again only in time to witness the triumph of Buonaparte. In the spring of 1807, Alexander joined his army, which had retreated beyond the Vistula, and withstood the French with great bravery; but having been defeated in the battle of Friedland, he retreated beyond the

Niemen, where he agreed to the preliminaries of the peace signed at Tilsit, July 8, 1807. In consequence, as is believed, of a secret article in that treaty, he declared war against England, and soon afterwards against Sweden, which latter war lasted two years, and ended in Sweden's ceding Finland to Russia. During the hostilities which still subsisted between France and England, he continued to side with the former Power, and dismissed from his dominions all the German Ministers and Agents. But the time was arrived when he was to see how ill-judged his friendship had been; and he was forced to defend himself in his own dominions, with no other Ally than England, against Buonaparte, who led 560,000 choice troops against him, joined with those Kings who had formerly been his Allies, and whom he had formerly assisted. The Russians, however, on their evacuation of Moscow, by burning that city, destroyed the only means of subsistence the French could expect during the winter; and thence followed the terrible destruction of that vast army. The Emperor Alexander now seemed animated with a spirit of vengeance against the invader of the Russian dominions. He pursued him with unrelenting vigour; he even published a description of his person as if he had been a common felon. However, Buonaparte escaped in a single sledge, leaving his gallant army to perish in the snows; and so infuriated were the French, that they actually suffered him to levy new armies, and lead them into Germany in 1813. By this time, however, the scene had wholly changed. On March 13, Alexander and the King of Prussia proclaimed the dissolution of the Confederacy of the Rhine, and declared their intention of assisting the Austrians. After having been worsted at the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen, they agreed to an armistice; during which the Russians were joined by Gen. Moreau, who, however, soon fell by a random shot before Dresden. After various success the great Battle of Leipsic was fought October 16th, 17th, and 18th, which completed the deliverance of Germany. A short time before this battle a General, who commanded a corps of artillery stationed at the Imperial headquarters, had incurred, on some trifling occasion, the serious displeasure of the Emperor. His Majesty very unceremoniously sent one of his Aides-de-camp with an order, that this officer should give up his command, repair, within twenty-four hours, to a village the distance of twenty or thirty miles, and take charge of a regiment stationed there.

Surprise, indignation, and fury, were successively evinced by the General, but still he obeyed the mandate. He left head-quarters without a moment's loss of time—arrived at his new designation—examined it—reviewed the regiment—and immediately drove back to his former station. At a review of some troops the following morning, the Emperor soon perceived him at the head of his corps. Astonishment and rage were depicted in the Monarch's physiognomy, and he dispatched an Aid-de-camp to know what the General was doing there, and why he had left his new station, and dared to disobey his Sovereign's orders?—The General, who is a man of talents, of general information, and of unconquerable and sometimes ferocious spirit, with energy replied to the Aid-de-camp, "Go back, and tell his Imperial Majesty, that the present time is highly important, and that I feel anxious for the fate of Russia; tell him that henceforth I serve not Alexander, but my country; and that I am here, where I ought to be, at the head of my troops, ready to sacrifice my life in her cause." Such an un contemplated and heroic answer, instead of rousing the furious passions of the mind, as might have been expected, were despotism really absolute, had a very opposite effect. The Emperor seemed pained, replied not a word, and was glad to hush the affair to sleep, lest the General's example should be too generally known, and become a precedent for the future for the officers of the Autocrat army. Before the battle of Mont Martre, the General, who continued in his former command, had a station assigned him in the midst of danger, on purpose, it was supposed by some, that his head might be carried away by a cannon-ball, and thus rid the Emperor of a liberal-minded and refractory officer. This gentleman, who fears no danger, rejoiced on the occasion, fought and conquered. It redounds to the credit of Alexander, that he called for the General on the field of battle, and bestowed upon him the Cordons of St. George. Since that period he has been employed on an important mission, and at this moment holds one of the highest and most responsible offices of the State.

In the beginning of 1814 the Allied Monarchs crossed the Rhine. On the 30th of March the Allied Army besieged Paris, and forced it to capitulate; and on the 31st the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia entered it amid the cries of *Vive le Roi! Vivent les Bourbons!* and Buonaparte soon signed his first abdication. On the landing of Louis XVIII. Alexander hastened to

meet him, and conducted him to Paris, which he entered May 4. A Treaty of Peace was signed at Paris, May 30, 1814, and Alexander left France June 1, for London, where he was magnificently entertained by the Prince Regent at Guildhall. He returned to St. Petersburg July 25. On September 25, he entered Vienna, where he remained until the end of October. The ratification of the Acts of the Congress had been signed February 9, 1815. When the escape of Buonaparte from Elba changed the apparent security of Europe into confusion; great preparations had been made by the Russians, when the news of the battle of Waterloo put a stop to their motions. Alexander himself set out for Paris, where he arrived three days after the entry of Louis XVIII. From thence he proceeded to Brussels to view the field of Waterloo; and after a short stay, returned to St. Petersburg, which he entered amid universal acclamations. From that time till his death, his policy was purely pacific: he attended several Congresses, and was almost incessantly moving from one part of the Continent to the other; but though his force was large, and there were, not wanting, at different times, pretexts which a warlike Prince might have seized for hostilities, particularly against Turkey, yet he has terminated his mortal career without any deviation from the peaceful principles agreed upon by all the great Powers in the last great triumph of 1815.

The personal character of the late Emperor was chiefly distinguished by great affability and condescension, which was carried to such a degree, as would have been wholly incompatible with his situation, if the Government were of any other form than that of an absolute monarchy. Considering the disadvantages of his early life, he must be regarded as one who had, as far as possible, overcome by natural goodness of temper, those evil habits which circumstances seemed to form for him; and whatever blame may be attached to his caprice, his artfulness, his inflexibility, his vanity, or his gallantry, he nevertheless had great merit; and, indeed, his very faults may be said to have been well suited to the part he was destined to sustain, and to the nation whom he governed. An enemy to the costly vanities of some of his predecessors, he regulated the expenses of his palaces with economy, and applied his treasures to the foundation of useful establishments, the promotion of useful public works, the equipment of his arsenals, and the augmentation of his army. Temperate, active, and indefatigable, he transacted

the business of Government through direct correspondence or personal superintendence; and, familiar with the statistics, topography, and interests of the various people inhabiting his extensive empire, he cherished the general prosperity by a polity adapted to the wants of each and all. The solicitude which he manifested for the good of his country, and his humanity, deserve the highest encomiums.

During the campaign, it cannot be questioned that Alexander was an example to his whole army. His exemplary endurance of privations, cold, hunger, and fatigue, served to animate his troops. His activity and solicitude were equally the theme of praise, while his affability and conciliatory manners gained him all hearts.

The simplicity of manners and mode of life of Alexander were very exemplary and praiseworthy. He slept upon a hard mattress, whether in the palace or in the camp; he rose early, lived very moderately, was scarcely ever even merry with wine, employed much time in public affairs, and was indefatigable in his labours. His chief amusement, if such it may be called, seemed to have been the organization and discipline of the army.

Having said thus much of the early life and of some public acts of Alexander's reign, we shall now notice his love affairs.

The unfortunate attachment of the Czar to Madame N——, soon after his marriage, gave rise to the most serious differences between this Monarch and his interesting Consort. Madame N—— bore the Autocrat several children; one of them, a female, lately died, when about to be married. Being the Emperor's very picture, she naturally attracted the notice of the people as she traversed the streets, or the promenades of Petersburg. Her death overwhelmed the Emperor with grief.

Madame N—— was spouse of Le Grand Veneur, who either winked at his lady's infidelity, or was obliged to wink at it; for in the North, notwithstanding all the advance towards refinement, despotism, in some instances, maintains its ground, and acts as it wills, contrary to law, justice, humanity, and religion.

The lady just alluded to had a handsome establishment allowed her by his Imperial Majesty, and besides an excellent town-house near the residence, she had also a country-house in one of the islands formed by the branches of the Neva, and not far distant from the Emperor's summer palace. There she and

her illegitimate offspring generally spent the fine season of the year.

The Empress had often in vain remonstrated with the Emperor respecting his connection with Madame N——, and she had frequently threatened to abandon her throne, and to retire to her relations in Germany. But the Dowager Empress, who really loved and pitied her Imperial daughter-in-law, partly by caresses and entreaties, partly by prudential measures and persuasion, and partly by her disapproval of Alexander's conduct, and her severe remonstrances to her Imperial son, succeeded in delaying her design. Yet, however sincere might be his vows of amendment at the moment, the Autocrat of all the Russias, like other mortals, found that the chains of love are not easily ruptured, and after a short absence and repentance, he returned to sin again. Such was the Emperor's conduct for many years towards Madame N——; and, as mentioned, the fruit of the intercourse was a young family.

The Emperor also shewed a decided predilection to some other females, and among the rest to the wives of two merchants, whom the author of this sketch has seen to receive marked attention at the grand annual masquerade, held on the 1st of January, to which all grades of the Petersburgers are freely admitted, provided they be in proper dresses.

From the open manifestation of his passion for a few females, and from his amorous constitution, it was inferred that Alexander had many secret intrigues besides with the beauties of the Court, the theatres, and of the metropolis; and there is strong reason to presume that the inference was just.

In consequence of such conduct, it was very reasonable for the Empress to be highly discontented. In the year 1814-15 she was in Germany; and it was reported that she had refused to return to Russia unless the Emperor would bind himself under a solemn oath, that he would banish Madame N—— from the Russian Empire: and even after a deed to that effect was obtained, it required the persuasions and the cunning of the Dowager Empress to get her Imperial Majesty in motion for the Northern metropolis.

Madame N—— was accordingly necessitated to leave Russia with her children. She went to France, and at present she resides at Paris. Since that event, it is stated that the Emperor Alexander had shown his regret at the frolics of his youth by repentance, and the kindest conduct to his Imperial con-

sort, with whom he passed much time in his evenings.

The next heir to the Throne of Russia in order of primogeniture, was the Grand Duke Constantine Cesarovitch, who was born May 8, 1779, and married Feb. 26, 1796, Julia, Princess of Saxe Cobourg, sister to his Royal Highness the Prince of Saxe Cobourg. This marriage was dissolved by an Imperial Ukase, dated April 2, 1830, and the Grand Duke married, secondly, May 24, 1830, Jane, born Countess of Gredzinska, and created Princess of Lowicz.

Constantine, however, alter being proclaimed, resigned his right to the Throne in favour of the Grand Duke Nicholas, who has accordingly been proclaimed.

DOWAGER MARCHIONESS OF BATH.

Dec. 12. At her house in Lower Grosvenor-street, in her 92d year, Elizabeth, Dowager Marchioness of Bath. She was the eldest daughter of Wm. 2d Duke of Portland (who died May 1, 1762), by Margaret Cavendish Harley, only daughter and sole heir of Edward, 2d Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and was born June 27, 1735. She was married to Thomas, first Marquis of Bath, K.G. on the 22d of May, 1759; by whom, who died Nov. 19, 1796, she had issue the present Marquis of Bath and eight other children, six daughters and two sons.

DOWAGER LADY ROSSMORE.

Lately. In her 92d year, the Dowager Lady Rossmore, widow of Robert Cunningham, first Lord Rossmore.—Gifted with qualities of a superior order, she was destined to add dignity to the station in which she moved; and for a long series of years had been the leader of the ton in the metropolis of Ireland. Social in her feelings, hospitable in her habits, and dignified in her demeanour, she formed the nucleus around which the fashionables gathered; and her loss will be long felt, and her departure sincerely deplored. On several occasions her Ladyship was selected to preside over the Irish Court during the temporary absence of many of the Vice-Queens, and the ease and urbanity of her manners, were peculiarly distinguishable in her discharge of the duties pertaining to so exalted a situation. Kind in disposition, warm in feeling, unbounded in charity, her religion was unostentatious as her heart sincere. She lived the delight of her own circle, and possessed the esteem of all. Fondly attached to her native land, she constantly resided in Ireland, and her death has caused a vacuum

in Dublin society which it will be difficult to fill. Her Ladyship was in the full possession of all her faculties, and up to the moment of her death (which was quite sudden), she continued to exercise her social and hospitable qualities.

GENERAL FOY.

Nov. 28. Of an aneurism of the heart, at his residence in the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris, aged 50, General Maximilian Sebastian Foy. For eight days the disorder had made rapid progress. Two of his nephews, of the same name as himself, the one his Aid-de-camp, and the other an Advocate, did not quit his bed for a moment. "I feel," said he, in a dying tone, "a disorganizing power that labours to destroy me. I fight with the giant, but cannot conquer him." He scarcely slept at all, and even sleep fatigued him. He did not deceive himself upon his approaching end, but looked death in the face as he did the enemy in the field. The nearer the fatal moment approached, the more did his kindness manifest itself to those around him. Wishing again to breathe the pure air, and see once more the light of the sun, his nephews carried him in a chair to the window, which was open; but feeling himself sinking, he said to them—"My good friends, put me upon the bed; God will do the rest." These were his last words. Two minutes after his body rendered up to the Author of all things the great soul that it had received from him.

On opening the body after death, the heart was found twice as voluminous as in the natural state, soft, and gorged with coagulated blood, which it had no longer strength to put into circulation. Mirabeau, it will be recollected, according to the report of Cabanis, likewise sunk under a disease of the heart, augmented by the fatigue of the tribune and the cares and anxieties inseparable from business.

This Officer was educated for the Bar, but on the breaking out of the Revolution, he entered the Artillery, in which he was rapidly promoted. From the first campaigns of the Revolution to the Battle of Waterloo, he was in incessant action, and frequently distinguished himself. He was wounded in Moreau's retreat, at the battle of Orbes, and at Waterloo. His activity in Spain was well known to many officers of the English army. Though his fate was bound up with the military profession, he refused, previously to the expedition to Egypt, the appointment of Aide-de-camp to Buonaparte, whose views he seems to

have suspected; and he also opposed Napoleon's elevation to the supreme power. It is related of the general that, after one of Buonaparte's victories, he was at a dinner of the officers; when, upon "the health of the Emperor" having been given, he alone declined drinking it. In vain was he pressed on the point. "I am not thirsty," said he. By Buonaparte's abdication he lost a marshal's *baton*; but his military promotion, which then ceased, was compensated by popular honours and distinctions, which he could not have attained or enjoyed under the imperial government. Since his first admission to the Chamber of Deputies in 1819, he had been one of its most prominent orators; and in the last session he was, without exception, the most powerful opponent of the ministry. Being one of the few members gifted with the talent of extemporaneous speaking, he was enabled to make or to repel attacks with promptitude and effect. The general has left a widow and five young children; but so strongly has the public feeling been excited in their favour, that a subscription, amounting to more than 20,000*l.* has been raised for their support. Portraits of the general have been engraved, medals have been struck in his honour, and a public monument is to be erected to his memory.

His funeral was celebrated Dec. 6, at Notre Dame de Lorette. An immense crowd, computed at 100,000 persons, flocked to the cemetery. A considerable number of deputies, generals, and officers of all ranks, thronged the apartments. At a quarter past one the body was brought down into the yard of the hotel. Eight young persons presented themselves to carry it on their shoulders into the church. After divine service, the same persons again carried the corpse. Shortly after, the crowd made way to allow the children of the general, conducted by his domestics, to pass through them. The procession moved in the following order:—A detachment of troops of the line in two platoons; a platoon of chasseurs of the National Guard; the mourning coach, drawn by two horses, in which was an officer; afterwards followed nearly 6,000 persons; a platoon of troops of the line at the head of the equipages. All the pupils of the school of law and medicine, without exception, joined the procession. The Duke de Choiseul, notwithstanding his great age, went to the grave, and would have delivered an address, but was overpowered by his feelings, and compelled to abandon his intention. M. Royer Collard, although on the pre-

ceding day de had witnessed the interment of his distinguished brother, attended the funeral, but in the road to Pere Lachaise he became indisposed, and was conveyed to a house on the Boulevard. Among the followers were the Viscount Chateaubriand, M. Lafitte, M. Gobier, formerly President of the Directory, Horace Vernet, Marshals Oudinot and Marmont, General O'Connor, &c. The grave in which the late eminent individual was interred is near that of Camille Jordan. The Minister of War's carriage was among those which attended the procession. Eloquent and pathetic addresses were delivered at the grave by Messrs. Cassimer Perrier, Tornaux, Mechin, and Lieutenant-General Miollis. At the moment when the former said, "If General Foy died without fortune, the nation will adopt his widow and children," a host of voices exclaimed "Yes, we swear it, the nation will adopt them." All the theatres of Paris, and particularly those on the Boulevards, were nearly deserted in the evening. The National Guards on duty at the post of their staff on Thursday appeared with crape on the arm.

Baron Mechin proposes to give the name of *Gallerie de Foy* to a passage which he is building in the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, and which he had at first named *Passage d'Antin*. He has also transferred one of the shares of the above enterprise to the sons of General Foy.

WILLIAM CLIVE, ESQ.

June 15. Aged 81, William Clive, esq. of Styche, brother to the celebrated Lord Clive, and uncle to the Earl of Powys. He was for many years M.P. for Bishop's Castle, Salop. He was the sixth son of Richard Clive, esq. of Styche, by Rebecca, daughter and coheir of Nathaniel Gaskill, of Manchester, esq. and was born August 29, 1746. He first sat for Bishop's Castle in that Parliament which met October 31, 1780; and represented that borough in ten successive Parliaments. In 1802 his election was contested, but at the close of a poll which lasted four days, he possessed a decisive majority. It was brought into the House by the petitions of R. B. Robson and J. C. Kinchant. It was tried May 12, 1803; and Sir George Cornwall, President of the Committee, reported to the House, May 13, 1803, that the sitting Members were duly elected, and that the petitions were frivolous and vexatious. He supported Mr. Pitt's administration during the war.

LIEUT.-GEN. M. BAILLIE.

Lately. At Nice, Lieut.-Gen. Matthew Baillie. He entered the army as Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons, in 1779, and after serving five years as a subaltern, purchased a troop in Feb. 1785. In 1793 he exchanged into the 32d foot, with a view of obtaining promotion in the new levies. In 1794 he was promoted to a Majority 104th reg. from which he purchased the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 2d battalion, then raised for the 83rd, which he joined in Dublin, and did duty with it several months, when, on the Earl of Westmoreland's leaving Ireland, there being objections made to the 83rd having a second battalion, it became the 134th regiment, to his great disappointment. He received the rank of Colonel Jan. 1, 1800; Major-General, April 25, 1808; and Lieut.-General, June 4, 1813.

CAPT. CHARLES ADAMS, R.N.

Jan. 8. In Everett-street, Russell-square, aged 42, Capt. Charles Adams, R.N. He entered the navy in the year 1796, and the Captains with whom he served as Midshipman all bore the most honorable testimony to his unwearied bravery and good conduct. A few months before he had completed his sixth year in that capacity, he particularly distinguished himself in the *Jalousie*, commanded by Capt. Strachey, by whom he was employed to cut out some vessels in Calais Harbour, in achieving which he received a ball in the thigh, which lamed him for life. His conduct was reported in such strong terms of approbation to the Admiralty, that he was ordered to attend as soon as possible to pass for Lieutenant. He continued to serve with credit and distinction during the whole of the war; and fondly hoped, at least at its conclusion, that he should retire on the half-pay of a Commander; but in this he was disappointed. Meantime the Admiralty Board evinced their confidence in him by keeping him constantly employed in the Sea Fencibles, Signal Posts, and Guard Ships. Having been three years First Lieutenant of the *Albion*, which he quitted with the highest testimonials from Admiral Raggett, he felt confident that he should obtain the rank he had so long desired, but it was still withheld. At length, after being 18 years a Lieutenant, and 24 in His Majesty's service, by the kind and earnest remonstrance of Sir George Cockburn, his tardy promotion arrived. He was made Commander in Feb. 1824; soon after which a fatal disease, the consequence of his wound and hard

service, became apparent, and to it he fell a victim.

VEN. ARCHDEACON HESLOP.

June 23. In Nottingham-place, aged 87, the Rev. Luke Heslop, D.D. Archdeacon of Bucks, Rector of St. Mary-lebone, Middlesex, Vicar of St. Augustine and St. Mark, Bristol; the oldest Senior Wrangler, and the oldest Archdeacon of all his contemporaries.

He was the youngest of a numerous family, at Middleham in the north of Yorkshire, and was born and baptized on St. Luke's day, and named after that Saint. He did not go to Cambridge until he had passed the usual age; and took the degree of B.A. in 1764, as Senior Wrangler of Bene't College, where he afterwards became Fellow. He proceeded M.A. 1767, B.D. 1775. In 1771 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Professorship of Chemistry. In 1772 and 1773 he filled the office of Moderator in the public schools. The Master of Bene't was, at this time Dr. Greene, Bishop of Lincoln. Appreciating the active talents and persevering industry of Mr. Heslop, he first appointed him his examining Chaplain, and soon after, in 1778, Archdeacon of Buckingham. On the various duties of this latter charge Mr. Heslop immediately entered with uncompromising firmness and resolution—a line of conduct which he laid down to himself, and pursued throughout. To the Archdeaconry was attached a stall at Lincoln. The Bishop becoming Dean of St. Paul's, next conferred on him the prebendal stall of Holborn in that cathedral, together with the vicarage of St. Peter le Poor in the city of London. This vicarage was resigned for the rectory of Adstock in Bucks, the last preferment bestowed on him by his early and constant patron. On this living Mr. Heslop resided upwards of 25 years as an active parish pastor and useful magistrate; during the latter part of this period he held also the small rectory of Addington.

His residence in Buckinghamshire introduced him to the acquaintance of the late Duke of Portland, to whose interests in the county he attached himself, and to whom he was indebted for the preferment he afterwards attained. In 1803 he was presented by his Grace of Portland, then Prime Minister, to the valuable rectory of Bothal, co. Northumberland, with which he also held the small rectory of Fulmer in Bucks. These livings, however, he shortly afterwards gave up, and was appointed by the Duke of Portland, minister of St. Marylebone, GENT. MAG. January, 1826.

and also, as a make-weight compensation for the resignation of Bothal (which was conferred on the tutor of the present Duke), to the vicarage of St. Augustine's in Bristol, the presentation to which at that time chanced to be in the Crown; the Dean of Bristol, the former incumbent, having been raised to the Bench. In St. Marylebone, Dr. Heslop finally settled himself in December 1809, when he had already passed the threescore years and ten allotted to mortal vigour. His advanced age, however, by no means prevented a most assiduous attention to all the various concerns of that vast and overgrown parish. In matters of public business, whoever is called by his situation or office, not only to do his own duty, but to make others do theirs, must often find many to oppose, and will have but a thankless and an irksome task; such may, in some cases, have been the lot of the venerable Archdeacon of Bucks and aged minister of St. Marylebone. To his firmness principally is owing that the enormous spiritual evil in the parish of Marylebone, that of committing more than one hundred thousand souls to the charge of one pastor, was not perpetuated, as it had heretofore been palliated for the moment, by the erection of additional proprietary chapels, instead of the only effectual remedy being applied, viz. a division into separate parishes. —This remedy his suggestions chiefly pointed out, and this his ready yielding up his own rights, enabled the Crown to begin during his incumbency. By one of the last acts of the last session of parliament, this long-called-for division has been carried into complete effect. In the discharge of the ministerial duties of Marylebone, Dr. Heslop was ever ready to do more than could be looked for, either from his age or his station. His heart was ever kind, and his ear ever open, to the calls of distress when brought before him; and the poor who went to him with their own little tales of want or difficulty will bear their testimony, that they always found him attentive to their complaints, and ready both himself to give and also to procure for them proper relief. In private life, whoever knew him, will recollect the perfect urbanity and affability of his manners. In person tall and commanding, his appearance was that of a highly dignified and venerable clergyman. Such was the extraordinary vigour of his constitution, that for the first eighty years of his life, he was never confined a single day by sickness, nor ever had recourse to medical remedies or advice; a rare exemption this from the ills which flesh is

generally heir to; yet such an uninterrupted enjoyment of health, throughout so extended a period, must be attributed, in part at least, to his own proper and temperate use of the blessing itself: he never knew what it was to have an headache. During this long Archdeaconship, he published several charges to his clergy, marked by sound practical advice; whilst resident in his living in Bucks, two short "Exhortations to habitual and devout Communicants;" and whilst at Bothall, two sermons preached at the assizes, and at the visitation of the Bishop of Durham. He published "Observations on the Statute of 31 Geo. III. c. 29, concerning the assize of bread," 8vo. 1798. "Comparative statement of the Food produced from Arable and Grass Land, and the returns from each," 4to. 1801. (Reviewed in vol. LXXII. p. 755.) "Observations on the duty on Property, &c." 8vo. 1805. "Two Sermons and a Charge," 8vo. 1807. To the very end of his life he continued extremely fond of all matters relating to calculation, and was constantly employing himself with a pen in his hand. He was throughout life indefatigable. In 1773 Mr. Heslop married Dorothy, a daughter of Dr. Reeve, a physician of eminence in the city. This lady, one son, and a daughter, married to Henry Partridge, Esq. of Hockham Hall, Norfolk, survive him. His remains were accompanied on foot (by the parochial clergy) to the new church of St. Marylebone. Few men, even during a long life, have held successively more church preferment than Dr. Heslop. But the emoluments of all of them together, did not allow him to amass wealth. Instead of having to record of Dr. Heslop, as was once said of a certain church dignitary, and may perchance be said of another—that he died "shamefully rich,"—to the surprise of all who misjudged his public means, and knew not the private demands upon it, the late Rector of Marylebone died poor.

WALTER TROY, ESQ.

Lately. At the house of his son-in-law, Dr. Lee, in Cavendish-row, Dublin, aged 83, Walter Troy, esq. brother to the late Dr. Troy, Roman Archbishop of Dublin, and father of the late respected Collector of Limerick. Mr. Troy was a gentleman of a most amiable, cheerful, and benevolent disposition. He never thought any trouble too great, or any labour too severe to render a service to a friend; and his desire to do good to his fellow-creatures was so strong, and so firmly marked a trait in his character, that he often left his own concerns unguarded, that he might attend to the af-

fairs of his acquaintance. The late Duke of Leinster, the late Earl of Charlemont, Henry Grattan, the Right Honourable T. Conolly, and many more who might be enumerated, knew his worth, and estimated and rewarded it by their confidence and regard. It is unnecessary to add, that such a man fulfilled all relations in his own family with exemplary propriety, and that his descendants, connexions, and friends, will long cherish the memory of his kindness and his virtues.

CHEVALIER G. M. LINQUITI.

Sept. 17, 1825, aged 51, the celebrated Chevalier Giovanni Maria Linquiti, Director of the Royal Asylum for the Insane at Aversa, whose name is so honourably known in Europe. He was born at Mulfitta, at 1774; was very early distinguished by his learning, and at first studied the law, but soon left it for a monastic life, in the convent of the Suviti. Being afterwards obliged, by political events, to lay aside his religious habit, and assume that of a secular priest, he was received as a friend in the house of the illustrious Berio, Marquis of Galsa, in whose library he had an opportunity of extending the sphere of his knowledge, especially in what relates to the physical and moral nature of man, of which an irrefragable proof was given by the first volume of his *Recherche sull' Alsenzene Mentale*. But the origin of his great reputation is to be dated from the time of his being appointed to direct the Royal Asylum at Aversa.

Linquiti was one of the first who perceived that insanity, a disease peculiar to the reasoning animal, man, having its origin in reason, never entirely departs from that origin; that the insane are not so in everything, or at all times; that we can and ought to try to restore their reason by reason, and that the chief, if not the only medicine in an hospital for the insane, is the luminous intelligence of the person who directs it.

The principle which guided Linquiti in the treatment of lunatics was founded on their education; he began by considering them as sane, took care that every one should follow the usual exercises of his heart and condition, and established his new system of cure on the basis of occupation and amusement; occupation for the versatility of the ideas of the maniac, and amusement against the fixed ideas of the melancholy. The results of this method was so successful, that the new establishments of this description soon became celebrated throughout Europe.

The health of Chevalier Linquiti had been on the decline from 1815 to his

death, which was honoured with many tears, but nothing could be more affecting than the funeral ceremony, in the chapel of the asylum. Dr. or Anghar, the physician of the establishment, recited, in a most moving eulogium, the merits of the deceased; and the whole body of the insane who were present, became plunged in sorrow, as if they had lost their reason a second time.

NATHANIEL ATCHESON, Esq.

Dec. 22. In Duke-street, Westminster, aged 54, Nathaniel Atcheson, esq. F.S.A. solicitor. He published "Report of the Case, Havelock against Rookwood, argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench, on the validity of a sentence of condemnation by an enemy's Consul in a Neutral Port," 8vo. 1800.—"A Letter on the present state of the carrying part of the Coal Trade," 8vo. 1802.—"Report of the Case, Fisher against Ward, respecting the Russian Embargo on British Ships," 8vo. 1803.—"American Encroachments on British Rights," 8vo. 1803.

Mr. Atcheson, by assiduity, knowledge, and sagacity, had raised himself into eminence as a solicitor, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of some of the most distinguished characters of the country. His knowledge was by no means confined to his profession. He was well acquainted with the world, possessed general information, and a sound knowledge of the true principles of the British Constitution, to which he was ardently attached. But his memory has a claim to the respect and gratitude of the country. Fully convinced of the wisdom and integrity of our great departed statesman, and that his principles were pre-eminently calculated to support the interests and honour of the empire, Mr. Atcheson was the original founder of the Pitt Club, an institution which has been zealously adopted in the most prominent parts of the British Empire, and will consequently be transmitted with that empire, and essentially contribute to perpetuate its honour, its importance, and its security. Mr. Atcheson, in private, was an enlightened counsellor, a firm friend, and a social companion. He was ever ready to assist unprotected merit, liberal in hospitality, and benevolent in disposition.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Sept. 3. At his rectory-house, Tinwell, co. Rutland, aged 87, the Rev. Thomas Foster, LL.B. He was of Queen's College, Cambridge; ordained priest, 12th June, 1763; instituted to the Rectory of Dowsby, co. Lincoln, the day following; and to the Vicarage of Witham on the Hill, 2d of Nov. of same year; both which he resigned in 1772,

on being presented to the Vicarage of Ryhall, co. Rutland, and to the Rectory of Carey, co. Lincoln. In 1798, he resigned Ryhall, being presented to the Rectory of Tinwell. He was a native of Bourn, co. Lincoln, and was coheir of Thos. Burrell, esq. of Ryhall and Dowsby (descended from Sir John Burrell, knt. of the latter place, who was living in 1634). Mr. Foster married Sarah, dau. and co-heir of the Rev. John Baskett, Rector of Dunsby, co. Lincoln, by whom he had twelve children, nine of whom survive him. Two of them are sons, both members of the Church, and seven daughters, all respectably married. He was an active Magistrate for the county of Rutland upwards of 40 years, and Treasurer for the same co. 33 years, of both which offices he faithfully discharged the duties without fee or emolument; and as a pastor, father and husband, was deservedly and universally esteemed, and respected.

Nov. 6. At Bisham Vicarage, the Rev. Roger Manwaring. He was the third son of John Robert Parker, esq. of Upper Harley-street, and Kermincham Hall, Cheshire, by Catharine, eldest daughter of John Uniacke, esq. of Youghall, co. Cork; was born at Green Park, Youghall, Feb. 3, 1794; and baptized at Youghall, and assumed the name of Manwaring by sign-manual, and his maternal great-aunt Jones's desire, Jan. 6, 1809.

Nov. 19. Aged 69, the Rev. J. Applebee, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Rector of East Thorpe, in Essex. He was of St. John's College Oxford, where he proceeded, M.A. January, 19, 1780, and B.D. April 14, 1785. In 1795, he was elected Prebendary of Norton Episcopi in Lincoln Cathedral, and in the following year instituted to the Rectory of Easthorpe.

Nov. 30. At the house of Charles Ingleby, esq. of Austwick, co. York, the Rev. Thomas Carr, one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge; where he proceeded B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800. He had the honour of being College Tutor to the present Duke of Devonshire, when Marquis of Hartington.

Dec. 4. At Merton, Oxfordshire, the Rev. John Lea Heyes, B.D. Vicar of that parish, Rector of Bushey, Hertfordshire, Senior Fellow of Exeter College, for many years one of His Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall, from the University of Oxford. He took his degree of M.A. June 15, 1787, at Pembroke College; and that of B.D. Nov. 7, 1798, at Exeter College, Oxford; which Society in 1806, presented him to the Vicarage of Merton, and but few months since, on the death of the Rev. R. Vivian, to the Rectory of Bushey.

Rev. H. Kelly, Vicar of Bishop Burton, co. York; to which he was presented in 1823, (on the death of the Rev. R. Rigby,) by the Dean and Chapter of York.

Rev. J. R. Price, B.A. Curate of Stonehouse, co. Gloucester.

At Kibworth, aged 65, the **Rev. Thomas Thomas, B.D.** Rector of Isham, co. Northamptonshire, and many years Curate of East Farham. He was inducted to the Rectory of Isham in 1774, on the presentation of Thomas Rokeby, esq.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Dec. 6. At his sister's, Lower Grosvenor-st. aged 21, **Capt. Charles Robinson**, a young officer who had only returned from India a few days. He was unfortunately addicted to walking in his sleep, and throwing himself from his bedchamber window in the second story, was killed on the spot.

Dec. 29. At Mrs. Slade Baker's, Berkeley-sq. **Eliza**, youngest dau. of late **Rev. John Bannister**, of Wareham, Dorset.

Dec. 27. In Queen-st. Great Surrey road, **Mr. Henry Bengough**.

Lately. Leaving a large family, **Charlotte**, wife of **Charles Charrière**, esq. of Blackheath.

In Seymour-st. Portman-sq. **Anne**, widow of **Adm. Sir James Wallace**.

At his residence in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, universally regretted, aged 74, **Rich. Griffiths**, esq. one of the oldest Solicitors on the Rolls. He was a native of Shrewsbury, where he passed the early part of his life; but for the last 54 years, he had constantly resided in London. His widow, the partner of his life during 50 years, survives his loss.

Jan. 2. Aged 89, **Elizabeth**, widow of **Paul Barbot**, esq. of New-road, Fitzroy-square.

Jan. 2. The **Hon. Wm. Bache** Coltman, late Chairman of the Board of Audit at Quebec, and a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Lower Canada.

Jan. 4. At Norwood, aged 72, **James H. Short**, esq.

Jan. 5. At South Lambeth, aged 58, **G. Phillips**, esq.

Jan. 6. In Northumberland-st. aged 16, **John Stirling**, eldest son of **J. C. Burckhardt**, esq.

Jan. 7. At Walcot-place, Lambeth, aged 62, **Alex. Fulton**, esq.

Jan. 8. In Berners-st. aged 59, **Richard Debary**, esq. of Lincoln's-in-fields.

Jan. 9. In Cannon-street, **Mary**, wife of **Thos. Williams**, esq. Deputy of Walbrook Ward.

Jan. 9. In Down-st. Piccadilly, aged 49, **John Porteus**, esq.

Jan. 10. In her 79th year, at the house of her son-in-law, **Charles Baldwin**, esq. Grove-hill, Camberwell, **Eliz.** relict of **Rev. Hugh Laurens**, formerly of Kingston, Rector of Grafton Flyford, Worcestershire.

Jan. 11. At Camberwell, aged 83, **Judith**, relict of **John Reed**, esq. of Peckham.

Jan. 15. In Upper-st. Islington, aged 78, **John Wilson**, esq.

Jan. 17. In Lower Belgrave-pl. **Pimlico**, aged 88, **Gervas Wyld**, Esq.

Jan. 18. At Newington-green, aged 77, **William Coles**, esq. formerly of Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

Jan. 18. At his house in Ave Maria Lane, **Mr. Wm. Ellerby**.

Jan. 18. **Eliz.** wife of **John Ramsden**, esq. of Hammer-smith.

Jan. 18. At her son's, Nottingham-place, aged 68, **Mrs. Hutchinson**, widow of **Dury Hutchinson**, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

BERKS.—**Jan. 8.** At Clewer House, Berks, the infant son of **James Deane**, esq.

Jan. 16. Aged 54, **Edw. Wells**, esq. of Wallingford. He was long an active Magistrate for the county, and also for the Borough of which he was an Alderman; and for his spirit, integrity, unremitting exertions in the discharge of his Magisterial duties, and the uniform kindness of his manners, was universally esteemed by the town and neighbourhood. He is succeeded in his extensive brewery by his eldest son and partner, **Mr. Edward Wells**.

Dec. 25. At Monk's Risborough, **Eleanor Brooke**, fourth dau. of **Rev. Z. Brooks**, Vicar of Great Hormead, Herts.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—**Dec. 24.** **John Buckby**, esq. student of Trinity college.

Dec. 31. In St. Andrew-st. in his 74th year, **Eliz. Burrows**, dau. of **Thos. Burrows**, esq. M.A. formerly Fellow of Trinity College, one of the Esquire Bedells of Cambridge University.

DERBYSHIRE.—**Dec. 21.** In her 70th year, **Eliz.** wife of the **Rev. J.M. Ray**, of Sudbury.

Dec. 22. Aged 86, the relict of **Samuel Morton**, esq. late of Tideswell.

Jan. 13. Aged 89, **Martha**, relict of **Mr. Joseph Hulce**, of Amber, and daughter of **W. Sykes**, esq. of Edgeley.

Jan. 17. **Miss Frances Clare Bower**, heretofore of Stockport, and late of Buxton, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the late **Buckley Bower**, esq. of Aspinshaw.

DEVONSHIRE.—**Dec. 31.** Aged 63, **Susannah**, relict of **Charles Samways**, esq. of Fowey, Cornwall.

DORSETSHIRE.—**Dec. 1.** At a very advanced age, **Wm. Toogood**, esq. of Sherborne.

Jan. 2. **Olivia Harriet**, youngest dau. of **L.E. St. Lo**, esq. Fontwell House.

Jan. 11. At Buckshaw House, the lady of **Rich. Le Gros**, esq.

Jan. 13. At Holt, aged 78, **Lieut. Isaac Banger**, an officer in the Dorset Militia for 60 years.

ESSEX.—**Jan. 2.** At Great Chesterford, **John Sampson**, esq.

Jan. 8. At Debden Hall, aged 69, **Mary**, relict of **Sir Francis Vincent**, eighth Baronet

of Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey, and formerly resident at Venice. She was dau. of Richard Mulman French Chisselli, esq. was married in July, 1779, was mother to Sir Francis the late, and grandmother to Sir Francis the present Baronet.

Jan. 12. Aged 46, while walking round his grounds in apparent health, Wm. Preston, esq. of Sewardstone, Magistrate for the county.

Jan. 20. At Leyton, Wm. Copeland, esq. DURHAM.—Jan. 3. At West Lodge, Darlington, in her 82d year, Ann, wife of Jonathan Blackhouse, Esq. sen. one of the Society of Friends.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Dec. 19. At Clifton, Col. Yorke, late of the 83d regt. and formerly of Catherine-pl. Bath.

Dec. 29. In Somerset-street, Kingstown, aged 8, Josephine, dau. of Joseph Hill, esq. of Tower Hill House, near Banwell.

Jan. 10. In Pritchard-st. of apoplexy, aged 67, Frances, eldest dau. of late Colonel Wade, and grand-daughter of Field-Marshal Wade.

Jan. 17. At the Hotwells, aged 21, Emma Christians, youngest dau. of Sam. Brice, esq. Frenchay.

HANTS.—Jan. 3. At the George Inn, Andover, in his 59th year, John Charlton, esq. of Broke House, near Mere, Wilts.

Jan. 13. Aged 82, Mr. Wm. Spinks, a very old and respected inhabitant of Southampton.

Jan. 19. At Lymington, in his 76th year, Charles St. Barbe, esq. universally respected by the town and neighbourhood. For the last forty years, he had been the principal proprietor of the salt works there; and in 1788 he established the first banking business in the town. In his dealings he was honourable and liberal; and as a magistrate, active and upright.

HERTS.—Sept. 15. In his 69th year, the Hon. Robert Baron Dimsdale, of Camfield-place.

Jan. 12. At Norton near Baldock, in her 100th year, Sarah Maxwell. The same parish in which she was born now contains her remains. She was a constant attendant upon the ordinances of the church, with the exception of the few last years of her life, when her sight became much impaired. She was the good woman of the parish, and in that capacity, probably assisted into the world the greatest part of her neighbours who stood round her grave at her interment. Her piety and unoffending disposition procured her many friends, and her mind was unimpaired even a few minutes previous to her dissolution.

HUNTS.—Jan. 17. At his house, Marshall's Wick, Geo. Sullivan Martin, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—Dec. 25. Suddenly in the vestibule of the townhall, Liverpool, aged 70, Mr. Thos. Rowe, for 33 years constable of the borough.

Dec. 30. At Manchester, Harriet, wife of

Mr. Richard Hall Thorpe, surgeon, 4th dau. of the late — Manners, esq. of Grantham.

Jan. 1. At Neston, aged 74, Joanne Clough, sister of the late Rich. Clough, esq. of Manchester.

MIDDLESEX.—Jan. 9. At Charlton, aged 73, Susanna, widow of Chas. Reynolds, esq.

Jan. 16. At Sunbury, aged 84, Giles Crompe, esq. Clerk to the Cloth-workers' Company for 68 years.

NORFOLK.—Dec. 26. William Parkinson, esq. of Thorpe, near Norwich, uncle of Mrs. Henry Davis, Berkeley-square.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Dec. 25. Aged 59, John Benton, esq. of Houghton House.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Jan. 21. Aged 70, John Blount, gent. of Kempstone.

OXFORDSHIRE.—Nov. 21. At Oxford, Sir Edw. Hitchens, Alderman and three times Mayor of that City. During a long life he was uniformly distinguished for perfect uprightness of character and the warmest benevolence of heart. He was knighted June 12, 1812.

Dec. 24. At Summer Town, after a severe illness of fifteen years, aged 23, Mr. William Haswell, last surviving child of the late Rev. William Jepson Haswell, of South Shields, and Rector of St. John, Jamaica, great grandson, by his mother, to the late Rev. Rob. Twycross, Vicar of Oakley, Brill, and Borehall, Bucks, and of Waterperry, Oxford, nephew to late Capt. Rob. Twycross, R. N. and cousin to Capt. Cumby, R. N. of Heighington, Durham.

Jan. 16. Aged 55, John Bowden, esq. of Radford.

RUTLANDSHIRE.—Jan. 19. In her 100th year, Mrs. Sharp, of Langham.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Dec. 21. At Wells, Thos. Porch, esq. Captain of the 2d Somerset Regiment of Militia.

Dec. 28. Aged 21, Mary Anne, eldest dau. of Robert Shew, esq. Bludud buildings, Bath.

Dec. 29. Miss Simpson, sister of late Rev. Tho. Simpson, of Keysham-pl. Keynsham.

Jan. 7. At the house of her son, Dr. Davis, in the Royal Crescent, Bath, aged 80, the relict of Robert Davis, esq. of Woolley Hill, near Bradford, Wilts.

Jan. 11. In his 76th year, George Lye, esq. one of the magistrates for Bath.

Jan. 16. At Camerton House, near Bath, aged 81, the widow of John Jarrett, esq. of Jamaica, and of Freemantle, near Southampton.

Jan. 19. In Milcom-st. Bath, Mary, wife of Samuel Webb, esq. of Henbury.

Jan. 19. At Wineanton, aged 80, Lucy, wife of Mr. Geo. Messiter, and youngest dau. of late John Newman, esq. of Barwick House.

SUSSEX.—Jan. 18. In Wellington-sq. Hastings, Harriot, wife of Vice-Adm. Geo. Parker.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Jan. 7.* At the Deanery, Litchfield, aged 80, Mrs. Woodhouse, wife of the Very Rev. the Dean.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan. 23.* At an advanced age, the relict of Mr. Green, surgeon, late of Ixworth, Suffolk.

Jan. 4. At Mildenhall, aged 15, Charlotte Augusta, dau. of Sir. Geo. Denys, Bart.

Aged 56, Mr. Chas. Clarke, 25 years master of the free grammar school, at Needham Market.

Jan. 5. At Farlinghay Hall, near Woodbridge, aged 80, Mary, relict of Major Wm. Webb. She was eldest dau. of Sir Atwell Lake, second Baronet, of Edmonton, Middlesex, by Mary, only dau. of James Winter, esq. of Mile End; and was sister to the late, and aunt to the present Baronets.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Jan. 6.* At Honington Hall, aged 73, Gore Townsend, esq.

WESTMORELAND.—*Jan. 11.* At Ravenstonedale, aged 81, Mr. Edmund Hodgson, formerly of Wimpole-st. London.

WILTS.—*Lately.* Jane, only dau. of Rev. Chas. Dewell, of Malmesbury.

Jan. 3. Aged 63, Mr. E. Edmonds, of the firm of Yeobury, Tugwell, Edmonds, and Son, Bradford.

Jan. 10. Suddenly, of apoplexy, at an advanced age, Mr. Gould, of Salisbury, an extensive stage-coach proprietor on the great Western road.

Jan. 17. At the Parsonage, Maddington, Catherine, wife of Rev. Joseph Legge, of Maddington and Shrewton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—At Worcester, aged 70, Rich. Jones, esq. father of Mr. R. Jones, of Covent-garden Theatre. Mr. Jones was an eminent architect and surveyor, and the author of that useful work, "The Builders' Vade Mecum."

YORKSHIRE.—*Dec. 24.* In Portland-pl. Hull, aged 68, the relict of Thos. Sherlock, esq. of Redburn, Lincolnshire.

Dec. 29. At Wakefield, in his 70th year, John Billam, esq. M.B. formerly of Trinity-college.

Jan. 5. At Thorne, aged 74, Mrs. Parkinson, aunt to Mrs. Grayburn, York Parade, near Hull.

Jan. 11. At Malton, in his 79th year, Thomas Davye, Esq. Surgeon.

Jan. 11. At Doncaster, aged 84, the widow of Gen. Sowerby.

Jan. 11. Aged 30, Thomas Empson, esq. of Goole.

Jan. 17. At Campsall Grange, near Doncaster, in his 88th year, John Fojjambe, esq. late of Wakefield.

Jan. 18. Aged 72, Thomas Keld, esq. one of the senior members of the Corporation of Scarborough.

Jan. 26. At Shildon Hall, aged 77, James Lister, esq.

WALES.—*Jan. 24.* At Newport, Mon-

mouthshire, aged 88, Rebecca, relict of W. Perrott Williams, esq. of Hermons Hill, Haverfordwest.

Dec. 15. At Stirling Park, Carmarthenshire, Jane, wife of Dr. Henry Laurence.

Dec. 27. At Bangor, by the explosion of a gun, J. Royle, esq. brother to the Rev. John Royle, Rector of Compton Martin, Somersetshire.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan. 1.* At Glasgow, aged 32, Mr. John Bell, teacher of languages. He was a man who, for the extent of his knowledge in ancient, modern, and especially Eastern literature, was an ornament to the city and university. He was acquainted with the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Dutch, Saxon, Teutonic, Gothic, Icelandic, Portuguese, Arabic, Persian, Chaldaic, Sanscrit, Hindostanee, Bengalee, and several other languages.

Jan. 13. At Undersyde Park, Roxburghshire, aged 70, Geo. Waldie, esq. of Undersyde, and of Forth House, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

IRELAND.—*Jan. 11.* At his house, Rathmines, Major James Allen, late of the 5th Dragoons, formerly Port Surveyor of Drogheda, a Magistrate of the county of Kildare, and late Treasurer of the Ordnance. He entered the military service of his country at so early an age as to have held the rank of Lieutenant in 1755, and was distinguished under Generals Braddock, Amherst, and Wolfe, in the first American war, by the command of several dangerous expeditions, which were conducted with ability, courage, and success. He was present at the storming of Ticonderoga, where his father was killed, and at the taking of Montreal. In Ireland, he was subsequently Aid-de-Camp to Sir John Irwine, while Commander of the Forces, and also to three Lords Lieutenant.

ANGLAND.—*April 2.* At Hobart's Town, Van Dieman's Land, John Margetts, M.D.

July 1. In New South Wales, John Sigismund Gore, esq. Ensign 57th Reg. Inf. fourth son of Rev. Chas. Gore, of Barrow Court, Somerset.

Sept. 21. Mr. Thomas Cope, merchant, of Tesceira. A party, consisting of eighteen persons, were all lost in going from St. Michael's to Terceira, in an open boat.

Sept. 23. At sea, Henry H. Sumner, esq. Commander of the Elphinstone, late of the Hon. E. I. C.'s Naval Service.

Nov. 21. In St. Mary's, Jamaica, in her 28th year, Eliza, wife of Dr. William Henry Vidal, and niece of Jesse Foot, esq. of Ilfracombe, Devonshire. This lady is much and deservedly esteemed. Her daughter, Emma Sarah Vidal, a promising child of 7 years old, was unfortunately drowned on the 5th of August last, at Ilfracombe, whilst on a visit to her great-uncle, Mr.

Foot, owing to the want of proper bathing machines.

Nov. 23. In Jamaica, Henry P. Mais, esq. of the firm of John and Henry Mais, Kingston.

Nov. 28. At Shrewsbury, New Jersey, in his 73d year, Mr. Edw. Butler Thos. Grant, many years a resident, formerly a merchant in Manchester, England.

Nov. Near Mexico, in his 23d year, the Hon. Augustus Waldegrave, third and youngest son of the late Adm. Lord Radstock, G.C.B. While shooting, in company with Mr. Ward and Mr. Baring, the gun of the latter accidentally exploded, and killed him on the spot. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, and took the degree of B. A. May, 1823, with distinction in literis humanioribus. His mathematical knowledge was also considerable, while the

accomplishments of his mind, the suavity of his manners, and the goodness of his heart, endeared him to all.

Dec. 8. At Lisbon, Garnett Gould, esq. for many years an eminent British merchant in that city.

Dec. 11. At Avignon, the Hon. Mrs. Long, wife of Capt. Long, second dau. of Lord Stanley, and grand-dau. of the Earl of Derby.

Dec. 16. At Jersey, at his brother's, Col. Touzel, Richard Percival, son of late Thomas Moulson, esq. of Chester, and nephew of the late Dr. Percival, of Manchester.

Dec. 23. In Hamburg, aged 40, Lieut. James Heselden, R. N. of Barton-upon-Humber.

Jan. 2. At Brussels, Eleanor, wife of John Thos. Newbolt, M. D.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from December 21, 1825, to January 24, 1826.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 1027	Males	- 844	} 1646	Between
Females	- 1018	Females	- 802		
Whereof have died under two years old				513	
				2 and 5	176
				5 and 10	73
				10 and 20	61
				20 and 30	84
				30 and 40	118
				40 and 50	124
				50 and 60	157
				60 and 70	144
				70 and 80	131
				80 and 90	57
				90 and 100	7
				100 and 110	1

Salt 5s. per bushel; $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending January 14.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
59 5	36 7	24 11	45 6	40 4	44 8

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Jan. 23, 30s. to 60s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Jan. 18, 36s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 5s. Straw 2l. 6s. Clover 6l. 0s.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 15s. Straw 2l. 0s. Clover 5l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 5d. to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market Jan. 23:	
Veal	4s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts	2,193
Pork	4s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.	Calves	122
		Sheep	15,950
		Pigs	90

COAL MARKET, Jan. 23, 33s. 0d. to 41s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 48s. 0d. Yellow Russia 39s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 74s. Mottled 82s. 0d. Curd 86s.—CANDLES, 3s. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

THE PRICES of CANAL SHARES, &c. in January 1826, at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE, Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—Trent and Mersey Canal, 2,000l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 460l.—Grand Junction, 290l.—Birmingham, 330l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 55l.—Ellesmere, 115l.—Stratford-upon-Avon, 40l.—Monmouthshire, 215l.—Brecknock and Abergavenny, 170l.—Neath, 360l.—Shropshire, 150l.—Rochdale, 105l.—Old Union, 96l.—Lancaster, 42l.—Regent's, 46l.—Wilts and Berks, 6l.—West India Dock, 200l.—London Dock, 97l.—Globe Insurance, 153l.—Imperial Fire, 105l.—Guardian, 184l.—Atlas, 84l.—Hope, 41. 15s.—Eagle, 41.—East London Water Works, 194l.—Grand Junction, 80l.—West Middlesex, 72l.—Westminster Gas, 57l.—New ditto, 10d. paid; 3l. prem.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 29, 1825, to January 26, 1826, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			
Dec.	°	°	°				Jan.	°	°	°			
29	33	34	34		29, 66	foggy	13	18	29	24		30, 00	fair
30	30	33	29		, 75	fair	14	19	26	24		, 10	fair
31	28	32	33		, 79	fair	15	21	23	18		, 27	foggy
J. 1	39	41	42		, 82	cloudy	16	15	27	24		, 53	foggy
2	38	41	34		, 87	fair	17	23	32	29		, 59	fair
3	33	35	34		, 90	fair	18	31	32	39		, 40	fair
4	34	36	35		, 91	cloudy	19	40	42	39		, 15	fair
5	35	36	36		, 87	sleet	20	40	39	38		, 23	cloudy
6	36	38	35		, 77	cloudy	21	38	39	37		, 18	rain
7	37	34	34		, 83	cloudy	22	39	34	34		, 26	cloudy
8	31	32	28		, 76	fair	23	33	37	37		, 23	rain
9	26	27	24		, 99	fair	24	33	34	33		, 42	foggy
10	24	20	28		, 76	fair	25	35	34	34		, 34	cloudy
11	29	32	35		, 76	snow	26	33	35	30		, 33	cloudy
12	24	28	26		, 72	fair							

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From December 29, 1825, to January 27, 1826, both inclusive.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills 500l.
29	214½	80½	1½	89½	89½	20	20	par	2 pm.	80½	3 dis. 1 pm.	3 dis. par.
30	215	81½	1½	89½	89½	20	20	3	1 pm.	81½	2 dis. par.	1 dis. par.
31	215	81½	1½	89½	89½	20½	20½	8	5 pm.	81½	2 pm. par.	2 pm. par.
2	215	81½	1½	90½	90	20½	20½	7	10 pm.	81½	2 5 pm.	4 5 pm.
3	218½	81½	1½	90½	90½	20½	20½	10	14 pm.	81½	5 3 pm.	5 3 pm.
4	219½	81½	1½	90½	91	20½	20½	14	12 pm.	82	4 1 pm.	2 4 pm.
5	221½	82½	1½	91½	90½	20½	20½	15	17 pm.	82	3 5 pm.	4 6 pm.
6	Hol.											
7	221	81½	2	81½	90½	98½	20½	24	26 pm.	81½	7 9 pm.	7 9 pm.
9	223	82½	1½	81½	90½	99 8½	20½	23	26 pm.	81½	7 10 pm.	7 10 pm.
10	223	82½	1½	81½	91	98 9½	20½	244½	25 22 pm.	81½	7 9 pm.	7 6 pm.
11	219½	81½	1½	81 80½	90½	98 8½	20½	23	20 pm.	81½	6 2 pm.	3 4 pm.
12	216½	81½	1½	80½	90	98 7½	20½	22	pm.	81½	6 4 pm.	6 4 pm.
13	215½	81½	1½	80½	90	98 8½	20½	20	22 pm.	81½	6 2 pm.	5 2 pm.
14	216½	81½	1½	80½	90	98 7½	20½	12	16 pm.	81½	4 1 pm.	4 1 pm.
16	215	81 80½	80½	80	88½	97 1	20½	240½	15 8 pm.	81½	3 pm. 2 dis.	3 pm. par.
17	214½	80½	1	80½	88½	97 2	20½	239½	10 6 pm.	81½	par. 2 dis.	par 2 dis.
18	214	80½	1	79½	88½	97 6½	20½	6	8 pm.	81½	3 1 dis.	3 1 dis.
19	213	81½	80½	80½	88½	96½	20½	238	6 8 pm.	81½	4 1 dis.	2 dis. par.
20	214	81½	80½	80½	88½	97 6½	20½	7	12 pm.	81½	par 2 dis.	1 dis. 1 pm.
21	214½	81½	80½	80½	88½	96½	20½	235		81½	1 dis. 1 pm.	par 2 pm.
23	215	81½	80½	80½	89½	97½	20½	10	8 pm.	81½	par 2 pm.	1 pm.
24	215	81½	80½	80½	89½	98	20½	234½	6 1 pm.	81½	1 dis. par.	1 dis. par.
25	Hol.											
26	215	81½	80½	80½	89½	99	20½	234½	9 10 pm.	81½	1 dis. par.	par
27	214½	80½	1	80½	89½	97½	20½	235	9 5 pm.	81½	par 1 dis.	1 pm. par

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times New Times
M. Chronicle—Post
M. Herald—Ledger
Brit. Press—M. Adver.
Courier—Star
Globe & Traveller
Sun—Brit. Traveller
" " " " on.
" " " " thron.

Commer. Chronicle
Packet—Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercur. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4. Berks. Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn—Bolton 2
Boston—Brighton 2
Bristol 4. Bucks
Bury 2—Cambridge
Cambridge Catholic
Carmarthen—Cirencester
Chester 2. Chest. 2
Colchester—Cornwall
Cove. ntry 2. Cumberl.
Derby 2—Devon 2
Doverport—Dorset
Dorchester—Dorchester
Dorset—Dorchester 2
Essex—Exeter 3



Gloucester 2. Hunts 2
Hereford 2—Hull 2
Hunts 2... Ipswich
Kent 4... Lancaster
Leeds 4... Leicester 2
Lichfield... Liverpool 16
Macclesfield... Maidstone
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk... Norwich
N. Wales... Northampton
Nottingham 2... Oxford 2
Plymouth... Preston 2
Reading... Rochester
Salisbury... Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne... Stafford
Staffordshire... Potteries
Stamford 2... Stockport
Southampton
Suff. Surrey...
Taunton... Tyne
Wakefield... Warwick
West Briton (Guaro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven... Windsor
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2... York 4
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Embellished with Views of ST. KATHARINE'S CHURCH near the Tower;
and of the Remains of the BISHOP'S PALACE, at Lincoln.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received a letter from Sir S. EGERTON BRYDGES, clearly explaining how he was led into the error respecting the descendants of William Brownlow and Margaret Brydges, having taken for granted for forty years the descent as deduced in Lodge's Irish Peerage. Sir Egerton mentions as errors in the last edition of Debrett, that the arms of Lord Grenville stand as the arms of Viscount Granville, and that the quartering of Clinton remains in the coat of Fortescue. He concludes with this postscript: "I really ask for information, and shall be obliged to Mr. Townsend to inform me how Lord Fortescue or Lord Powys, or the late Lord Carlisle, are or were descended from the Princess Mary Tudor? I am aware of the descent of their Countesses from this Princess."

L. says: "Allow me to request, through your medium, that Sir Egerton Brydges (who, I observe, is a liberal contributor to your valuable Miscellany) will have the goodness to state *how* he is entitled to bear, amongst his quarterings, 'the arms of an elder brother of Lord Byron's ancestor,' as mentioned at p. 73 of his learned 'NOTE' lately published at Paris? I would not willingly diminish the lustre of any noble house, or depreciate the labours of so ingenious a gentleman as Sir Egerton: but when, in his zeal for his friend Lord Byron, he

'Allots the prince of his celestial line

An apotheosis and rites divine,' and asserts, that his Lordship 'was of one of those few families whose male ancestors held the rank of peerage before the close of Henry the Third's reign,' I would humbly ask how the correct re-editor of Collins, who boasts of having 'cast the truth and the interest of history on the peerage,' came to omit the *little* circumstance that Lord Byron was descended from an *illegitimate* son of Sir John Byron, the grantee of Newstead priory in 1541? The lands were conveyed by deed from the putative father to John Byron, on whom Queen Elizabeth conferred knighthood in 1579, and from whom Lord Byron was lineally descended."

In answer to the inquiry of a Correspondent in p. 2, a CONSTANT READER states, "that there is a small History of Ludlow extant, published in 1822, which reflects great credit on its compiler, and deserves to be much more generally known than it is. It is entitled, 'The History and Antiquities of the Town of Ludlow, and its ancient Castle, with Lives of the Lords Presidents; Descriptive and Historical Accounts of Gentlemen's Seats, Villages, &c. in the Neighbourhood; with other Particu-

lars interesting to Strangers and Residents." It is a small 12mo volume, price 4s. The author I believe is Mr. Thomas Wright, of that town."

A. Z. observes, "It is worth noting that when King George I. came over to take possession of the British Crown, having probably some of the Noblesse of his Electorate Court in his train, it was suggested by those who were no friends to the succession, that we were thenceforth to be governed by Hanover Ratz*, or Counsels.—The illiterate of different ranks having caught the expression, the meaning of which they were ignorant of, adopted the idea that the great brown Rat, which was first brought into England about that time in some Norway ships, came over in the Royal suite; and it has ever since been called by people of that class, the Hanover, though it is in reality the Norway rat.

* *Rat*, plural *Ratz*. Germ. Counsel, a Council, Counsellor, &c. from *Raten*, to govern, preside, advise, &c.—Vide German Glossaries.

CLONAS will feel obliged if any of our Correspondents can inform him of the existence of any other copy of the Roll of Karlaverock than the one in MS. in the Cottonian Collection; the illustrated copy in the College of Arms; and the imperfect one printed in both editions of the Antiquarian Repertory.

A CORRESPONDENT asks what were the Arms borne by the ancestors of Sir Thomas Hooke [mentioned in our August Magazine, p. 98.] and also the Arms borne by Sir Thomas Hooke, himself? and at what time the title became extinct?

In the Review of "the Works of Arminius, in our last number, (p. 51.) a typographical omission has been pointed out to us, which most unjustly renders the doctrinal system of the Dutch Professor a very *uncharitable and false one*. It occurs in the form of an extract from the Funeral Oration by Bertius, in which, as it now stands, Arminius is said to have taught the Divinity students at Leyden, "*not that religion which breathes forth charity, which follows after the truth that is according to godliness,*" &c. This error has arisen from the suppression of two lines of the paragraph in Mr. Nichols's translation, in which we are told, that Arminius taught, "*not that religion which is contained in altercation and naked speculations, and is only calculated to feed their understandings; but that religion which breathes forth charity, which follows after the truth,*" &c.

The Memoir of Dr. Wollaston shall appear in our next number, as shall the communication of G. W. L.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1826.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON THE ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND RESULTS OF STATISTICAL INQUIRIES IN IRELAND. BY THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, A.M.

THE natural history and topography of Ireland, before the reign of James the First, were but little known.—Ptolemy's Tables, and Maginus's Commentaries, threw little more light on this dark subject than the reveries of their predecessors Strabo, Solinus, and Mela; who, according to the learned and ingenious author of the Irish Historical Library, had but some imperfect scraps of tales of the barbarous customs and manners of the old Irish, brought to them from afar; and they drew up the representation at full length, in a more repulsive dress than they had received it.—Giraldus Cambrensis, indeed, who was sent into this island by King Henry the Second, in attendance of his son John, collected materials for his *Topography* and *Itinerary* of Ireland, which he sometimes called '*De Mirabilibus Hiberniæ*.' This work was originally written in Latin; and the author of it tells us, in the catalogue of his works, 'that it was read out at Oxford for three whole days, in public assembly of the Clergy.'—It was translated into English by one James Walsh, an Irishman, (*Vid. Athen. Oxon. tom. I. col. 157*) who studied in Hart-Hall at Oxford, in the year 1572; about which time another translation was made of it by R. Hooker. In the Irish Historical Library, we also learn, that a very learned person, Mr. John Lynch, titular Archdeacon of Tuam, wrote a refutation of this work, which he published under the title of *Cambrensis Eversus*, in which he accuses the author of maliciously destroying many of the old Irish annals, of which he had the perusal. Towards the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and on the accession of King James the First, some very diligent inquiries were made into the state of Ireland, with a view

to its subsequent improvement; and among these enquirers, were Edmund Spenser and Mr. James Usher, the former chief secretary to Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton, Lord-Deputy of Ireland, and the latter afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, a poet and divine whose names will descend to posterity as bright and shining ornaments of the Irish nation.

Spenser published his '*View of Ireland*,' in a dialogue between Eudoxus and Irenæus, in 1600; and dedicated it to King James the First. O'Flaherty, author of the work called "*Ogygia*" (par. 3. cap. 77.), occupied a considerable part of that work in refuting the errors of Spenser; and, after some virulent reflections on the poet's presumption in attempting to trace the origin of some old Irish families in England and Wales, concludes with the following exclamations.

"En poetæ in domesticis peritiam!
En politici in historiis pueritiam!
Ut cum Cicerone ad pueros relegem
Anteaetis gentis suæ temporibus
Adeo peregrinum."

Father Walsh makes this observation on Spenser's *View of Ireland*. 'He pursues in this work his political main design, which was to prescribe ways and means to reduce Ireland; a design well becoming him as Secretary to Queen Elizabeth's deputy. In this work none could surpass him; none could except against him, save only those who would not be reduced.' So jealous have been the Irish people of all enquiries into their condition—so hostile to every attempt to improve it—that they have uniformly opposed all the efforts which have been made in this way; and never failed to misinterpret the motives, and condemn the opinions, of those wise and benevolent persons, whether

Englishmen or natives of their own soil, who have endeavoured to point out their errors, and lead them into a state of civilization, industry, and wealth. One of the fathers of this old school was Con Baccagh O'Neil, who (as we are told by Speed,) 'cursed all his posterity that would learn the English language, sow wheat, or build stonewall houses.'

In this spirit, Richard Stanihurst, who was the uncle of the celebrated Archbishop Usher, and son of the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, had lapsed into the popular religion and party of the country; and attached to the work of Cambrensis, is an Appendix to his four books of Irish history, which has been called *Cambrensis Vapulus*, as Lynche's book had been called '*Cambrensis Ecersus*.' He published this work with severe notes annexed to it. Bishop Nicolson says that it must be confessed, that, with some exceptions, Stanihurst has left us valuable documents concerning the manners and language of the inhabitants of Ireland, the strength and traffic of their chief cities, the antiquity and achievements of their nobility, &c. One of the controversies of Stanihurst with Cambrensis, was on the question of the nature of the *barnacle*, whether it be fish or flesh. He concludes it to be neither, but of the same tribe of animals with butterflies and caterpillars.

In the year 1606, Mr. Camden being about to publish a new edition of his *Britannia*, requested Mr. Jas. Usher (afterwards Lord Primate of Ireland) to furnish him with a description of the City of Dublin, which in these times would have been called a Statistical Survey of it. Mr. Usher complied with this request; and his communication was inserted *verbatim* in Camden's work, with a just acknowledgment of the benefaction. Thus do we find, that one of the earliest publications of this eminent divine, was an effort to throw light on the history of his native country.

In subsequent editions of Camden's work, published in the year 1695 and 1721, we find, in the form of an Appendix, an interesting Topographical description of Ireland, especially in the last of these editions, which is enriched by the notes of Sir Richard Cox, author of the "*Hibernia Anglicana*."

This description of Ireland consists of forty-four folio pages; the matter being arranged under the following heads, *viz.* British Ocean.—Ireland.—Government.—Division.

Provinces.—Mononia.—Desmonia.—Lagenia.—Conacia.—Ultonia.

Ancient and Modern Customs.

We have here all the ancient names of places and people which occur in Ptolemy, and other ancient geographers explained to us, as the author of the Irish Historical Library observes, with a masterly judgment; the modern state of the five provinces (Meath being reckoned one) drawn in lively colours, though in *miniature*; the most ancient customs of the country, as represented by Strabo and Solinus; those of the middle age, as represented by Giraldus Cambrensis; and of Camden's own time, as brought in to him by his contemporaries. In this last particular, he acknowledges his obligations to John Good, a Roman Catholic Priest, who, after receiving his education in Oxford, taught a school at Limerick in the year 1566, whose contribution, like that of Archbishop Usher, he transcribed *verbatim* into his work. The whole of this performance, however, is reflected on by O'Flaherty in his "*Ogygia*," who makes this bitter observation on it:

"*Perlustras Anglos oculis, Camdene, duobus,
Uno oculo Scotos, Cæcus Hibernigenus.*"

The author of this epigram, however, follows Camden, in giving his native country Plutarch's name of *Ogygia*, in opposition to the Swedish antiquary, J. Peringskiöld (Annot. in vit. Theod. R. p. 311, 312) who had undertaken to demonstrate that Sweden is the true *Ogygia*.

Mr. O'Flaherty pretends to ascertain the age of all the chief lakes and rivers, as well as the succession of Kings in Ireland—and points out the several remains of the Danmarr, Belgæ, Picts, &c.—the idolatry of the Gentile natives in their worship of Kermad Keltach at Clogher, Cromderrib—their opinions on the *Sédhe* or *Fairies*—their use of Coraghs or leathern boats, their ancient arms and way of fighting. This work was published in 4to, at London, in 1685—and has been noticed here, contrary to Chronological order, on account of the observations on Camden's work, to be found in it. When the first edition of Camden's

work appeared, Ireland was in a wretched state indeed—harassed by rebellions. Agriculture was at the very lowest ebb; and the miserable population subsisted chiefly on animal food and milk. The country abounded in woods, lakes, and marshes, which rendered it peculiarly unwholesome to English soldiers and settlers. And such was the obstinacy of the Irish, that in the last ten years of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the reduction of this island is said to have cost the British nation near three millions and a half; an enormous sum of money, when it is taken into consideration that in those days the ordinary revenue of the English crown fell short of half a million yearly.

On the accession of King James the First, great attention was paid by the English government to the amelioration of the condition of the Irish people. Instructed by the compilations of Spenser and Camden, and the few other writers who called the attention of the British public to a consideration of the existing state of this country, with a view to its future improvement, Sir George Carew and Sir Arthur Chichester had appointed Sheriffs to the several counties; and itinerant Judges, performing their circuits with regularity, administered strict and impartial justice to all descriptions of people in the country. We are informed, however, by Mr. Gordon, the Rector of Killeghy, in his "History of Ireland," that these wise and benevolent measures were nearly frustrated by the restless spirit of the Romish Clergy, who arraigned the civil administration, reviewed causes determined in the King's Courts, and commanded the people, under the pain of eternal perdition, to obey the decisions of their spiritual courts, and not those of the civil law. Spenser tells us, in his View of Ireland, p. 76—that Sir John Perrot had, in his government, in vain endeavoured to subdue this spirit in the Irish, not only by mildness and concession, but even by treading down and disgracing all the English, and setting up the Irish all that he could—thereby thinking to make them more tractable.

In the year 1608, the rebellion of O'Doherty threw the barony of Eunisowen, in the county of Donegal, into the hands of King James the First,

and by the conspiracies and rebellions in the latter end of his predecessor's reign, and the commencement of his own, tracts of land, containing about five hundred thousand Irish acres, were forfeited to the crown, in the six northern counties of Cavan, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Derry, Armagh, and Donegal.

Instructed by the errors of former colonizers, and advised by men of integrity and judgment, the King proceeded in a scheme of plantation, which happily for Ireland was his favourite object—in which he proceeded with such caution and activity, that though failures and mistakes occurred in many instances, (particularly in the lands granted to the London Companies,) the effects of it on the prosperity of Ulster have been great and permanent.

Seldom had such an opportunity of colonizing any country occurred, as that which this Monarch seemed so capable of managing with the happiest effects.—The lands at his disposal on this occasion were not confined to Ulster—sixty thousand acres had also been forfeited to the Crown, between the rivers Ovoca and Slaney, of which sixteen thousand five hundred were destined for an English colony, and the rest for the natives, on the same terms as such persons held their lands in Ulster.

In like manner 385 thousand acres in the King's and Queen's Counties, Leitrim, Longford, and Westmeath, were allotted for distribution. This golden opportunity of introducing agriculture, trade, religion, and industry into this island, was embraced with avidity by James, who, notwithstanding his errors and faults, possessed more sagacity than Historians are willing to grant him, and whose plans of colonizing and civilizing Ireland at this time, were rendered abortive only by the weakness and misfortunes of his unhappy successor.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

AS I have proposed to myself the study of Chronology, as an object of very great importance, I spare no pains to render myself master of the science. With this view, I have diligently perused your remarks on Cuivier's Historical Argument in your last Number; and hope that the following

observations may not be unacceptable to you.

I am particularly struck with the Synchronism between the founders of the Lydian and Assyrian monarchies, according to the Father of history. It is clear that Deioces and Gyges were contemporaries; the former established the Median monarchy; the latter overthrew the Heracleid family in Lydia. Herodotus tells us that when the Medes revolted from them, the Assyrian Empire had subsisted 520 years (L. 95), and that the dynasty of the Heracleidæ had reigned in Lydia during 505 (ibid. c. 7.)

Nor is this all;—Agron, the first of the Heracleid family who reigned in Lydia, was the son of Ninus, and grandson of Belus (ibid). Now not only Diodorus, Justin, and other writers of their class, but also the well-informed Strabo, tell us that Nineveh was built by one Ninus. Herodotus also mentions a gate of Babylon (III. 155), called the Ninian gate. It is generally agreed that this Ninus was the son of Belus. It is certain (Herod. I. 181) that Belus was worshipped at Babylon.

Again, Larcher tells us that this Belus came originally from Egypt, and his opinion in this case seems incontrovertible. Herodotus (I. 7.) represents this Belus as the grandson of Hercules, who, according to Sir Isaac Newton, was the same as Sesostris, or Sesac King of Egypt.

Syncellus (in Chronograph. p. 133, ed. Ven.) quotes Cephalaion as saying that Ctesius mentions the names of about 23 Assyrian monarchs; τὰς δὲ βασιλεῖς τοὺς δεῖ, εἴ τις μὴ ᾔσται, βούλεται, Κτησιᾶς ἴσται ὁ λέγων ὀνόματα αὐτῶν καὶ ὄμαι καὶ γ.—Herodotus (I. 7.) says that the family of the Heracleids reigned in Lydia during 22 generations*.

Curtius says that many believed that Babylon had been founded by Belus, though others ascribed that action to Semiramis.

From all these circumstances, I conclude it certain that Belus led a colony

from Egypt into Asia, and established himself at Babylon; that his son Ninus founded another city which he called after himself; and having considerably enlarged his father's dominions, divided them (as the custom then was) amongst his children; to one of whom, *i. e.* Agron, he allotted the province of Lydia.

According to some Chronologers, Gyges ascended the Throne of Lydia, B.C. 716, or rather, according to others, 719. Reckon back from this last era 505 years, and we have the year 1224, the date of Agron's accession to the Throne. If we suppose that Ninus his father was in the height of his glory 10 years before, the Assyrians may be said to have begun their Empire in the year 1234 B.C.

But 520 years after that event, the Medes revolted, *i. e.* 714 B.C. It is impossible to fix this epoch with accuracy, as it has given rise to innumerable controversies amongst the learned; but from the Apocryphal Book of Tobit, we learn that "When Eneimesar (who in other parts of Scripture is called Shalmaneser) was dead, Senacherib his son reigned in his stead, whose estate was troubled so that I could not go into Media." It is quite certain from the Scriptures that this Senacherib did not reign 10 years at most (I speak from memory), and that he was murdered 711 B.C.—Media probably revolted during his unsuccessful expeditions against Egypt and Judæa, as from the warlike character of the next King of Assyria, *i. e.* Asserhaddon, it is morally certain that the revolt did not take place in his reign, and from the length of it, it is certain it must have occurred before his death.

If therefore Herodotus's numbers are correct (I. cap. 7. 95) we may reasonably conclude that Ninus began his reign, and founded Nineveh about 1255 B.C.; that Belus laid the foundations of Babylon about 1280, and that his grandfather, the Egyptian Hercules, died about 1325 B.C.—It remains to

* It must not, however, be forgotten, that the duration ascribed to the Assyrian monarchy by different authors, varies amazingly. Diodorus in three passages (Lib. 2. c. 21. 23. 28) reckons 30 monarchs. Velleius 33. Syncellus (P. 132. Ed. Venet. 1729) 41.

Diodorus, Justin, and Syncellus (P. 286) following the authority of Ctesius, say that this Empire lasted 1300, or 1360 years. Patereulus says 1070. Syncellus (P. 182) 1460. Cephalaion about 1000 (in the passage above-mentioned). We cannot, therefore, but regret that Herodotus's History of Assyria, which he mentions in his first Book, Chap. 106, has not been preserved.

be enquired who that Semiramis was to whom so many illustrious actions have been ascribed. I will not presume to deny that there were more than one of this name, but do not think it probable; and am persuaded that the works ascribed to her, were performed by several princes of the same line, but not all by the same. The Semiramis mentioned by Herodotus (l. 184) as having lived about five generations before the mother of Labynetus, or Belshazzar, (who was overthrown 595 B.C.) and as having adorned Babylon, is in my opinion the only princess of that name who ever reigned there, and she probably lived about 713 B.C. according to Bryant. Hence arose the tradition or story that she was the founder of the City.

I cannot entirely approve of Sir Isaac Newton's opinions respecting the antiquity of the Assyrian Empire. Babylon must have been the work of many years, if the descriptions the ancients give of it are authentic. The same remark applies to Nineveh. No doubt Pul, whom he places about 790 B.C. was the first mighty conqueror of that nation, yet his family may have been reigning there for many generations preceding. I am inclined to believe that the practice which prevailed in the middle ages, of the father's dividing his patrimony amongst all his children, was not unknown in those early ages, and that Ninus may have been a very powerful monarch in 1250 B.C., and yet his successors have become very contemptible by this practice. Those who are acquainted with the history of the middle ages, cannot be ignorant of the weakness of those ties, which connected the nobles with the Sovereign; the very great authority these nobles possessed, and the little deference they paid to their superiors. May not this practice have prevailed in the early ages of the world? and how otherwise can we account for the infinite number of petty principalities, each governed by its own prince, dignified by the title of King, mentioned in every age of the Jewish History?

A. Z.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 4.

THE benighted Clergy at large are much indebted to your Correspondents VERAX, PACIFICUS, and AMICUS, for their letters respecting

the best mode of defending the rights of Church Preferment. I shall candidly preface my remarks with saying that I am interested, and very materially so, in the discussion: and therefore any remarks of mine must naturally be thought to be, as they undoubtedly are, influenced by private views. I am a person of slender private fortune, and incumbent of a Living, which has suffered and is impoverished, to a great degree, from the causes so truly and justly represented by VERAX, from the non-residence, distresses, and negligence of my predecessors. And at present I cannot see any probability of its prospects brightening. I have taken the opinion of able tithe-lawyers on the case, who whilst they assure me that my cause is just, my rights clearly and satisfactorily made out, yet dissuade me from seeking redress by law, on account of its incalculable expenses, the uncertainty of the issue, the delays which may be extended beyond my life, the inevitable vexations and trouble of all litigation, and the life interest alone which I have in the benefice. I believe I am well warranted in saying that the probable expenses of a suit in my case, which is that of several *farm moduses*, supposing it to have two or more hearings, and afterwards to be removed to the House of Lords, would be to a greater amount than the value of the advowson! I must add, that I am not much encouraged to the attempt by reading lately a tithe-cause tried before Mr. Justice B. . . . wherein he declared the . . . was given against the Clergyman, to be contrary to all evidence, and recommended from the Bench a motion for a new trial. Such a report, in addition to others which my legal advisers have cited in order to dissuade me, methinks somewhat resembles one of Job's comforters. In the decline of life, a litigation of so forlorn an aspect, whatever be its real merits, is such surely as every one in his sober senses would shun like fire and sword. Several of my antagonists have avowed that their hopes are founded entirely on what may be styled *superior weight of metal*, or in other words, my inability to contend with them in expense; and have used repeated threats to this effect. "They shake their purses saying," &c.

When I add that my best wishes attend whatever measures may be adopted toward the end in view, I am not without the hope that my language, though professedly interested, will not be deemed wholly selfish. The consequences, if they should operate to my advantage, will extend beyond my case to others, who, if not greater sufferers from this species of oppression, feel it more severely, and of course stand in greater need of relief from it: as must evidently be the case where there are more numerous members of an household to participate in its good or ill fortune. CLERICUS.

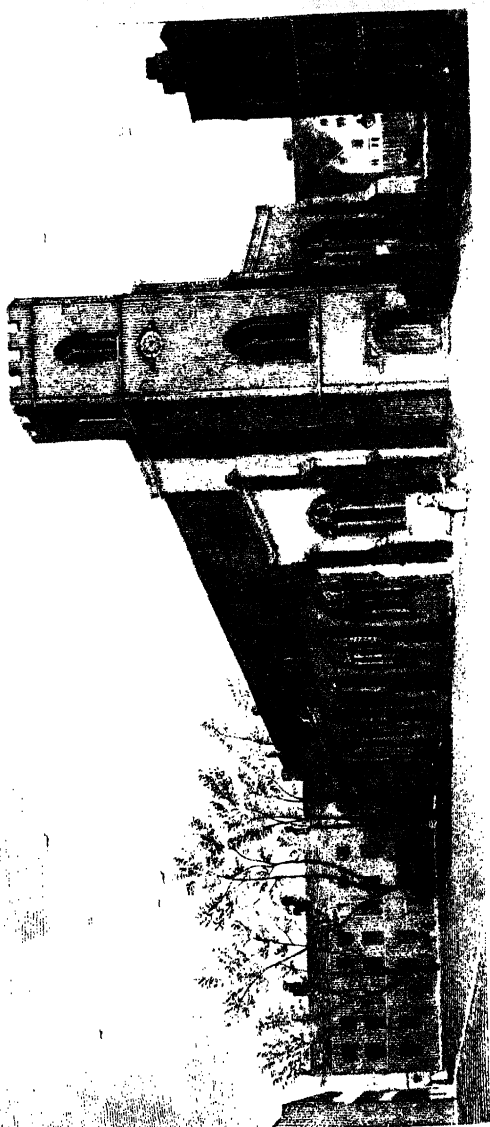
Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 11.

BEING situated on the eastern coast of Suffolk, it has frequently fallen in my way to observe a phenomenon, which I have never yet seen noticed in print. This is a deposit of a salt-dew on the trees and hedges during the winter months. The occasion of my first observing it was as follows. About 25 years ago, I walked out with my gun in a very severe wind frost in the latter end of November. The wind was at East, and very high, and the cold so intense, that the muscles of the face and throat became rigid, and I was obliged to tie a silk handkerchief round my neck to enable me to face the wind. I had walked about a mile, when I shot a partridge, which fell over a hedge in the next field, and I sent my servant to fetch it. Whilst he was gone, I turned my back to the wind to load my gun; and whilst I was doing it, I happened to look *down the wind*, and saw, to my great surprise, that the bushes in the hedge appeared *wet*, and stood a-drop. This unexpected appearance in so sharp a frost induced me to go to the hedge, and examine if the drops, which hung on every spray, were really liquid; and, when I found they were, I was led to taste them. To my still greater surprise, I found the liquid extremely salt, much more so than seawater; and, I should think, as salt as any brine could be made by art. I made my servant taste it also; and then, not being able to bear the cold, returned home. In my way home, I observed the trees and bushes quite wet on the side that was exposed to the wind, but perfectly dry on the other. When I got to my own house, I col-

lected from the trees and shrubs in the garden a table-spoonful of this brine, which all my family tasted also. From that time to the present, I have frequently observed the same phenomenon, and have pointed it out to many of my friends; and in particular, at the beginning of the late frost, as I was walking with a gentleman, to whom I had often mentioned the circumstance, but who was rather sceptical on the subject, I had the satisfaction of shewing it to him, and of convincing him completely: and, as he is a frequent contributor to your columns, he persuaded me to draw up an account of the matter, and to transmit it to you.

With regard to the cause of this phenomenon, I will now mention what appears to me to be the most probable way of accounting for it. But in the first place I must observe, that I never noticed it, except when the wind was strong at E. or N.E. and generally (I think always) when the air was frosty. My solution of the question is, that it is the spray of the sea (which always runs high on this coast with a strong wind at E. or N.E.) taken up by the wind, and deposited by it in its progress on the *windward* side of the object it meets with. To account for its extreme saltness, I suppose that a good deal of the aqueous part of the sea water is exhaled by the dryness of the wind. The principal objection that I see to this hypothesis is, the distance to which the spray is supposed to be carried, which is certainly little less than 12 miles in a straight line. Yet I know not in what other way to account for it. That it cannot be a fog from the sea is evident, because fogs from the sea are always fresh; and because this salt dew never appears but when the air is clear; and then only on the *windward* side of objects.—Why it should generally be seen in frosty weather I cannot tell; perhaps it may occur at other times, but is not so much noticed as in frost, when every thing is dry. Be this as it may, I am convinced that it is sometimes very beneficial in its effects, by preserving vegetables from injury by frost. I particularly noticed a field of turnips some years ago, which was thoroughly wetted with this salt dew at the beginning of as severe a frost as I remember, and which were little, if at all, injured by it. SEFFOLCIENSIS.



ST. KATHARINE'S CHURCH.

WITH A VIEW.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 6.

THE ill-fated St. Katharine's Church has, since my last communication, been brought to the hammer. Thus has perished one of the few specimens of Pointed Architecture in the Metropolis.

The "atrocious design," as it was justly styled in a morning paper, of destroying St. Mary Overy's Church, has fallen to the ground for the present. The Temple is now under the hands of the "restorer," and like Westminster Hall, will soon display all the richness of modern Gothic. How painful is it, in a short paragraph, to enumerate so many structures which are either suffering under the hand of the innovator, or are doomed to total destruction by the fiat of some interested individuals. The beautiful pointed style, which is worthy to hold an equal rank with the purest Grecian works, will soon, I fear, be banished from the Metropolis, and a spurious imitation supply its place, of a character with some specimens of architecture mis-called "Grecian," which, in defiance of all the advantages lately derived to science, are suffered to degrade the very centre of the metropolis.

At St. Katharine's, the hands of successive innovators, before the Chapter disposed of the Church, had contrived to give a new face to the structure. The mouldings, which the coating of plaster applied to the interior had not concealed, were altered in their forms by the hands of the clever Architects who have at various times defaced the Church. Thus where a hollow was found in the original work, a torus has been stuck on by way of improvement in the modern. The design of the new capitals applied to many upright toruses was taken from an old gentleman's walking-stick, and many small pinnacles were introduced of a design exceedingly novel. It is greatly to be lamented I have it not in my power to hand down to posterity the name of the designer; at least it is to be hoped the Chapter possess the working drawings from which these repairs were executed; such examples of genius may be exceedingly serviceable to them in the construction of the "splendid Gothic Church" in which the old bones of the Duke of

Exeter are at last to find a resting place, at least if this "magnificent edifice" is ever built, a point upon which I am rather sceptical.

It is a consolatory thought to reflect on one's bones being knocked about by rude mechanic hands, some two or three hundred years after they have quietly been laid in "consecrated" earth; an humble individual perhaps may be greatly the gainer by the circumstance. Who knows, if such examples as this were to be followed, what vile mechanic relics may be the habitants of the tombs of royalty or nobility, while the real possessor is, in the jumble, kicked out, and his skull shewn for a penny by a labouring carpenter or mason. Alas! some plebeian bones may now fill up the chest which it is said contains the relics of the Duke and Duchess of Exeter. What has aristocracy come to? The sumptuous monument will perhaps be made to cover the remains of some cobbler or sailor, or other equally humble inhabitant of the precinct of St. Katharine's.

To give a description of this Church would be only to repeat what has been before said in your pages. Taken in the whole, when the stalls remained in their places, and the edifice was perfect, it contained much to interest the Architect, much to gratify the Antiquary. To those who recollect the remains of the rood loft gallery, and the vestiges of fine carved work which remained there, and whose pleasure was only alloyed by the consideration of the disgraceful state in which the interesting collection of antiquities in the chancel were kept by those whose duty it was to have preserved them better, to such the loss is severely felt. No modern building (if ever erected) can compensate for the destruction.

By the removal of the wainscoting, three doorways have been brought to light, two at the western ends of the aisles, the third beneath the second window from the west, on the north side of the Church. In the latter the interior spandrels are enriched with shields; on the left hand the shield has a mutilated inscription, which form the remaining letters, and the lily beneath, I read *Maria*. The shield on the right has *ibc*. These particulars are well preserved. At present there does not appear any carving attached to either of the western doors.

As the back of the old altar screen

is a range of uprights which are substantial canopies, in the style of the Westminster altar screen. The lower range of mullions of the side windows in the chancel, just shew themselves through the broken brick-work, and it is probable one at least of these windows may be made out before the final destruction. They appear to have been very splendid, and were most injudiciously closed up at an early repair.

As the Church is accessible to the publick during the demolition, few of your antiquarian friends will suffer that period to pass without a visit to the building, and no opportunity will be avoided of bringing to light any hidden object of veneration. The stone coffins of some of the early members of the fraternity will, I have little doubt, form some curious subjects of investigation at a future period.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN,

*Newlyn Vicarage,
near Truro, Feb. 1.*

I HAVE no doubt that you will be furnished, for your Obituary, from several of your Correspondents, with the intelligence of the death of the Rev. THOMAS CARLYON, Rector of St. Mary's, Truro, Vicar of Probus. But, though I can say little more than others who may address you, it would gratify my feelings to be permitted to devote to your pages, in the form of a letter, a tribute of kind remembrance and regret; which, however unavailing, is justly due to unpretending worth—to virtues unambitious of applause, yet always deserving it.

From my intimate acquaintance with the deceased, I am certainly well qualified to delineate his character: and I have no suspicion that the partiality of friendship will colour the portrait too vividly, when I consider with what sorrow and apprehension the town and neighbourhood of his residence, suspending public amusements and even private parties, have awaited, for the last fortnight, the awful signal that put a period to all hope—when I reflect on the gloom that saddened every countenance in the crowded congregations of St. Mary's, as if doubtful how to bear a stroke of Providence which should deprive them of their spiritual Pastor, who had so long watched over them, and loved them, but whose face they should see no more!

Perhaps, there never lived a man

more esteemed and beloved in the circle, wherein he was called to move. As a representative of an ancient family, as supported by relations of unblemished character, and as connected with several houses in Cornwall of the first respectability, he found the way to honour “prepared and made ready.” And, notwithstanding the prevailing opinion, *quæ non fecimus*, &c. this is a sort of inheritance of incalculable advantage to those who do not discredit or despise it.

Independent, however, of extraneous assistance, Mr. Carlyon was able to command respect and conciliate esteem. And feeble, indeed, were any language I could use in expressing my sentiments—whilst I contemplate that soundness of intellect, and that integrity, that godly sincerity, that steadiness yet unoffending gentleness, which I have ever viewed with pleasure in my departed friend.

In illustrating these several talents and good qualities, I would first observe, that from the days of his early youth to the close of his earthly existence, he discovered “a right understanding in all things.” And, whether we advert to his academical acquirements and honours, or to his conduct in after-life, in the transactions of daily occurrence, we may recognize a clearness of conception, a judiciousness in decision, a discretion and a candour which were evidently the results of natural good talent improved by liberal cultivation.

As a Clergyman, he was every way exemplary. From a conviction of the truth of those momentous doctrines which he professed to believe, and from a sense of the high responsibility of his sacred office, he discharged his ministerial duties with uniform regularity. And we might ever perceive in him a cordial regard for the welfare of his flock, and a fidelity almost unexampled; whether his immediate object were to teach them, or to exhort them, or to “stir up their pure minds by way of remembrance.” As in every other instance, so in his preaching, his manner was plain and unaffected. It was a truly Christian simplicity. He was preaching “not himself, but Christ crucified.” For he was not “ashamed of that Gospel, which is able to make us wise unto salvation.” I have mentioned also, his “steadiness, yet unoffending gentleness.” And these were

distinguished traits in his character. For, whilst he always adhered to what he deemed right and decorous, he never gave offence by intemperance of zeal, by passionate opposition, or by impatience of contradiction. Persevering in good works, never "weary in well-doing," he shewed (as St. Paul expresses it) "all meekness to all men." And ready as he was on every emergency to sacrifice all selfish considerations to the common feeling, his attention to those charitable institutions that came within his reach, though sufficiently regulated by prudence, was excited, we are well assured, by the warmest benevolence.

If we look, for a moment, to the recesses of his private life, we may enquire, with the full confidence of a satisfactory answer, who hath heard of a son more assiduous than he was, in every act of duty to his venerable parents; when in declining years, the firmest stay, the sweetest consolation must arise from filial affection? They, of the old inhabitants of Truro who have seen more than a generation pass away, will instantly acknowledge the truth of my assertions—many with sympathy from similarity of circumstances—many with gratitude from the feeling of his influence. Nor will they have less delight in reflecting on the ingenuous brother, the affectionate husband, the anxious father, the kind, considerate master! In the performance, in fact, of the relative duties as prompted by Nature, and sanctioned by Christianity, all he did, was conscientiously done—all he did, was done as if spontaneously. And, in the mean time, his habitual cheerfulness was a sunshine so enlivening to our spirits, that sensible of its source, how well might we say to Religion, "Thy ways are ways of pleasantness, and all thy paths are peace!"

Such was the life of my lamented friend! And perfectly conformable with that life, was the resignation of a tranquil death. After a confinement to his bed for fourteen days, almost unattended by suffering of any kind, he breathed his last, this morning: and his death was without a pang! He died, indeed, "the death of the righteous!" Nor lives there one, but might pray with an imploring sigh, and with eyes full of tears, and lifted up towards heaven: "Oh! may my last end be like his!" This is a hasty

effusion. But who would not excuse it, if witnessing in me that "sigh" and those "tears?"

Yours, &c. R. POLWHELE.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 20.

IN October 1819 (vol. LXXXIX. pt. i. p. 322), the attention of your readers was called by "*Dunelmensis*" to a point in the genealogy of the noble family of Brydges Barons Chandos, apparently involved in some obscurity, and arising out of an assertion in the inscription upon a stone (in a Chapel of Winchester Cathedral), to the memory of Mary wife of James Young, Esq. a gentleman of the Privy Chamber in the reign of King Charles the First, and a Colonel in the service of that monarch*. Mrs. Young died in 1687, and is described in the inscription as "daughter of W^m Bridges, the son of Thomas Bridges Baron Chandris, of Sudley." In May 1820 (vol. xc. pt. i. p. 412), a communication under the signature of "*Tudor*," presented you with the copy of another inscription upon a monument erected in the Church of Hursley near Winchester, to the memory of Sir Charles Wyndham and Dame James his wife; who is therein described as daughter of "Major General James Young, and granddaughter to my Lord Chandos;" and in further evidence of the existence of some connexion with that noble family, the communication adds, that Sir Charles and Lady Wyndham had a son called Brydges Wyndham, baptized at Hursley, May 8, 1679, and buried there May 17, 1689. In July 1820, it was stated by a Correspondent (vol. xc. pt. ii. p. 2) that Mrs. Frances White, the daughter of Sir Charles Wyndham (and whose will was then the subject of great contention in respect to the succession to her property), had in her possession "two full length portraits of Sir Charles Wyndham, and one of a *Lady Exeter*, who was said to be *aunt* to Mrs. Frances White."

The difficulty felt by your Correspondents in relying entirely upon the Monumental Inscriptions, appears to have arisen from the circumstances of being unable to find that there ever was any Baron Chandos of the family

* He was the son of Dr. John Young, Dean of Winchester, whose father was Tutor to King James the First.

of Brydges, whose Christian name was *Thomas*, and the total silence of all the pedigrees they had consulted upon the subject of such a connexion. Your pages were referred to in the hope of eliciting a solution of the difficulty, when a "Thirty-five years Correspondent," in the month of September 1820 (vol. xc. pt. ii. p. 231), expressed his surprize that any intelligent genealogist should puzzle himself "by an error which was so easily capable of being proved as such;" and observes, that the Writs of Summons to Parliament would shew that there was no *Thomas*, Baron Chandos, and after adverting to a variation in the description of James Young, Esq. in two of the inscriptions (a circumstance perfectly immaterial to the point under discussion), misquotes the description of Mrs. Young in the Winchester inscription, and then remarking that the Barony was one by patent, and limited to heirs male, asks, as if somewhat alarmed, what these female heirs could have to do with it? Most assuredly they could have nothing to do with the Barony, nor were their pretensions to it ever under consideration, and I confess myself at a loss to conceive why that veteran friend of Mr. Urban's should have introduced the subject of the BARONY, which having been long since *extinct*, could not much interest any person. He concluded his letter without affording any explanation upon the subject, and his communication would have been much more satisfactory had he stated where the error lies, which was in his estimation so easily capable of being proved as such, instead of putting an imaginary construction upon the object of the inquiry. This was replied to by "Dunelmensis" in October following (vol. xc. pt. ii. p. 323), who very aptly notices the "morbid acuteness" of your Correspondent's perception in conjuring up a phantom which existed only in his own imagination.

In January 1821 (vol. xci. pt. i. p. 38), the copy of a third inscription was also through your pages offered by "Dunelmensis," in corroboration of the repeated assertion of the descent from the noble house of Chandos; viz. from a monument in St. James's Church, Taunton, erected to the memory of Maria, daughter of the said Sir Charles Wyndham and Dame James his wife, who died 19th Jan. 1759:

where again her mother is described as the daughter of Major-General Young, and granddaughter of the Lord Chandos."

The question as relating to a noble family of ancient descent and honourably allied, has certainly some interest, and it appears strange that the precise connexion of a Lady, undoubtedly a member of the House of Brydges, should be involved in any such mystery. That there is an error in this inscription, is pretty clear, and to me it appears to exist in the substitution of *Thomas* for *William*; the Christian name of Mrs. Young's father and grandfather being *William*, for the inscription is less likely to be wrong in the name of her father than in that of her grandfather: that *William had issue* will hereafter be decidedly shewn.

As the Peerages and other genealogical writers do not give any particular account of the younger sons* of William the 4th Lord Chandos, it may be as well briefly to state, that the said William, 4th Lord, married Mary, daughter of Sir Owen Hopton, Lieutenant of the Tower, which lady was living at Stepney in April 1624, and dying in October in the same year, was buried at Stepney; there was issue of this marriage: John; Grey, Giles, Thomas, and William; Frances, Joan, and Beatrice.

The fact of the 4th Lord Chandos having had several children, appears by a collection of Baronial Pedigrees amongst the vast collections of the laborious and indefatigable Augustine Vincent, Windsor Herald, deposited in the College of Arms, and which appear to have been compiled in or about the year 1596, as William 4th Lord Chandos is there described "*dominus hodiernus 1596*," and under the line of issue drawn from him is written, "*liberi permulti*." The words "*hodiernus*" and "*liberi permulti*," have been afterwards struck through with a pen; and in a more recent, but still an ancient hand, the pedigree is brought down to a later period; and from a pedigree in the hand-writing of Robert Dale, *Blanch Lion Pur-*

* Collins's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 133, ed. 1789, mentions a Sir Giles, who died without issue; and in Brydges' edition of that work, vol. vi. p. 724, the Editor says, in a note, "probably the same who was knighted, and died about 1628, and had a brother William."

suivant, and now in a private collection, I have obtained their names (as before given), the accuracy of which is supported by documents hereafter referred to, and as far as they extend, amount to a corroboration by legal evidence.

Grey Brydges, the eldest son of William 4th Lord, became 5th Lord, and was father of George 6th Lord, well known from his bravery at the battle of Newbury, who died 1654, and of William the 7th Lord Chandos, who both however died without male issue. Of the younger sons, Sir Giles was knighted at Theobalds, 17th Sept. 1616, and by his will, dated 6th April, 1624, and proved 13th Oct. 1628 (wherein he speaks of his "Chamber at his Mother's at Stepney"), he left an annuity to his brother William Brydges, with reversion to his sons, in these words: "I make my Coyson Gilles Bridges of Willtone, my Solle ayere and Yexcecretarie. I doe yene goine him that hee shall gef to my brother Wielliam one Annuity of fouercore pounds a Yere deuirceinge hies lief, and after that to bee payed to hies sones deuerceinge thayer liefes Forti pound a Yere a pese."

Thomas, at the period of the continuation of the pedigree in Vincent's Collection, is stated to be "occisus;" and in Dale's Pedigree, slain in Flanders, without any mention of dying with or without issue. William is shewn to have had issue living in 1624, as his sons were to have the reversion of the annuity upon his death, and from the words of the bequest, viz. "Forti pound a yere a pese," it may be concluded there were two.

Of the daughters of the 4th Lord, Frances married, first, Sir Thomas Smith of Parsons Green, co. Middlesex, and Secretary to James the First; and 2dly, Thomas Earl of Exeter. Joan married Sir Thomas Turville, Cupbearer to Queen Anne; and Beatrix, Sir Henry Poole of Saperton, co. Gloucester, and died in 1602.

Though the will of Sir Giles Brydges is silent as to female issue of his brother William, and provides only for his son, yet the fact of William Brydges having issue is sufficient to justify our belief in the declaration contained in the inscription at Winchester, which states Mrs. Young to have been daughter of *William*. In addition to which, Frances Countess

of Exeter, sister as before stated of William, in her will dated 1662, and proved 1663, appoints her niece Mary Young her executrix, and the Countess being clearly a daughter of the 4th Lord Chandos, the term *niece* consequently proves the fact of Mrs. Young's being a granddaughter of William the 4th Lord Chandos.

Hence it appears to me that there is left but little room for doubt as to the error being in the inscription at Winchester, where Lord Chandos of Sudley is called *Thomas* instead of *William*.

Should this satisfy your readers that Lady Wyndham's descent is established, and to which her family evidently attached some importance, it follows that *granddaughter* in the other inscriptions should have been *great-granddaughter*; the repetition of this inaccuracy is certainly singular.

I must add, that a very intelligent friend of mine, and a Correspondent of yours, suggested to me the possibility of Mrs. Young's being the daughter of Thomas son of William, the 4th Lord Chandos, instead of William, and the error in the Winchester inscription would in that case be in the transposition of the two Christian names in the inscription at Winchester; but I confess this does not, under the circumstances related, appear to me so probable a solution of the enigma as the other. The will of Sir Giles mentions children of his brother William, but is perfectly silent as to Thomas, or any of his issue. When the younger son of the 4th Lord Chandos died, or what became of the male issue of William Brydges, I know not; but that there was a total failure of male issue from the body of the said 4th Lord Chandos, is to be presumed from the well-known fact of a descendant of the second son of the first Lord succeeding to the dignity upon the death of William 7th Lord Chandos; and the House of Lords, when hearing the claim of the Rev. Mr. Brydges, seems to have considered the succession of a junior branch of the family as proof of the extinction of the male issue of the elder; for the only evidence relating to the point to be found in the printed minutes, is the entry from the Lords' Journal, when James, 8th Lord, took his seat in Parliament in 1676. Under such circumstances, that august tribunal was, therefore, probably content with less explicit evidence than

it would otherwise have required on that head; and perhaps also further evidence might have been called for, had not the case very early taken an unexpected turn, and rested, as it finally did, not on any point connected with the succession of the earlier Lords Chandos, but on the simple question whether the then claimant was in truth descended from the noble family of Brydges at all, or from a much humbler stock of the same name.

Having obtained, and accurately examined copies of the inscriptions which have caused this discussion, I transmit them to you herewith. F. E.

Inscriptions referred to.

On a black marble stone, in a Chapel in the South aisle of Winchester Cathedral.

Arms: Three piles in pale, points downwards, each charged with an annulet, for Young, impaling a cross charged with a leopard's head, Brydges:

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Mary Young, the wife of James Young, Esq. who was a Gentleman of the Privie Chamber unto King Charles the First: And dyed a Collonell in his sayd Maties service. She was the daughter of Wm. Bridges, the sonne of Thomas Bridges, Baron Chandris, of Sudley. She dyed the 14th day of December, 1687, aged 80."

From a monument in the Church of Hursley, near Winchester.

Arms: Young, impaling Brydges, as before described:

"Here lyeth the body of Sir Charles Wyndham, Knt. and Dame James his wife, late of Cranbury. He was the son of Sir Edmond Wyndham, Knt. Knight Marshal of England. She was the daughter of Major General James Young, and a Colledge later to my Lord Chandos. The said Sir Charles and his wife had ten sons and seven daughters. He departed this life July 22, 1706; she departed this life the 31st of May, 1720. This monument was erected by two of their daughters, Frances White and Beata Hall."

From a monument in St. James's Church, Taunton, co. Somerset.

Arms: In a lozenge Azure, a chevron between three lions' heads, erased Or:

"In memory of Maria Wyndham, the daughter of Sir Charles Wyndham and Dame James his wife, who departed this life the 19th of January, 1759. Her father was the son of Sir Edmond Wyndham, Knight Marshal of England. Her Mother was the daughter of Major-General Young, and granddaughter of the Lord Chandos.

Awake my soul,
Awake and sing
Eternal praise
To Heaven's King.

This monument was erected by two of her sisters, Frances White and Beata Hall."

MT. URBAN, Feb. 8.

I SHOULD deem myself wanting in common candour, did I not avow that the Editor of Debre't's Peerage (p. 27), has most satisfactorily disproved the Royal descent from Henry the Seventh, which I had claimed for the houses of Ancester and Guilford.

I have been favoured with a sight of Le Neve's valuable and accurate manuscript, which completely decides the contest in the Editor's favour.

My error I might have avoided had I stopped to collate the dates given by Lodge (who led me astray) in his article of Brownlow Viscount Tyrconnel, with the dates given in the older editions of Collins, under the head of Brydges Duke of Chandos. I should moreover have found, that Edmondson, in his engraving of the quarterings belonging to Cust, Lord Brownlow, decidedly negatives my late hypothesis, and inserts Duncombe, in right of the real wife of Sir William Brownlow, created Baronet.

Sir S. E. Brydges, in his enumeration in your Supplement of the heads of families intitled to quarter the French Queen's arms (by him styled her representatives), omits two, who ought to follow the Earl of Dunmore, to wit, Lord Nairne, and Lady Keith. These I maintain have as indisputable a right to special mention as any one of the Egerton line, with the exception of the Earl of Jersey and the Marquis of Staffordshire.

As bearing upon the topic of quartering the Royal achievement, allow me to point out to your heraldic, genealogical, and historical Correspondents and Readers the singularly proud pretensions of the present Marquis of Hastings. He is intitled to the arms of a son of Edward I., a son of Edward III., the brother of Edward IV., and a daughter of Henry VII. He moreover quarters David Earl of Strathern, a son of Robert II. King of Scotland. Whilst thus depicting a shield as highly to be prized in the estimation of an Antiquary, as those of Achilles and Æneas in the eyes of a Poet, my memory fondly and sadly turns to the re-

collection of the energetic enterprize displayed by its heroic bearer in times now distant on a far distant shore, when and where, had others been actuated by equal talent, and equal zeal, Trojaque nunc stares, Priamique arx alta maneres.

THE RAJAH OF VANNEPLYSLIA.

Mr. URBAN, *Crosby-square, Feb. 21.*

THERE are few modern works which have produced a greater change in the pursuits of the Antiquary, than Mr. Turner's "History of the Anglo-Saxons." We are at length beginning to study and to appreciate the people, to whom we are chiefly indebted for our laws and institutions, and from whom we derive, almost exclusively, the full and emphatic language, which bids fair in a few years to become the general medium of communication throughout the civilized world.

"The present language of Englishmen," says Mr. Bosworth in his Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar, "is not that heterogeneous compound which some imagine, compiled from the jarring and corrupted elements of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian, but completely Anglo-Saxon in its whole idiom and construction."

As the examples cited by Mr. Bosworth and by Dr. Ingram are by no means the most favourable that could be brought forward, with your permission, Mr. Urban, I will point out a few others to their notice.

The parable of the Good Shepherd, St. John, chap. x. verse 11—18, contains 150 words; with the exception of three only, they are all of Teutonic origin; and in the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th Chapters of St. John's Gospel, the proportion of Anglo-Saxon words is considerably more than nine out of ten.

But it is in poetry that the powers of our mother tongue are most apparent; and it is a singular fact, that it predominates to a greater degree in modern literature than in the writings of the 17th and 18th centuries. "Ten years ago," by Mr. Watts, and the "Farewell" of Miss Landon, have been repeatedly quoted as the most beautiful compositions of their respective authors*. In the former, 19

words out of 20, and in the latter, 14 out of 15, are of true English birth.

Before I conclude, let me be permitted to suggest "a new reading" to Dr. Ingram for his next edition of the Saxon Chronicle.

"A. D. 785. There was gefistfullic sinod at Cealc-hythe." Mr. Ingram renders the last word, in modern letters, Chalk-hythe; and in the prefixed Map of Saxon England, Cealc-hythe is placed in Lancashire. Bishop Gibson, and all the Commentators on this passage, have hitherto concurred in fixing upon "Kilcheth, a village on the borders of Cheshire," as the spot where this important synod was held. Mr. Clarke, in his Connection of Coins, has introduced a long note in favour of this conjecture, and Miss Gurney has adopted it in her elegant translation; but their reasoning appears to me very inconclusive. The scene of this memorable council, "where the glorious King Offa, with his Archbishop and Bishops," met the Roman delegates, was not, I apprehend, an obscure hamlet in Lancashire, but CHELSEA, on the banks of the Thames, the southern boundary of the Kingdom of Mercia.

I am prepared to support my opinion by many cogent arguments, if it should be controverted; but the identity appears so evident, that I shall content myself for the present with one corroborative proof only. The King of Mercia had recently added Middlesex to his hereditary dominions; and there is still extant a charter, given by him in the very same year, to the neighbouring Monastery of Thorney, now Westminster.

The Parish retained the name of Chelethethe in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, A. D. 1291, and this was the common way of spelling it for several centuries. Mr. Faulkner in his "History of Chelsea" observes, that the earliest mention he finds of this place occurs in a charter of Edward the Confessor; and he adds that the etymology of the name has not hitherto been satisfactorily explained. I think he will not hesitate to assign a more ancient date to his parish, as the abode of Royalty, and he will probably consider Cheal's Hythe as plausible a derivation as any that have been offered by Leland, Skinner, Norden, Newcourt, or Lysons. Stebenhythe, now Stepney, Rotherhythe, Queenhythe,

* See Gent. Mag. July 1824, pp. 69, 62.

Garlickhythe, Lambhythe, Puttenheth, now Putney, and several other creeks on the Thames, where the terminations have been modernized in a similar manner, will readily occur to the Antiquary. M. H.

ON THE PASSAGE OF HANNIBAL OVER THE ALPS.

MR. URBAN, *Stourhead.*

HAVING lately read a dissertation on this subject in No. 85 of the *Edinburgh Review*, p. 163, in which the various opinions respecting this event are discussed, and that of the learned WHITAKER attempted to be refuted, I am induced to bring forward some very strong circumstantial evidence to prove that he was right in his assertions, "that the *Great St. Bernard* was the passage selected by the Carthaginian General, and not the *Little St. Bernard*."

I shall not enter into a discussion on the different names of places, distances, &c. which have been adduced in favour of the *Little St. Bernard*; but endeavour to bring into court a short, clear, and conclusive evidence in favour of the *Great St. Bernard*.

When the Antiquary is desirous of finding the site of any ancient city, he naturally inquires for coins, ancient pottery, and inscriptions; and when the Historian wishes to ascertain the scene of any great battle or military exploit, he as naturally inquires for camps, earthen works, armour, and military weapons.

On the *Great St. Bernard* the Antiquary will find all his inquiries answered, and his wishes most fully satisfied—for on this Alpine spot, now become the seat of the hospitable Monks, he will see the foundations of the once celebrated Temple of JUPITER PENNINUS, a most extensive collection of medals found on the spot, as well as numerous inscriptions to the deity and patron of the place.

These evidences seem to have escaped the notice of the generality of travellers who have passed over these heights; but a friend of mine who has lately spent some time at this convent, has procured a perfect list of all these coins and inscriptions, which, I hope, at some future time he will publish.

It must be noticed that the inscriptions vary in the title of the god to whom they were dedicated; some being inscribed Jovi PENNINO Jovi

PENINO—the former alluding to the JUPITER of the Alps—the other perhaps to JUPITER the Carthaginian, from PÆNUS* the Carthaginian.

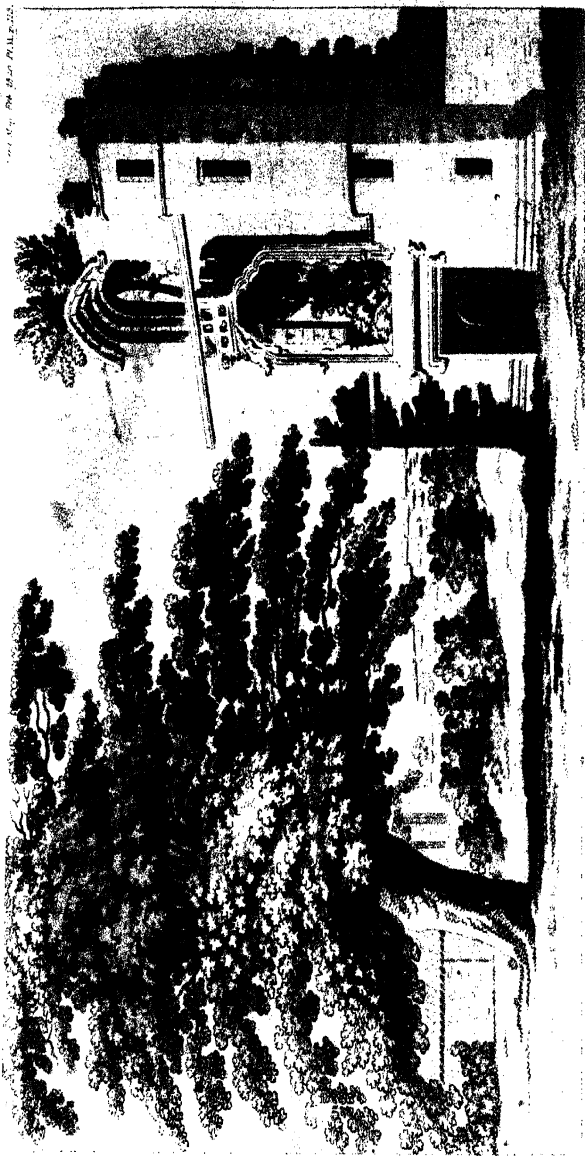
The custom that prevailed amongst the ancients of making votive offerings to a favourite deity, in order to procure them a safe journey by sea or land, or to heal them from any bodily infirmities, still prevails, as the numerous Churches and Chapels in Italy will testify: and amongst those at *St. Bernard*, there is an inscription dedicated to JUPITER, *pro itin et reditu*—of the traveller who encountered this rugged passage.

I have heard of no such strong evidence in support of the passage over any other part of the Alps; but in the aforesaid dissertation, the clashing seemed to be hard between the *Great* and *Little St. Bernard*, and I hope I have proved that the greater claim is justly due to the former.

Cluverius, in his *Italia Antiquaria*, vol. I. p. 28, in describing the Alps, says, "Apenninus mons appellatus quasi *Alpes Pæninæ*, quia Hannibal, veniens ad Italiam, easdem Alpes aperuit."—And again, "*Alpes Penninæ*, sive ut alii scripsere, *Pæninæ*, quas Hannibal cum Punico suo exercitu rupisse traditur, nempe, qui nunc vocatur *Mons Jovis*, sive, alio nomine, *Mons Divi Bernardi*."—By this passage we find the *Mons Jovis*, on which was the Temple of Jupiter, identified with the *Great St. Bernard*,—whereas the *Little St. Bernard* was on the *Alpes Graiæ*, which were situated between the *Alpes Cottice* and *Pennina*, and the origin of the latter name was derived probably from the Celtic root of *Pen* head, or summit, and perhaps at a later period attributed to Hannibal—the Carthaginian. R. C. H.

S. N. says, "While, generally speaking, I agree with Dr. Carey respecting Patents (see *Mag.* for November), I believe he is greatly mistaken in the main point. He seems to think, that the money paid for them is an addition to the Revenue: but I have always understood, that little, if any of it, goes into the public purse. Is there not a large fee to the Lord Chancellor? and is not the remainder of the cost incurred by the charges of the Solicitor employed, and incidental expences?"

* Lempriere, in his *Classical Dictionary*, says that a deity styled *Pæninæ* was worshipped on the *Saint Bernard*.



REMAINS OF THE BISHOP'S PALACE, LINCOLN.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 1.

THE Episcopal Palace at Lincoln is situate on the South side of the hill, near the summit, and possesses a commanding view over the whole of the lower part of the City, as well as of the villages on the opposite hills.

This once magnificent structure was begun by Bishop Chesney, to whom the site was granted by King Henry II. being the whole of the land, including the foss, from the wall of the Bail of Lincoln, by St. Nicholas Church, to that of St. Andrew, and from thence East to the City wall, free and quit of landgavel, portage, and all other things, with free license to break a gate through the bail wall for his passage to and from the Church.

Hugh, commonly called St. Hugh de Grenoble, who was consecrated Sept. 2, 1186, enlarged this mansion with several apartments, some of which were of great magnificence. He began the grand hall, which measures 85 feet in length from North to South, and 58 broad from East to West. The roof was evidently supported by two rows of pillars of Purbeck marble; part of the pilasters, supported by corbel tables, are yet remaining at each end; these being of octagonal shape, convey the opinion that the other pillars, as well as the materials, were of the same sort. The middle aisle, measuring from centre to centre of each pilaster, is 35 feet, and each side one twelve feet and a half. Four double windows on each side lighted this sumptuous room, and an elegant screen at the South end, of three pointed arches, now walled up with bricks, opened a communication with the principal apartments and kitchen, by means of a bridge of one pointed arch. The grand entrance was at the South-west corner, through a beautiful regular pointed doorway, supported by clustered columns, with detached shafts and foliated capitals; two other recesses, with very high pointed arches, one on each side, give peculiar spirit and elegance to the design. Attached to this entrance was once a porch, or vestibule, the present remains of which bespeak it to have been a structure of superior taste and elegance. This princely hall was finished by Hugh II. his successor, and doubtless furnished with all the pomp and magnificence peculiar to the age. Like many other

works of architectural skill, it has, however, been obliged to submit to Time's unfeeling grasp, and the place where once the costly banquet stood arrayed in all the ostentatious luxury of ecclesiastic greatness, has now its mouldering walls covered with fruit-trees, and the centre appropriated to the purpose of a flower-garden. Bishop Hugh likewise built the famous kitchen in which were seven chimneys.

Bishop Le Bec contributed something towards improving this palace, but no memorials exist to point out what these improvements were.

William Alnwick, Bishop of Norwich, was translated to the see of Lincoln in Sept. 1436, and was a considerable benefactor to both Cathedrals; to his munificence and taste the palace was indebted for the great entrance, tower, and curious chapel. The tower, which is yet tolerably entire, is a specimen of excellent stone work; it is a square building, with a large turret at the North-west corner, in which is the remnant of a very fine winding stone staircase leading to the rooms above (see Plate II.) At some previous period, these were elegant apartments, but the ceilings have long since gone to decay, and the lower chamber is now filled with fragments of fallen battlements, intermixed with wild vegetation.

The bottom part of this tower has answered the purpose of a porch, or vestibule, and formed a communication with several apartments: the principal entrance is in the middle of the North side. On the South and near the East corner is another, leading at present into an open court, but probably at some period to different parts of the building; that on the West led to the grand hall, and another on the East side into a most elegant vaulted passage, which appears to have opened into the Chapel. This porch has plain walls, but the roof is finely groined; the ribs spring from the middle of each side, and from a small clustered pillar, in each corner. The arms of Bishop Alnwick, a cross moline, are on the spandrels of the entrance arch, and also upon the ancient wooden door; they likewise serve to ornament the bow window, which has been a piece of exquisite workmanship.

The curious Chapel built by the same munificent prelate, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, had in one of

the windows lines commemorating the saint and the founder. The walls and roof were almost entire in 1727; but since that period it has been destroyed, and all the materials removed; sufficient, however, has escaped the ruthless mallet to shew that it once exhibited a beautiful specimen of pointed architecture. On March 31, 1617, King James the First, during his nine days' stay at Lincoln, having heard Bishop Neile preach in the Cathedral, dined with him in this noble palace*.

Those parts of the ruins next the city shew three ponderous buttresses, supposed to have been built by Bishop Williams, Dean of Westminster, and Keeper of the Great Seal, who was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln, Nov. 17, 1621. Few years however elapsed, before the palace of Lincoln, during the unhappy civil contest, was plundered of its riches, its beauty destroyed, and many of its exulting towers levelled with the ground, never more to raise their humbled heads.

The venerable ruins of the palace, overhung with ivy, forms one of the most picturesque subjects that this ancient city can boast. The gloomy vaults, broken arches, and ruined towers, decorated with creeping evergreens, commanding a prospect over the lower town and five neighbouring counties, render the palace garden one of the most delightful as well as picturesque spots that can be found in the whole extensive county of Lincoln.

Yours, &c.

J. E.

ON SAXON COINAGE.

II.—EAST ANGLES.

BEORNA, who in conjunction with Ethelbert ascended the East Anglian throne in 749, is the first monarch of this kingdom of whom coins have been found, and of these, two only are known, both Skeattas, and preserved in the Hunterian cabinet. As there is no mention of any other royal name upon them, they may very reasonably be supposed to have been minted subsequently to the death of Ethelbert, his co-partner in the regal administration. No portrait appears on these coins, but simply a cross in the centre, both of the obverse and reverse; the legend on the former being the name and title, and on the latter that of the minter, E. F. E. conse-

quently they afford little matter for illustration. Some of these are of fair workmanship, others rude, and the letters in many cases of a singularly formed and antique appearance. It may however be remarked, that as Beorna began to reign solely in 758, and pennies had for many years before been struck both in the Mercian and West Saxon kingdoms, he does not appear to have been solicitous to adopt the penny form, notwithstanding its superior advantages for the exercise of the minter's ability.

Whether the Skeatta was of strictly equivalent value with the penny, and differing only in size, I am somewhat inclined to doubt, though I am not aware of any means of arriving at a certainty on the point, and it assuredly was the precursor of the penny. About this period there is a defect in the East Anglian history, and I know not how I can do better than give the opinion and elucidation of Mr. Tyrrell, which is as follows.

"Sub anno 749, Sim. Dunelmensis et Chronicon de Mailross Hunbearum, Hunbeaum, et Albertum successisse referunt, et regnum divisisse. Sed quum Matthæus Westmonast. illos Beornam et Ethelbertum nominari voluit, nunc Hunbeaum non alium arbitror quum Beornam nuper dictum nec Ethelbertum quam Ethelredum Ethelwaldi filium."

That such a king as Beorna actually existed, the two coins above mentioned indisputably prove, and the correction and amendment from Hickes cannot but be satisfactory on this doubtful point.

I am now about to notice one of the most rare coins in the Saxon series, and supposed to be the only one of this king (Ethelred) which has yet been discovered. Its curiosity and value will in the discussion of its right appropriation, be found equal to its rarity. There are only four Kings of whom Skeattas are known, namely, Ethelbert and Egbert of Kent, Beorna of the East Angles, and Ethelred, the undoubted proprietor of the coin under discussion.

The Skeatta of Egbert has a whole-length figure, and is the only one whereon a portrait of any kind occurs, in which respect it has a superiority of interest over the others, notwithstanding it is inferior to them all in scarcity. The obverse of the Skeatta I have already designated as belonging to Ethel-

* See the "Progresses of James I."

red of the East Angles, has a small cross in the centre, and is inscribed Ethelred; for the cross which comes between the D and the L must, it is presumed, be read for an I, and seems to have been converted into a cross by the ignorance or blunder of the minter, or possibly it may have been designed for an E. Should it however be contended that it was strictly intended for a cross, we must consider the vowel to be absorbed after the Saxon manner, in the subsequent L, as is frequently the case in the coins of Ethelwulf and Athelstan. The minter's name on the reverse is EVDCILZ, but whether it occurs on the coins of any other king, I am unable to say.

Proceeding, therefore, to give my reasons for the appropriation of this singular piece, it must first be remarked that there are coins of three kings of the name, with which we are acquainted; namely, Ethelred of the Northumbrians, Ethelred the elder brother of the immortal Alfred, and Ethelred second son of Edward the Martyr.

To the first of these it cannot belong, as no Skeattas of the Northumbrian kingdom have ever been found, whilst the Stycas are far from being scarce, and it is needless to inform those who are adepts in the numismatic science, that these form no aliquot part of the Skeatta; nor are there Skeattas known of any king whose pennies are in being, as the Skeatta is in reality the penny in its ancient form, a fact which incontrovertibly deprives the two latter monarchs of any claim to it. We must of necessity therefore turn our attention to some other sovereign of this name, and there are several such during the Heptarchy, the earliest being Ethelred of Mercia, who ascended the throne in 675, and after a reign of 30 years retired to a monastic life: to him the coin cannot belong, for no Skeattas of the Mercian kingdom are known, though I will not go so far as to say that this, and perhaps some few others of the early Mercian princes *might* not strike them; for this Ethelred was contemporary with Egbert of Kent, many of whose Skeattas are now preserved in the collections of the curious.

However, as coins of this denomination belonging to the Mercian kingdom have never yet been found, we must conclude that none were coined

by them. Proceeding in chronological order, the next Ethelred, I find, is Ethelred the First, of Northumbria, A. D. 774, who filled that throne for the short space of four years only; and as I have already observed that no Skeattas of that kingdom appear, the coin in question cannot be appropriated to him. The same reasoning also excludes the claim of Ethelred the Second, who assumed the regal dignity over the Northumbrians in 794, and died soon afterwards. Having thus shewn that the coin is not the property of either of the foregoing sovereigns, I will now give my reasons for assigning it to Ethelred King of the East Angles. Beorna, notwithstanding he held the government of this kingdom for the very short space of one year, thought the coinage of money for his subjects a matter worthy of his attention and regard, and issued Skeattas, two of which, as above noticed, are known. That this example was followed by his relative and successor Ethelred, I deduce from the valuable coin under consideration, for to him it must undoubtedly be ascribed; and it may also be observed, that as Beorna during his brief reign introduced the art of coinage into his kingdom, it can hardly be thought possible that his successor Ethelred, who swayed the sceptre for the long period of 30 years, would discontinue the practice.

Proceed we now to the reign of Edmund, who in 857 was murdered by the Danes, and afterwards canonized with the appellation of Saint and Martyr. But here I must first digress for the purpose of correcting what I conceive to be a fundamental error in a performance much read and deservedly esteemed; I mean Pegge's "*Assemblage of Coins, fabricated by authority of the Archbishops of Canterbury.*" In page 20 of this work, the Doctor roundly asserts that we have no coins of the East Angles. Speaking of a blundered coin of Plegmund Archbishop of Canterbury, which had been by some antiquaries attributed to Edmund the Martyr, he says,

"Edmund the Martyr can have no claim to this coin, because there are no pieces at all of the East Anglian kingdom come down to us, for that penny which Sir And. Fountain ascribes to Eric, belongs to Eric of Northumberland; and as to that which he attributes to King Aldulf, who ascended that throne 664. I shall take upon me to

say that the piece is no Anglo Saxon coin."

In both these assertions he is perfectly right, but he proceeds to say that "there is no Saxon coin extant, I mean that has been published, that rises to so high a date." In using the word *coin* in this place, he certainly falls into an error, as two Skeattas of the Kentish Egbert, who was exactly cotemporary with Aldulf, are published by Sir And. Fountaine. Had he adopted the word *penny*, his assertion would have been irrefragable, the earliest known being that of Eadwald of Mercia, more than fifty years later than the time of Aldulf.

Returning to the assertion that "no pieces of the East Anglian kingdom are come down to us," I have in my own collection a penny, whose obverse has a cross in each quarter, and is inscribed Eadmund Rex. An. (see Sir And. Fountaine, Plate 5, No. 22, but I choose to quote from the coin itself). It is in good condition, and therefore I am less liable to fall into a mistake, and I would ask what can be the meaning of An. ? why palpably it is an abbreviation of Anglorum. But it may be asked whether it is not ascribable to Edmund the successor of Athelstan, or Eadmund Ironside.

In regard to the first, I answer, that neither the workmanship nor type is at all correspondent to any of the pennies usually ascribed to him, nor yet to any of his immediate predecessors; and as respects the last, we have no coins at all of him.

No portion of the word Anglorum is seen on any coins prior to Eadgar, except the Eadmund and Athelstan, consequently it cannot be attributed to Eadmund the sole monarch, and as no coins of Ironside's are known, it cannot of course belong to him. Thus both by negative and positive arguments, it belongs to neither of them, and must consequently be assigned to the martyr of that name. Besides the coin I have just been treating of, one other of this king is given by Sir A. Fountaine, and many more varieties have since been brought to light. I shall therefore proceed to offer a few remarks upon two or three belonging to this famous King and Martyr; the first of which is a beautifully preserved penny, in my own cabinet, hitherto unpublished. The obverse is inscribed Eadmund Rex, and in the centre is

the letter M. as found on many of the coins of the Mercian princes, particularly those of Coenwulf without the head. I am at a loss to account for the presence of this letter, unless it may be considered as a device copied in a servile and tasteless manner from the Mercian money. And here it was my intention to have closed for the present every thing of a speculative character; but I cannot, as a subject so closely connected with the Martyr's pennies, omit the mention of certain curious ones which have hitherto been supposed to have proceeded from the St. Edmundsbury mint. I shall first examine the opinion of a celebrated writer on the Saxon coinage, and afterwards introduce some observations of my own upon them. Four coins of this kind are engraven by Sir A. Fountaine, who imagines they were struck by the direction of some of our Kings, "qui erat ejusdem sive nominis sive prosopie." To those who are versed in the subject of the Saxon coinage, it will be unnecessary to attempt a refutation of so improbable a suggestion.

Dr. Pegge, with all his defects, was a far better judge in these matters than Sir Andrew, and gave his opinion that they were properly minted in the Confessor's reign, who did not descend from Edmund, and that they were struck according to the mere fancy of the abbot or workmen. We will now consider whether they were of contemporary production, or struck in the Confessor's reign; and here I cannot but wonder how the Doctor could for a moment conceive they were of the late date, since they bear not the least resemblance to any coins issued posterior to the time of Edmund, far less to those of the Confessor's period. Eadgar was the last Saxon King of whom we have coins without the portrait, and where this was the case, a small cross was uniformly placed in the centre of the coin. The four coins in question have no bust, and the cross is so large as to extend to the inner circle. Most of the coins of Edward the Martyr, successor of Edgar, (except a few with the maker's name on the reverse, and which are yet very different from these coins) and all afterwards, present us with the place of mintage in the postic, whereas here it is in every instance wanting, which really is an important deficiency, and of itself goes far towards proving that they

cannot be coins of the Confessor's time.

Observe also that the inscription of one reads *Sc. Eadmund*, and of the three others *Sc. Eadmund Rex*, and all have a large *A* on their obverse, as on the coin I have above proved to belong to the Martyr. Can a single instance be produced of placing a large letter, or indeed any other device whatever except the portrait, on the obverse of any coins of a date posterior to *Edgar*? And again, what are we to understand by the *A*? Why doubtless the initial of *Anglorum*, as in the Martyr's penny, just quoted; and admitting (which I think must perforce be admitted) that it was so intended, the whole legend will be *Sanctus Eadmund Rex Anglorum*; and need a more explicit one be desired from a Saxon coin; nay is it not so full, that few of this series can be exhibited more so?

Having given my reasons for appropriating these coins to *Edmund the Martyr*, King of the *East Angles*, let us now investigate the claim of the *Bury mint* to them. *Dr. Batteley*, in his *Antiquitates Sci Edmundi Burgi*, informs us, that at the time when *Athelstan's* memorable regulation relative to the coinage took place, it was* noticed therein as a place, since it was then but an *inconsiderable* though ancient village†; the Monastery there, and the town which depended upon the Monastery, not arriving at any great degree of opulence till the reign of *Cnut*, *Ao. 1020*.

I have already shewn the fabric of these coins to be by no means so modern as the time of the Confessor: and how will it appear at all likely that they had their origin with the Abbot, when *Batteley* says distinctly that he had not the privilege of working a mint till the Confessor's reign, who "*concessit etiam dicto Edmundo monetarium sive cuneum, infra Bury.*" As therefore the Abbot's privilege is of so late a date, and the coins themselves palpably much more ancient, the claim of *Bury* must be surrendered to the far more probable appropriation I have made of them to *Edmund King of the East Angles*. One remark more I will add, which is, that the word *Rex*

would not have been required unless to denote the coins to be of the regal specie; and then proceed to examine an obscurity which remains to be cleared up, and this is to account for stile of *Sc. or Sanctus*, a title unknown to the Saxon mintage, either in its earlier or later periods.

I am of opinion that there is neither absurdity or improbability in supposing that these coins were struck (as I have before hinted in regard to *Edmund's* penny with the *M*) during the interregnum that took place in the succession of that Kingdom between the years 870 and 878, and as the recently martyred sovereign was held in such esteem and veneration, the stile *Sanctus* was used in respect to his memory, and perhaps with a view of procuring a more ready acceptance and currency for a coinage that might be construed into an illegal usurpation of the regal authority. Whatever may be thought of some positions I have advanced, I am most decidedly of opinion that the coins in question are of a regal nature, and were never issued from the mint of any abbot whatever.

[A deficiency in *Mr. Woolstone's MS.* which I am unwilling to supply by any additions of my own, causes the regular notice of the coins of *Edmund the Martyr*, to commence imperfectly and abruptly. T. S.]

And this I conceive to be very likely, as the same character *M* is found on an *East Anglian Ethelstan*, reading on the obverse, *Ethelstan*, and on the reverse *Rex. Ang.*; consequently it can have no reference to the name of the Kingdom, whence it may be safely inferred to be merely a device copied from the *Mercian* coins, in order to avoid further trouble in the invention of a new one. This letter likewise appears on a *Northumbrian Styca*, where also it cannot refer to the name of the Kingdom, any more than in the present instance, and is a further confirmation of my suggestion of its being copied from the money of the *Mercians*. The other principal and most conspicuous types of this King are those with the singularly formed *A* on the obverse, reverse a cross and pellets in each quarter; those with the before-mentioned character on both sides of the coin, a third description with a cross having a crescent in each quarter, another sort with a cross intersected by a semicircle, the points

* The word *NOT* is here assuredly wanting.

† Qu. whether *Mr. W.* has rightly translated the word he renders *village*?

downwards, and a fifth variety with an obverse like the last, save that the ends of the semicircle are crossed: the reverses of all these have a cross, with an annulet in each quarter.

The pennies of Edmund the Martyr, though sufficiently numerous, have little variety in their types, nor do they furnish many names of minters: the workmanship of the rare specimen in my own collection with the M. is fine for the period, and unequalled by many of a far later date.

I would add, in confirmation of my assertion, that we have several pennies really belonging to the Martyr, that on the reverse of most of those I consider as such, is an abbreviation of the word *monetarius*, which if I am not mistaken, is never used so late as the time of Edmund the sole monarch, and consequently not at so recent a period as that of Edmund Ironside.

Ethelstan is the next sovereign of this Kingdom whose coins have reached us, and like those of Edmund, are found without the portrait only. All of these, excepting two types, have on their obverse *A. i. e. A.* with the line over it, for N, which it is needless perhaps to remark, is the abbreviation of *Anglorum*.

No coins of the East Anglian Kingdom have yet been found with the portrait, but as a recently discovered and unique penny of Eanred of Northumbria presents us with the bust, being the only one in that series, it is not improbable but that future researches may make up this deficiency in the coins of East Anglia.

Mr. URBAN, *Kellington, Jan. 24.*

AMONG the numerous innovations of this innovating age, whether in Science, in Natural and Mechanical Philosophy, in Theology, in Metaphysics, or in Criticism, it must necessarily strike the thinking and foreseeing mind to reflect how comparatively few of the lately discovered systems have either actually improved, or can be expected to be ultimately conclusive to promote the real interests of the several branches of knowledge, to the advancement of which their original projectors, without doubt, imagined they would eventually tend. Far be it from me, in any way, to depreciate modern improvements. Many of them no doubt have been found, by experience, conducive, in the first

degree, to lessen the labours, as well as to ameliorate the conditions of the lower orders of society in general. But still it may be doubted, Mr. Urban, whether several of the more refined speculations of the present age have not only not been productive of real good to the interests of mankind, but whether many of them may not justly be esteemed worse than useless.

In *Mathematics*, which may be properly reckoned the foundation of all purely human knowledge, and the study of which was introduced into our Universities to supersede the use of Aristotelian logic; the great design was to form the young minds of the students to a strict and more accurate manner of deducing the effect from its cause. This is, perhaps, their first and greatest use. But, when in place of the simplicity and elegance of the Grecian Geometricians—when in place of the principia of the immortal Newton, the originality and sublimity of which has not been yet openly, though secretly disputed—when in place of these we see substituted the jargon of a new Notation, the Doctrine of Variations, and the Calculus of the Series, as paramount to all that these illustrious predecessors have furnished their modern improvers with the capability of producing. Formulæ, no doubt, are of the utmost use in facilitating arithmetical calculation, but they cannot properly be included among the real improvements of mathematical science. It may truly be said of this branch of science, in the present day, that, "*Multi Mathematica sciunt, pauci Mathesin.*"

In *Natural Philosophy* and *Chemistry*, we have several what are called new improvements. We have improved Barometers and Thermometers, &c.; we have Gas-lights, &c. In *Mechanical Philosophy* we have Mechanic's Institutes; we have Steam-boats, or rather Ships; we have Canals and Rail-ways in every part of the kingdom. Some of these have been, and many may perhaps be found to be, conducive to the interests of a Commercial Nation like this: but whether they will all be so, or whether some of them may not eventually fail, time alone must determine. We have popular treatises on almost every branch of science, combined with no solid instruction whatever. These are read, or compelled to be read at school, and,

as might naturally be expected, are no sooner read than forgot, and leave no lasting impression on the mind. Treatises on Mechanics, Astronomy, &c. ought always to be accompanied with some solid illustrations and reasonings to confirm and establish the truth of the propositions which they contain. Gunnery, it is perhaps impossible to obtain any adequate knowledge of, without a profound skill in mathematics. This, however, as far as it is possible, ought to be attempted in books of this description. Fortification and Architecture may be inculcated with less of scientific knowledge: but let it never be forgot that the Cathedral of St. Paul, the boasted ornament of this country in point of Architecture, perhaps, had never arisen in its present stupendous and elegant form, under the hands of Sir C. Wren, had he only been a practical designer and architect, without being at the same time one of the most consummate mathematicians of the age in which he lived.

In *Metaphysics*, we have also, in modern times, met with new discoveries. We have been told by some of our Northern Literati, that since the time of *Locke* a new source or inlet to our ideas has been experienced, materially different from sensation or reflection. If such there be, let those who experience, enjoy them: and in gratitude for such benefits, let them endeavour to impress upon those, if human powers will allow it, whose sensations and reasonings are certainly more obtuse than theirs.

In *Theology*, certainly a subject of the last and most vital consequences to mankind, as far as regards their temporal and eternal welfare, many disputes have arisen concerning the propriety or impropriety of a new version of the Holy Scriptures. This question has been more particularly agitated in the present day. It has been supported and opposed by men equally famous for their learning, their assiduity, their religion, and their piety. But when no material advantage is to be gained, when the real meaning of the sacred Text is still to remain unaltered, as confessedly upon the whole it must be, I should feel exceedingly scrupulous, Mr. Urban, in sanctioning the introduction of a new translation, however conducted by integrity and talent, in opposition to the version

which has so long been admired, read, and quoted by all our ancestors of whatever degree, and that innovation introduced solely to gratify a fastidious criticism. Much as I feel averse to introduce a new translation of the Holy Scriptures into common use, I do not say that I entirely disapprove of it for other purposes, yet I am totally reluctant to allow the least degree of merit to many publications which have lately issued from the British press. We have had the *Layman's Bible*, the *Cottage Bible*, several abridgments and expurgated editions of the Bible, in which we are told that some of those details which might possibly offend the modesty of the youthful and uncorrupted mind, are carefully omitted; but fastidious must that refinement be which would expunge the plain speaking language of Scripture in describing the existing vices of mankind, or declaring their consequent punishment, and which wishes to convey in milder terms, and more suited perhaps to courtly ears, these horrid exhibitions and denunciations. Insecure must that innocence be, which depends upon ignorance as its safeguard.

In the present day we also abound with Abridgments of *Locke*, of *Paley*, and almost every standard work of eminence. These, it must be owned, have their use. They certainly enable a young Student with less trouble and application in himself to obtain an Academical degree, or pass with more seeming credit the ordeal of an Archdeacon's examination: but do they really tend to improve the mind? Do they make the person who solely trusts to them for information, more of a true Divine, or Moralist, than if he had never heard of the Authors, from whose more elaborate labours and researches they were abridged? An instance once fell under my own immediate observation to fully shew the futility of such superficial reading. A man highly graduated in one of our Universities, being asked upon a subsequent but immediately following examination to explain a proposition in the *Principia* of Newton, did it so in his way, but upon it again being enquired from whence he had that illustration, *innocently* answered from a *Manuscript* (a species of *Compendium* in frequent use in the University at that time), knowing as little of the real principles of the Newtonian Phi-

losophy, or the accurate reasons upon which it was founded, as if that illustrious Author had never existed.

We have expurgated editions of Horace, of Juvenal, and Persius,—and, I dare say, several, upon the same plan, of Lucretius;—we have Family Shakspeares,—we have abridgments of Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son. Some of these may, perhaps, be deserving of less censure. They were compiled and published, I make no doubt, with the best design. They were meant to enable us to submit, and even recommend, to the perusal of the young, these lasting monuments of human genius,—these incomparably interesting pictures of the human mind, and the effects of human passion. Unproductive must that volume indeed be, from which nothing good can possibly be culled. But still I cannot discover in abridgments that momentous use, which their compilers pretend on many occasions, that they are adapted to produce. When they are proposed to prevent the juvenile mind from being infected with improper impressions, I am afraid that but too often they tend only to direct the inquisitive how to find them with the greater facility.

Whatever opinion, Mr. Urban, may be formed upon the justness or impropriety of these propositions which I have dared to submit to your readers; there is one, in the truth of which I feel fully convinced: that no alteration whatever should be allowed in the authorised Text of the Old and New Testament (I mean in their original languages) without the most solid ground of change. Various readings, we know, abound: but let them not, by any means, be substituted in the Text. In a lately revived edition of the Greek Testament, accompanied with classical and explanatory notes, I was very much surprised to find the marginal reading so often introduced into the Text, to which a Latin note was subjoined at the bottom of the page,—*lectio vulgata certe est delenda*, without the addition of any authority. Would Bentley, would Porson, whose scrupulosity in this particular, especially in the sacred Text, was passing strange;—would the former have published his corrected edition of Horace, or the latter his editions of the Plays of Euripides, and made emendations in the same sum-

mary way. I trow not. Bentley, tho' mostly considered as a *slashing Critic*, has not generally dared to do it. This edition of the Greek Testament is good in itself. The notes are instructive and valuable: and it is, moreover, particularly recommended by a learned Prelate to the notice of those who are Candidates for Holy Orders within his Diocese. Every one knows that in Hebrew, upon which the Greek of the New Testament is chiefly formed, there are *explicatives*, or superfluous *particles*, which in that tongue may possibly have their *graces*, or at least may possibly not be so disagreeable as in *ours*. The Treatise of the late Granville Sharp, on the "Uses of the Definitive Article in the Greek Text of the New Testament," and the additional confirmations of that doctrine by quotations from the ancient Fathers of the Church, as well as from Greek authors of that time, by Dr. Wordsworth, the present worthy master of Trinity College, Cambridge, sufficiently shew how guarded we ought to be of the least change in the Sacred Text. These last warn us to be careful in matters of the most vital importance. The innovations in the late edition of the Greek Testament are, perhaps, more the subject of Criticism, than objects of any real import in explaining the passages of Sacred Writ. Innocent and unimportant as they are, however, with respect to the real interpretation of Scripture, they might, with more propriety, have been confined to marginal readings.

Averse as I may be to the introduction of emendations, or interpolations introduced into the Text of the Holy Scriptures: and reluctant as I may feel to sanction any Abridgments, or expurgated copies of them, except for the more easy comprehension of them by very juvenile minds: yet there is one alteration which I would venture to suggest as a real improvement, as well to the more accurate and impressive reading in public, as to the contributing materially to facilitate the understanding of the Sacred Volume; I mean, Mr. Urban, a change in the usual divisions into chapters and verses. The ancients were accustomed to write or indite their composures without a breaking off between every word: neither did they divide them into sections, chapters, or verses. These, per-

haps, to us may have their use, for the purpose of easier reference in quotation. Without them, men would not so easily be led into any mistakes by a wrong punctuation. It is not well-known who was the author of the distinctions into *chapters*. It seems to have taken place sometime in the 13th century. The distribution into *verses* was introduced in the 16th century by *R. Stephens*, as we are told by *H. Stephens* his son. The confusion arising from the common punctuation, occurs very forcibly in the beginning of the 9th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. Jesus said to a certain paralytic: "Son, be of good courage, thy sins be forgiven thee." Upon which speech the Scribes and Pharisees accused him of blasphemy, in professing to forgive sins on earth. In answer to which, Jesus replies: "whether is it easier to say, thy sins be forgiven thee, or to say, arise and walk?" (which latter mode of expression they, perhaps, would not have objected to, having so often seen him exert it in the same miraculous way) "but (continues he) that ye may know that the Son of Man hath power on earth to forgive sins." The meaning of Christ's reply clearly ends here, in the middle of the 6th verse, and not at the end of the 5th, as in every Edition, Translation, and Commentary which I have seen. This is one out of the numerous instances which might be produced, both in the Old and New Testament, to shew the intricacy which is thus introduced into the Sacred Text by this injudicious division of it into chapters and verses. The chief difficulty in understanding St. Paul's inimitable Epistle to the Romans, perhaps originates in this source.

Yours, &c.

OMICRON.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 19.

THE following observations on the origin of the office of Parish Clerk, have been collected in the course of my lucubrations.

There were of old, several Clergymen belonging to all Churches (that were not extremely poor) besides the Incumbent, and all of them were under the inspection and care of the Incumbent, or his representative, who on this account was stiled a *Pre-late*. Greater Rectories were to have three, or two at least, in Priest's Order. *Gazet. MAG. February, 1826.*

ders. These the Rector, or Vicar, might chuse at his own discretion, without express leave from the Bishop; and they were to be maintained by the Incumbents, who gave them their title, if they were not ordained before, and these were called *Chaplains, Parish Vicars, and Parish Priests* (for it does not appear that Incumbents ever were so called). There were many altars in most Churches, and the business of these Clerks was to say *masses* for the dead, and to join with the Incumbent in rehearsing the *hours of the Breviary* in the Church, especially on Festivals. And it seems necessary that there should have been as many in inferior orders to attend those in the superior, whilst they were celebrating. And let no one wonder how these were maintained, since it appears that he who had only the office of carrying the *holy-water*, was thereby provided a good livelihood by the alms of the people, which if they withheld, they were censured. And it seems a custom was growing up in *Lyndwood's* time, of giving them certain fees every Sunday, and especially at the greater festivals, and some sheaves of corn in harvest. It was sufficient that they who thus attended the Priests, had taken any of the inferior orders, or if they were but *Psalmists*, and had the *prima tonsura*, of whom the Canonists sometimes dispute whether they might be called *Clerks* or not. From what has been said, it seems evident, that before, and at the beginning of the Reformation, there were several persons to attend the Incumbent in performing Divine offices—especially in larger parishes, as there are still in Cathedral and Collegiate Churches; and these were all called Clerks, though they were not in orders, at least not all of them; of these, that *Rubric* is, I suppose, to be understood in the Burial offices, viz. *the Priest and Clerk meeting the corpse, &c.* In some cloisters those singingmen who read the first Lesson are called *Lay-Clerks* (a contradictory name); it is not to be doubted, but before the Reformation they were in some of the inferior orders, *Psalmists* or *Lectors* at least; of this sort probably were those, who are, and have long since been called *Parish Clerks*, whereof now there is but one in a parish. By the 19th Canon, the In-

cumbent has the choice of the *Parish Clerk*, as he formerly had of the *Aquabajulus*. But as the people of old, in some places, disputed this right with their Rectors and Vicars, so they have of late years; and it has been several times adjudged, that where the people have a custom of chusing their *Parish Clerk*, the Canon cannot alter it, and that the Ordinary cannot deprive the *Parish Clerk*, though he may censure and excommunicate him for any fault; but they only who put him in can deprive him.

Parish Clerks, after having been chosen or approved of by the Minister, should be licensed by the Ordinary, and then sue for their dues in the Ecclesiastical Courts. To have served the place a competent time without objection, is sufficient without a licence. When a *Parish Clerk* is licenced, he is sworn to obey the Minister. So that that all the old *Parish Priests* and *Clerks* took an oath of obedience to the Rector and Vicar of the Church. So they that officiate in any Chapel of Ease, do (or at least should) swear obedience to the Incumbent of the Mother Church. Quere. What are the legal requisites to qualify a *Parish Clerk* (as such) to vote for Members of Parliament?

Yours, &c. FATHER PAUL.

Mr. URBAN, Exeter, Jan. 6.

AMONG the refined improvements of the present times, are the elegant and annual Pocket Books and Almanacks which at this season of the year are particularly exhibited to our notice; and many of them embellished with most splendid engravings. This decorating of Almanacks with pictures has been very common for the last 25 years*, though by no means a modern invention, for I have one now before me, 257 years old, printed for the use of the English people at Geneva, 1569, illustrated with superior wood-cuts; and as it is not pro-

bable that many of your readers have seen this *Old Almanack*, I presume, Mr. Urban, a concise description of it may not be unwelcome. It comprises sixteen pages in middling size quarto, and is printed with very neat roman long primer type: the title is

CALENDAR HISTORICAL.

Wherein is contained an easie declaration of the golden nombre. Of the Epacte. Of the indiction Romaine. Also of the Cycle of the Sunne, and the cause why it was invented. By John Crispin, 1569.

It begins with a Preface to the Reader, after which are nine distinct articles, viz.

1. Pronostication in general.
2. Peace and Plentie.
3. Warr, Plague, and Famine.
4. The Golden Nombre.
5. To Find the Epacte.
6. Th' indecation Romaine.
7. The Cycle of the Sunne.
8. Rule Perpetual.
9. Latter Days.

Then follows, A Supputation of the Yeares World from the Creacion, as it is counted by Dr. M. Luther; and next a Table of 25 years, from 1570 to 1594. Afterwards follows the Almanack at large, in the which are introduced interesting anecdotes, but no Saint's days, and only one Holiday, viz.

Feb. 18. *The holie daie of foles and misrule was kept at Rome.*

Each month has an appropriate Picture attached to it, suitable to the season; and which is described, viz.

(Names of the Pictures).

JANUARIE. This moneth figureth the death of the bodie.

FEBRUARIE. This moneth hedges are closed.

MARCHE. Sowe barly and podware.

APRIL. Leade the flockes to field.

MAYE. Walke the living fieldes.

JUNE. Sheare the shepe.

JULIE. Make haye.

AUGUSTE. Reape corne.

SEPTEMBER. Time of vindage.

OCTOBER. Tille the grounde.

NOVEMBRE. The fieldes make hevychere.

DECEMBRE. This moneth keepeth men in house.

The last page is occupied with a general List of Fairs, with a title of "Faires in Fraunce and elsewhere."

Yours, &c. SHIRLEY WOOLMER.

* A respectable wholesale bookseller of London, about a year ago, ventured to manufacture sixty thousand annual Pocket Books and Almanacks, which he got done up in various bindings, and sent a commission in every direction in the United Kingdom; however, it turned out, that he over-shot his mark in the speculation, as 20 thousand were returned, and the pictures were ultimately taken out and sold for scrap books.

FONTHILL ABBEY IN RUINS.

PLACES, as well as men, experience the vicissitudes of fortune, and a particularly sad fatality seems to have attended Fonthill; for the *two* first mansions, the ancient seats of the MERVYN and COTTINGTON families, were consumed by fire; when a *third* arose from their ashes, far exceeding in splendour and comfort either of the former: this also was doomed to suffer a complete dilapidation; for only one of its small detached offices now remains.

At this period, *a* 1796, the foundations of the far-famed Abbey were laid on an elevated and commanding situation, far distant from the former mansions; and about the year 1807 it was inhabited by Mr. Beckford, when the materials of the splendid mansion erected by his father, Alderman Beckford, were consigned to the hammer. The extensive demesnes around the Abbey were enclosed by a wall, and for many years all entrance to them was forbidden most strictly. But in the year 1822 the gates were at length thrown open, and public curiosity was competently satisfied by a view of this "fairly palace;" for no one returned from it without having experienced the highest gratification.

Yet long before the sad event of the downfall of the lofty turret (which happened on the 21st of December 1825), its ultimate fate was frequently predicted; for the foundation was not sufficiently strong for the height. Fortunately no lives were lost by this dreadful crash; for the inhabitants, being fully aware of its impending fate, had removed into the northern apartments, which escaped without damage.

The figure of the patron saint, Antony, over the western portal, as well as the statue of Alderman Beckford, which was placed in a recess on the northern wall, escaped unhurt. The painted windows are all taken out, and the organ, &c. &c. are removing to London.

The landed property has been divided. Mr. Bennett, M.P. has purchased the Abbey and its walled inclosure, &c.; Mr. Mortimer the lower grounds, where he is building a cloth-mill, village, and mansion. Others have bought parts of the landed property.

Thus, after a short duration of 30 years, this costly fabric, which had so long excited the attention and curiosity of the public, became one huge mass of ruins; but the recollection of it will be for ever preserved by the works of BUCKLER*, STORER, BRITTON, and RUTTER, when in its days of glory: and we shall very shortly have a correct view of it, in its present ruinous state, by Mr. Buckler, to correspond in size with his two former large views.

"*Sic transit gloria Fonthill.*"

Yours, &c.

H.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, Feb. 3.*

YOUR Correspondent COLONEL MACDONALD, in reply to my communication in your Magazine of December, p. 505, has thought fit to address a letter to the Editor of "*The Exeter and Plymouth Gazette*," (which ought rather to have appeared in your Miscellany,) wherein he denies that the Chapel of St. Stephen in Westminster is a *Protestant* Chapel!

If, however, the service of the Church of England, performed by the Chaplain of the House of Commons, and by one of the Bishops in the House of Lords, does not constitute a *Protestant Chapel*, I should be glad to know, and it is incumbent on the Colonel to explain, what it is that *really* distinguishes a Protestant Church from other places of public worship? If the Chapel of St. Stephen is not a *Protestant Chapel*, on what ground is the Cathedral of Exeter a *Protestant Church*?

But even allowing that your Correspondent were able to prove that St. Stephen's is a *Catholic Chapel*, he will then have incurred the task of explaining the *anomaly* of a Protestant Bishop in the Upper House, and a regular Clergyman of the Established Church in the Lower House, performing the service of the Liturgy, and offering up the prayers and thanksgivings of the *Representatives of a Protestant Nation*, to the Throne of Grace, in a *CATHOLIC CHAPEL*!

The supposed "*Desecration*" of this Chapel by the Members of Parliament "*wearing their hats*," might form a topic for future discussion; but

* See a view of Fonthill Abbey, in vol. xxi. ii. p. 201.

but on the present subject of the alleged "Impropriety in the Exeter Cathedral; as also in that of "the Creation of the Stars;" and of the true meaning of the term "VOID," in Genesis; I consider myself truly unfortunate in my Correspondence with the Colonel,—never coming to a *rejoindre*!

Yours, &c.

EXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN,

Mulbury-hill, Cornwall, Jan. 12.

THE Parish of Withiel, in the Deanery of Pydar, in the County of Cornwall, is situate five miles to the West of Bodmin, in a very delightful vale, on the northern side of the great western road; contains 2517 acres of land, 63 houses, and about 300 inhabitants. It is one of those favoured spots frequently found in Cornwall between its hills, fertile and abounding in wood and brooks; the latter affording the most delightful trout and peal, and form a retreat to salmon to shed their spawn, which in proper season seek the Ocean, and there attain maturity.

The Tower is built of Cornish granite, and stands prominent in the scene, and is a very fine structure, 100 feet high, turreted with four pinnacles of 18 feet, each bearing on the top a crown, surmounted by the cross; there is a ring of five bells in it, hung upon a large cross-beam of oak, bearing the date of 1518, which denotes the time of its erection. The Church, which is comparatively low, and appears diminutive by it, is entered by a descending flight of steps, and consists of two aisles; to which a pent-house aisle is attached on the North, running half the length of the nave down the chancel; formerly railed off, and formed, as I conceive, the confessional. This being a style of Church architecture very ancient, and unique in this county. The Church itself has lately undergone complete repair, under the superintendence of the present Rector, who found it a ruin, but will leave it an edifice neat and commodious. There are only two monuments in this Church, which are placed on each side of the altar, the one in memory of a Rector of the name of Truven, the other of the infant daughter of the present Incumbent. The South aisle, which has

been evidently more recently built than the North aisle, has a window in the eastern end, producing a fine light: in the middle of its arch are the arms of Prior Vyvyan, the last Prior of Bodmin but one; in the present Church of that place, his tomb, inclosing his bones, stands on the North side of the altar. The shield of his arms is orle Purple, inclosing Or three lions naissant, chevron with three annulets, and three hirundines in chief, and a splendid mitre for a crest, beautifully painted on glass.

He was a mitred Prior, and on his death gave this Rectory, with a very fine manor of land of the same name, to the ancient family of the Vyvyans of Treloarwarren in this county, of which family he was a branch. The jurisdiction of this Priory had extensive powers, those of returning the Representatives of the Borough of Bodmin to Parliament, of putting offenders into the pillory, and of life and death. It was richly endowed, and enabled its possessors to live in great dignity and splendour. Exclusive of the Withiel Parsonage, which was private property, Prior Vyvyan had the handsome seat of Kialton, the property of the Priory, with an annexed manor of the same name; which at the dissolution of the House fell to the Crown. There is much reason to presume that the Prior spent much of his time at both residences, to enjoy the country air, to dismiss care, and the incumbent duties of his cloister. A room in the old Parsonage at Withiel was always denominated the Prior's room; it was ornamented with fluted wainscoat; each window of the apartment bore his arms, which on the pulling down the old Parsonage to erect a new one, (which was built five years ago by the late Sir Vyell Vyvyan, bart. a gentleman of singular worth, honour, and probity, whose son, the present Sir R. R. Vyvyan, has lately been elected, on the death of Sir William Lemon, bart. to be one of the Representatives of Cornwall,) were put into the windows of the elegant chapel at Treloarwarren, which has likewise been repaired, but received a high finish from the same liberal hand.

The land immediately in the vicinity of the Parsonage is very hilly, and evidently exhibits signs of the force of

the subsidence of the waters at the flood, which formed several deep ravines at right angles to the main vale, which carried the water to the sea. In several stages of its fall it deposited large masses of the red and black bastard porphyry, some three or four tons in a mass; which were dropped in some of the angles of the current, and there left, polished as stones of hard texture exposed to a heavy current of water in our rivers. They are so excessively hard that the best tempered mason's tools will scarcely work them: they receive, nevertheless, a fine polish, and make very handsome chimney jambs. Stream tin abounds in this parish, and there is great probability the Phœnicians or Jews streamed many of our vales in pursuit of this metal. What renders this highly probable is, the places where they smelted these ores are still discoverable, being near woods, for the convenience of charcoal; where were constructed rude kilns, something, it is probable, resembling the blast furnaces, for fusing iron ore, now used in Wales. Being destitute of machinery, or any thing at all resembling stamping-mills in modern use, tanners in those days were reduced to use a mortar, which was no other than a post of red bastard porphyry of the above description, of three feet long, in its rude state, with three conical perforations, which will hold about a quart or two of water each; the trituration was performed with a pebble, it is likely of the same hard material, which reduced it to a proper consistence for burning; in this state it was roasted, to rid it of its mineral combinations, and afterwards it was smelted.

There exists the remains of a Jew's house, to use its popular designation, formerly used in this process, on a farm in this parish, called Landjew, or the Land of the Jew, such designations being by no means arbitrary; names of mines at the present day arising from such circumstances. We have one called Bullen Garden, Bullen in Cornish signifying plum, where the same mine stands on a spot, where there was once a plum garden. Another called Cook's kitchen, from the circumstance of a man of the name of Cook living on the spot where this mine commenced. Nay, the great

mart of our trade in Cornwall in those days received its designation from being the place where we disposed of our tin to the Phœnicians or Jews, being called Marazion, the Market of Zion, or its more popular designation of the Market Jew, or Jew's Market, &c. &c.

The soil of this parish is very rich, producing fine corn, and excellent pasturage, and good cider. The manners of the people are very primitive and simple, their habits industrious. The man of the greatest consequence is the Clergyman; in the next degree are substantial yeomen; the remainder being labourers who are too wise to be idle, and where there is no idleness, there is no poverty nor crime, and consequently little or no poor's rate, which constitutes the main happiness of this little parish.

The Register of this Parish is well kept; it is dated as far back as 1567. I subjoin the entry of the baptism of the eldest of son of our Cornish patriot Sir Beville Granville:

"Richardus, Beville Granville armigeri primogenitus, apud Tremear in parocia de Lanteglos juxta Foye [Fowey] natus 19^{to} Martii, anno Dom. 1620, p^r marum Nicholaum Hares *, tunc ibi Vicarium, 25^{to} Martii sequente ann. 1621 stilo veteri incipiente baptizatus fuit, anno regni regis Jacobi Ang. Franciæ et Hiber. 18^{vo}.—Hoc testatur avus Bernardus Grenville, Eques Auratus†."

The annexed is supposed to be a correct list of the Rectors from the year 1615.

John Glanville, 1615.

John Edgecombe, A. M. 1632.

Will. Wishart, A. M. 1639.

The Rector of Withiel was superseded during the Commonwealth, and Thomas W. was appointed Registrar for this Parish for Marriages, Births, and Burials, according to the Act of Parliament of the 4th of Aug. 1652, by Richard Carter, one of the Justices at St. Columb, which sequestration continued till the year 1660, when it is supposed Henry Fronock was Rector in 1667.

* Or Hatch. The surname is difficult to be read, being in part obliterated.

† Bernard Grenville lived, it is supposed, at Brina in Withiel at that time, as the above estate belonged then to that family.

Will. Wood, 1712, Rector.
 John Trowen, 1723.
 Will. Robinson, 1742.
 Chas. Vyvyan, 1761.
 Henry Vyvyan, 1765.
 Will. Robinson, 1795.
 The present Incumbent, 1818.
 Yours, &c. W.

GRAY ON RAIL-WAYS.

(Continued from vol. xcv. ii. p. 312.)

Mr. URBAN, Nottingham, Feb. 1.

UNLESS the Nation, generally, take the same interest in this scheme as myself, it cannot be expected that any thing will be done towards its adoption on proper principles. However much individuals may exert themselves, little can be accomplished by them in national improvements; the stimulating power and influence of Governments are necessarily required to give effect to all works of public utility, but we have to deplore the want of this energy on the part of Ministers, to promote the praiseworthy exertions of individuals.

The centuries which have rolled away "amid the din of wars and clash of arms," have left but slight marks of any approach to civilization. The spoils and conquests of warriors, the toys of African as well as European princes, are disgraceful monuments of human folly at the expence of all internal improvements at home. Witness Spain with South America, Portugal with the Brazils. History affords but too many melancholy proofs of the ignorance of statesmen in all countries and in all ages. Ambition and misrule have worked their national as well as natural consequences, wretchedness and poverty, in every kingdom of Europe.

A wise cultivation of national greatness should have its source in the impartial protection and encouragement of individual prosperity and security; and in proportion as these have been promoted, so is the relative position of each country.

Let those who hesitate at the sum of money required for the establishment of my plan, consider what we are now annually paying for our boasted conveyances, and they will then find that one single year's expenditure on the present multiplied modes of communication would defray the total expence of the construction of a General Iron

Rail-way. Through ignorance or design, our civil Engineers are following a course, which, although unprofitable to the community, cannot fail to answer their interest, as from every palpable error they commit, they still draw upon the credulity and folly of the publick, who praise and pay them for their bungling works. I wonder what canal shareholders now think of these gentlemen, and the holders of Rail-way shares will shortly be in the same predicament, if they do not insist upon having their roads laid out in direct lines and perfect levels; surely they cannot remain long ignorant that this is the only method to render them secure from competition, and also to give them much quicker returns day by day. The Companies should direct their Engineers to follow this course; all that can be required or even expected of an Engineer or Surveyor, is merely to draw up the lines and superintend the construction of the work;—if each Company should follow the whims and fancies of their respective Engineers, what a delightful variety of railways we shall have! what a display of science and skill!!

As there appears a disposition to establish inclined planes with stationary steam-engines, rather than incur the expence of levelling the whole line, it becomes my duty to offer a few remarks for public consideration, in opposition to this course, which would multiply the number of Steam-engines in an excessive degree. The Steam-engines likely to be required by the adoption of inclined planes, would, if converted into Locomotive Engines, very shortly defray the expence of levelling the roads in every direction. The question is not what the Stationary Engine may do as an auxiliary, but how much more effective the power when employed as a Locomotive Engine? Moreover, the number of Stationary Engines required, should inclined planes be resorted to, would perhaps be sufficient, if converted into Locomotive Engines, for the commerce of the country. My incessant application to this subject for a series of years (and after consulting almost every work written upon it), gives me confidence to forewarn the Companies against every deviation from the perfectly direct and level line. I am persuaded, in my own mind, that no Engineer who

understands the subject, would recommend any other course, on lines of communication where the business or intercourse demands at all the adoption of a Rail-way.

By the association of the "London and Northern," and "Grand Junction Rail-road Companies," to form one united Company, under the title of "London and Edinburgh Grand Trunk Rail-way Company," the interest of the shareholders in the above-mentioned Companies would be greatly promoted. This Grand Trunk should run in a perfectly level and direct line. The vast traffic which might be drawn into this channel, throughout the whole extent, is so obvious, as to render a detail thereof quite unnecessary. The whole of the Scotch trade, the coal trade of the North, and all the inland collieries, the corn trade, the manufactures from the numerous districts through which the Grand Trunk might either pass or be immediately connected by branches, could not fail to render the undertaking nationally important, and far more lucrative to the subscribers than the plans now in contemplation. Every shareholder is so immediately concerned in the proper construction and direction of Rail-ways, on the first introduction of this plan, that these remarks ought to rouse his attention to the most impartial scrutiny into every branch connected with it.

The Corporation of London has long drawn an immense revenue from the Colliers which enter the Thames, and consequently, it must be expected that every exertion will be made to retain their local customs; but now that the population is so greatly increased, the interest of those who have no feeling in the Corporation is at least paramount, and as the question must shortly be discussed, the general interest of the inhabitants will no doubt weigh considerably in favour of my plan. It is only on the broad principle of truth and justice that I wish to see this matter fairly and publicly argued. If any individuals can be found, who have the hardihood to support the exclusive customs of Corporations at the expense of the whole population of a country, then indeed will it be useless to proceed on this subject; but if the inhabitants of London can be supplied with coal and all the necessaries of life at a considerably diminished price, it is only requisite to appeal to the sober

reflection of my countrymen, who are unbiassed by party feeling, in order to carry conviction home to every man's *fire-side*. Ignorant persons in the Metropolis suppose that coals are necessarily dearer there than in other large towns. The very reverse would be the case, were truth allowed to have its proper influence; for then every encouragement would be given to free competition in every trade, and coal would be sold generally under twenty shillings per chaldron in the City of London, where most likely it is now fetching nearly sixty shillings! The parade of Charitable institutions will appear in their proper light when contrasted with the impositions levied upon the poor inhabitants of the Metropolis on every article of domestic consumption; but in none is it more apparent than that of coal. Nothing shews more plainly the total disregard to economy than the circuitous routes adopted for supplying the capital with daily food—it draws its supply of coal also from a distance of four hundred miles, rather than encourage the mines within one hundred!

The Collier may, perhaps, average a voyage a month, whilst the Locomotive Engine would perform the same in one week with the same cargo; making an annual return of 52 journeys in lieu of 12 voyages.

If the publick could be persuaded to think seriously, and it is both their interest and duty to do so, they must allow that one system embracing every convenience, is far more likely to be beneficial to Shareholders, than the diffusion of capital on different systems, as the annual revenue is consequently divided amongst several establishments, instead of being collected by *one only*. Were the Canal proprietors, and those who have invested money in our road-trusts, alive to their own interests and that of their children, they would hasten to secure shares in Railway Companies; for as the best system of conveyance must inevitably prevail, the opposition of any class, however weighty or considerable, will of course eventually fall to the ground.

Those who have done well with Canals, may still continue to do well with Rail-roads; and those who do not take this timely advice, must not fret against the publick, but censure their own stupidity. If the several modes of conveyance were united under

one head, the Revenue would be increased threefold; whereas if they each obstinately persist in supporting only their own system, they of course injure all. The Revenue from Canals and Roads will continue the same, nay, perhaps, it may be considerably augmented by the conveyance of materials for the construction of Railways, but when these shall once begin to be worked regularly, the revenue will undoubtedly be reaped by the most perfect system. I should hope the Canal proprietors and those interested in the Road trusts, will perceive that when their present sources of wealth shall be dried up, they may derive increased benefit from the one now offered to their impartial consideration.

Could a correct return be obtained of our present modes of conveyances, I have little doubt, in my own mind, that there would be found an unnecessary annual waste in our internal communication, nearly equal to the interest of our National debt, about which there has always been so much grumbling, when at the same time the publick are patiently labouring under burdens still more oppressive, although under their immediate controul, and which might, therefore, soon be brushed away.

THOMAS GRAY.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 9.
YOUR correspondent N. (p. 8) in his disquisition on "Gentlemen by birth," has spoken of "certain rules by which the precedence of this part of the community may be ascertained;" but it appears to me that he will experience considerable difficulty in supporting some part of his statement by legitimate authorities. The following remarks are submitted with deference, in the hope of eliciting additional information on the subject.

Very slight is the qualification of a Gentleman by blood, according to Camden: he considers it to consist in bearing arms from the grandfather only, and I believe the law of precedence does not enforce any higher requisite. We therefore may simply define a Gentleman by birth, to be the son of a Gentleman*; a Gentleman by

blood to be the grandson.—Every person bearing his Majesty's Commission, has thereby participated in his royal favour, and whether he be in or out of trade, is entitled to all the privileges of a Gentleman.—It is to be regretted that the "jus scuti," although originally an indispensable sign of gentility, should of late years have been so extensively disregarded. As a register of merit and distinction, it was a wholesome regulation, and like the "jus imaginum" of the Romans, was the means of distinguishing the "Gentilis homo." The boundaries, however, of gentility, personally considered, are very extended, as may be seen by the following definition of Smith de Republ. Angl. in which we find the "jus scuti" omitted.

"Whoso studieth the laws of the realm, who studieth at the universities, who professeth the liberal sciences, and (to be short) who can live idly and without manual labour, and will bear the part, charge, and countenance of a Gentleman, shall be called 'Master,' and shall be taken for a Gentleman."

With reference to another part of your Correspondent's letter, I think we may fairly draw this conclusion:—"That a Gentleman, whether distinguished by high ancestry or not, will suffer in the person of himself and descendants, in consequence of being, or having been, engaged in the trading interests of his country." To this opinion I cannot subscribe. Although the business of the merchant, the manufacturer, or the banker, may not create, they are certainly no abatement of Gentility.

Your Correspondent objects to the authority of Guillim; perhaps the learned Camden may be equally unfortunate.

Michael de la Pole, created in the reign of Rich. II. Earl of Suffolk, Chancellor of England, and Knight of the Garter, was the son and grandson of a merchant, as well as a merchant himself, and yet he was esteemed a Gentleman of blood, as is evident from the Statutes of the Garter. Camden observes, "his being a merchant did no how detract from his honour; for who knows not that even noblemen's sons have been merchants? Nor will I deny he was nobly descended though a merchant." "Whence (says also Vincent on Brooke, p. 700), it follows that *Mercatura non derogat*

* It is evident in this case that the Gentility of the parent must be established before or at the birth of the child, and not subsequently to that event.

mobilitati, trade is no abatement of honour."

Your Correspondent, speaking of hereditary Esquires, seems to forget that no income, however large, arising from landed or other property, can of itself constitute an Esquire. I will, therefore, close this paper with an enumeration of those to whom this title is due, in which I believe I am supported by Camden and Spelman.

After the "*Armigeri Natalitii*," or eldest sons of younger sons of noblemen, and the eldest sons of Knights, both continued in perpetual succession, we have

1. Esquires by Creation, letters patent, or other investiture, and their eldest sons; amongst these some place those who have been Sheriffs of Counties, who always retain the title for life, in respect of the great trust they have borne in the Commonwealth.

2. Esquires by reputation, Sergeants at Law, Justices of the Peace, Mayors of towns, Councillors at Law, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, and Captains. All during the time of their respective commissions only.

3. Esquires by prescription. The heads of a few ancient families.

How the precedence of some of the above gentlemen should be regulated with respect to each other, I confess myself unqualified to determine. I, therefore, leave it to those of your friends who are better able to do justice to the subject. A.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 9.

A LARGE quantity of records, being chiefly entries of the names of Apprentices who had taken out their freedom in the Chamberlain's Office of the City of London, and of the fees paid, has been discovered in that division of the City archives appropriated to matters concerning the Irish lands, and commonly called the Irish Chamber.

These Records begin in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and might well be supposed relics * of the fire of London, but for the date 1717, which one of the entries on a fragment bears.

The two annexed extracts, from a mass of the date of James the First, are given, as a specimen of the form of entry. The abbreviations are numerous,

* They were no doubt injured by the fire which destroyed the Chamberlain's office, Feb. 7, 1786. EDIT.

and the manner in which the names of some of the trades are Latinized, is worthy of attention. Thus, "*Pandoxator*" means perhaps an ale-brewer, *Zonarius* a belt-maker.

"*Billingsgate*, iijs. Mathias Ryce, filius Joh'is Ryce, de London, pandoxator', qui fuit app'ntic' Thome Winter, Civis et Cowper, London, et qui suu' terminu' cu' ip'o Thoma fideli' explevit, ut idem Thomas in cur', in p'nciâ gard', attestatus est, admissus fuit in libertatem p'd', et juratus coram Cam'ario, dictis die et anno unde ingressus, undecimo die Martii, anno regni Regis Jacobi, &c. decimo sexto, et dat', &c. iijs.

"*Ffarndon Extr'*, xvs. ijd.—Lenatus Edward, filius Will'mi Edwarde, de Stanney, in com' Norfolk, gen'osi, qui fuit app' Danielis Evington, Civis et Zonarii, London, a nono die Februarii, anno Regis Jacobi, &c. xix°. usq' finem septem annor', quem terminu' cu' ip'o Danielo ac Stepho' Tickner sine com' fideliter explevit, ut Jeremias Malpas, letherseller, ex p'te Danieli, ac idem Steph'us p' suo p'te, in cur', in p'nciâ Mathei Goodfellowe, gard', attestatus est. Et sic quamvis, &c. Tamen gra' cur', &c. admissus fuit in lib'tatem p'd', et juratus coram Cam'ario d'cis die et anno, et dat', &c. xijjs. ijd. p' fine Com'issione ijs."

One circumstance relative to these damaged masses, (so slunk together by the fire that it is most difficult to separate them,) worthy of attention is, that the writing is diminished by the power of the element to at least a fifth of its original size; still preserving the clearness of the letters in the most beautiful manner†. Singular to say, this fact illustrates very forcibly a passage of Shakspeare, whose observant eye the effect of fire on characters written on parchment had not escaped:

"I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen
Upon a parchment, and against this fire
Do I shrink up." KING JOHN.

Yours, &c.

A. J. K.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

IN your last Number, p. 17, you inserted a very curious engraving of Arms found on a stone among the ruins of the Priory of St. Magdalen of Barnstaple, and which you consider to have been those of Thomas Plantagenet Duke of Clarence, 2nd son of Henry the Fourth. This statement is however erroneous, for they were probably the arms of John Stafford Earl of Wiltshire, 2nd son of Humphrey 1st Duke of Buckingham; and the fol-

† The same circumstance occurs in many of the Cottonian MSS. EDIT.

lowing slight pedigree will prove that the quarterings on the shield in question that nobleman was entitled to each of them.

Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, &c. ob. 1337.

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| 1. John Earl of Hereford and Essex, &c. ob. s. p. 1335. | 3. William de Bohun, created Earl of Northampton, 17 March, 1337, K. G. ob. 1360. |
| 2. Humphrey, brother and heir, Earl of Hereford and Essex, &c. K. G. ob. s. p. 1361. | |

Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Northampton; succeeded his uncle in the Earldoms of Hereford and Essex in 1361, ob. s. p. m. 1372.

Henry the Fourth, King of England.	Mary de Bohun, dau. and coheir, Queen of England.	Eleanor de Bohun, dau. and coheir.	Thomas Plantagenet, surnamed "of Woodstock," younger son of King Edward III. K. G. ob. s. p. m. 1393.
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Edmund Earl of Stafford, K. G. ob. 1403, 2nd husband.	Anne Plantagenet, dau. and eventually sole heiress.	William Bourchier, Earl of Ewe, K. G. 3rd husband.
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Humphrey Earl of Stafford; created Duke of Buckingham 1444, K. G. ob. 1460.

Humphrey de Stafford, son and heir, ob. <i>vitâ patris</i> .	JOHN STAFFORD, 2d son, created EARL OF WILTSHIRE, Jan. 5, 1470, K. G. ob. 1473.
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Henry de Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, &c. †

To this pedigree I need only add, that after the alliance with Anne Plantagenet, the family of Stafford placed her arms in the *first*, the coat of Bohun Earls of Hereford in the *second*, that of Bohun Earls of Northampton in the *third*, and that of Stafford in the *fourth* quarters. The arms on the stone are therefore peculiar from having the coats of Stafford and Bohun Earls of Northampton transposed. But the quartering of Stafford, the bordure round the royal arms, and the crescent, prove the impossibility of its having been intended for the arms of Thomas Duke of Clarence.

I have not ascertained the cause of the arms of John Earl of Wiltshire having been affixed to the Priory at Barnstaple. He was probably a benefactor to it.

CLONAS.

** We have since been favoured with a letter from an intelligent Correspondent, who suggests that the arms in question belonged either to John Earl of Wiltshire above-mentioned, or to his great nephew Henry Stafford, also Earl of Wiltshire, and K. G. the second son of Henry 2nd Duke of Buckingham, who died 16 April 1523; and from the arrangement of the quarterings precisely agreeing with the Garter plate of the latter in St. George's Chapel, he is inclined to assign them to that Earl.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 9.
THE accompanying extracts from a Memorandum-book or Journal of ALEXANDER DANIEL, of Penzance, in Cornwall, in the reign of James I. for which I am indebted to my friend and kinsman George John, Esq. jun. of Penzance, containing an account of his family, with notes of some public events, with which he was contemporary, are, I think, sufficiently curious to merit a place in your pages. The family of Daniel was, it appears, of foreign origin, and the first member of it who came to this country, Richard Daniel, the father of the said Alexander, represented Truro in Parliament in 1623* and 1627, from which fact, as

well as from some of the following extracts, it is manifest that they were of considerable importance. No other account of them than a very imperfect notice in Gilbert's "Survey of Cornwall †," is to be found; hence the genealogical information afforded by these memoranda may be acceptable to some of your readers.

Alexander Daniel, the writer of the

and Daniel who represented Truro in 1623 to have been the son of Jenkin Daniel, who was Mayor of that town in 1615; and who erected a stone in the market-place of that borough, with this inscription:

"T. B. JENKEN DANIEL MAIOR,

Who seek to find eternal treasure
Must see no goile in waight or measure,
1615."

* Mr. Gilbert in his *Survey of Cornwall*, vol. II. p. 90, erroneously considers the Rich-

† Vol. II. p. 91.

Journal, died in 1668, and on his tomb in the Church-yard of Maddern is this inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of Alexander Daniel, gent. who departed y^e life in the year of our Lord 1668.

Belgia me Birth, Britain me Breeding gave, Cornwall a wife, ten children, and a grave.

"A grateful posterity unites in laudable remembrance of George Daniel, gent. the son of the above-mentioned Alexander. The adjoining Free School, and its liberal endowments, witness his charity and reward.

"He was buried near this tomb, May 4, 1716. Uriah Tomkin, George Trewick, Sam. Borlase, Thos. Robyns, Wm. Borlase, Trustees, 1730."

The school alluded to was founded at Maddern in 1704 by George Daniel, for the instruction of poor children of that parish, and its chapelries of Morva and Penzance, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. He endowed it with a house and garden for the master, and certain lands and premises now let for 122*l.* per annum*. The Daniel family are, I am informed, extinct in the male line; their arms, as described by Gilbert, though it does not appear on what authority, are, *Argent, six lozenges conjoined in pale Sable.* CLONAS.

Jan. 10. "Eliasaph, my 5th son, was born at Pensance in late Colon's house, 9 nocte, 1633, it be'g Thursday.

Jan. 19. Died, Rich'd Daniel, my br. by my father's 2nd wife at Bandon Bridge, in Irelt, 1660.

Jan. 20. I was married to Grace, ye daughter of John Bluet, gent. of Little Colan, 1625.

Jan. 30. My father, R. D. with T. B. † being chosen Burgesses of P^{li}ament of Truro, I rid with him to Londo', where we staid til 5th May, 1624.

Feb. 11. About midnight my father, Richard Daniell, departed ys life at Truro, 1630.

Feb. 13. Alex. ye son of Elias Daniell was born at Penrose, and Xtued ye same daye, 1669.

Feb. 18. My father was married to my mo-

ther Jaqueline, ye wid. of Rein. Copeot, 1598, it being Thursday.

Feb. 20. My sister La. Mary Whitmore, dep'ted ys life at Balma, near London, was buried Marc. 2d, 1637.

Feb. 25. Prince Maurice fro Tehiddy ‡ came to St. Michael's Mount, whence he dep'ted the morrow follow'g, 1643.

Mar. 8. My father's 2d voyage was to Zealand, 1586.

Mar. 18. My father made his first voyage to Embden, in East Freezeland, 1584.

Mar. 23. Dep'ted fro. Tresilian, having dwelt there 7 y. and ½ w'th all my family, and next day came to Pensance to dwel, 1632.

Mar. 27. Eod. die Richard, my ½ br. was born at Middleborough, my father being Deputie Gov^r nor there, 1613.

Apr. 6. Richard, my eldest son, was married to Elizabeth Dallery, att London, 1649.

Apr. 12. My 7th son, Jehoshaphat, was born att Pensance about 3 a clock mane, 1636, it be'g Tuesday.

Apr. 28. Elizabeth, my grand-daughter, was born at Edmuntou, nere London, 1650.

May 3. By Fra. Godolphin, of Godolp. ye imposer at Oxford, and Fra. Baset ye exact^r I p'd 30*l.* Privy Seal, 1644.

May 9. Richard, my eldest son, was born at Tresilian in Nulyne it be'g Tuesday, 1626.

May 16. Ye battail att Stratt' between Corn. and Devon, wherein ye Cornish for ye K'g had ye victorie, 1643.

June 8. Eliasaph my son was prest in Com'onwelths service, saild in ye Jonatha' in St George Aiscues fleet, 1652 §.

June 10. Grace, my son Rich'd's 2d daughter, was born at Edmunto' baptized ye 14th dict. 1652.

June 17. Alexander, my second son, was born at Tresilian in Nulyne, x' 2' day, 1627.

June 24. I sold my inheritance in Brabant, descended on me fro' Grandmere van Meghen for 160*l.* to Justg. Collimor, 1634: worth 1000*l.* and more.

June 27. George Whitmore, ye 3d son of St George Whitmore, and my sister Mary, died 1658.

Aug. 1. George mine 8th son, was born at Pensance, in Noyes house, at 2 a clock afr. midnight, Tuesday, 1637.

Aug. 7. Was born my son Rich'nis's 2d

* Lysons's Cornwall, p. 210.

† Thomas Burgess.

‡ The seat of the ancient family of Bassett, now represented by the Right Hon. Lord de Dunstanville and Bassett. Prince Maurice, Count Palatine of the Rhine, distinguished himself by his services in the Royal cause against the Parliament, but it is presumed that no Historian of Cornwall has noticed the fact that the Prince came into that county. Sir Francis Bassett, who at that time possessed Tehiddy, was one of the most faithful of Charles's adherents. Some very curious letters from Sir Francis to his wife during the years 1643 and 1644, and which fully display his ardent devotion to his Sovereign, will be found in the interesting *Traditions and Recollections* of that beautiful but neglected post, the Rev. R. Polwhele, just published, vol. I. p. 17—20.

§ Sir George Ayscough, Admiral of the Parliamentary fleet, appeared before Scilly in May 1651, and took all the Islands excepting St. Mary's, which did not surrender until June.

dau. by his 2d wife, Margat Chabryu, y^e child was named Elizth, 1658.

Aug. 15. Jacob, my 4th son, was born att Tresilian, in Nuline, it being Saturday about sun sett, 1629.

Aug. 16. Sr. Geo. Aiscue* wth 45 ships, fought 4 hours wth 70 Dutch ships, not a man slain in the ship wherein Eliasaph was. L's Deo, 1652.

Aug. 30. Alex. my son Rich^d's first son was born between 5 and 6 of y^e clock, mane, on a Fryday, 1659, y^e L. bless^d him.

Sept. 7. John, my 6th son, was born in Noye's house, at Pensance, about sunrising, being the L^d's day, 1634.

Sept. 13. My son, Jehosap, that died at Laregan, aged 10 y. 5 months, buried at y^e entrance of Madr Chur. 1646.

Sept. 30. Alexander, my son Richard's eldest son, was born, circa 5 or 6 o'clock mane, at 1652.

Oct. 16. Jo Keate, Vicar of Maddern, dyde, supposed of the plague at Nansegla, 1647.

Oct. 24. Jaqueline, my first daughter, was born att Tresilian, in Newlyn, (I so named her aft^r my moth^r), hor^d 7 mane, 1630, it b^g a L's day.

Oct. 25. Grace Daniel, Eliasⁱ' first dau^{gh}r. was born at Laregan, about 2 a clock aft^r-noon, 1667, being Fryday.

Oct. ... Richard Daniell, my father, was born y^e first Sunday aft^r St. Michael's day, 5th October, 1561.

Oct. ... In y^e month (as I guessed) died my grandmother, Maria Van Meghen, my moth^r's moth^r, aged circ. 96 years, 1626.

Nov. 5. My son Jacob died at Pensance in R. Colan's house, aged 3 y. and about a 4, buri'd in Madr. Chur. 1632.

Nov. 8. John Daniel, my son Richard's 2d son, was born about 11 at night, Saturday, baptiz'd 20th 1662.

Nov. 9. My father married Margaret y^e daughter of Pat^r van Ganeghan at Dordrecht, Holla^d, 1608, hinc mihi Lachrymæ.

Nov. 17. My daughter, Jaqueline, was married to Wm. Paynter y^e son of Rich. and Honor P. his wife, 1649.

Nov. 19. George, my son, aft^r 8 y. and about a months absence, came to Laregan, fro' Londo^r hav^g learnt the ball trade, 1659.

Nov. 21. My dear mother, Jaqueline, died of a burning fever, was buried in y^e old Chu. at Midlb^{or}, 1601.

Dec. 5. My br in law, Sir George Whitmore, dep^t'd y^e life at Balmes, neer London, it being Tuesday, 1654.

Dec. 7. My son, Eliasaph, was married

to Jane Penrose, y^e dau^{gh}r. of J. Penrose, esq. 1665, at Maddern.

Dec. 12. I A[lex.] D[aniel] was born at Middleborough, in Walcheren, pr^sently after 11 in y^e forenoon, a Wedy. 1599.

Mr. URBAN, *Lake-house, Wilts,*
Feb. 9.

YOUR Correspondent, "J.D." is pleased to express his satisfaction in your Magazine for December (p. 517), with my reply on the question raised by him, as to whether this country was *conquered* by William the First, in the usual and modern acceptation of that word; but he adds, "On the subject, however, of Kent bearing the arms of the rampant white horse, with the motto *Invieta* attached, which your Correspondent does not appear to have *directly* noticed, I confess myself hardly satisfied." The fact is, that I omitted a more full discussion on this part of the subject, from the feeling that it bore slightly, if at all, on the main question.

I must again repeat, that the historical truth of the meeting between William and the men of Kent, with boughs in their hands, demanding the preservation of their laws and privileges, is strongly, and with much reason, doubted; it is very unlikely that concession would be rashly sought by any number of unarmed men from an Invader marching at the head of an army so recently victorious, and the relation is well confuted by Sumner, in his "Treatise on the Custom of Gavelkind."

As to whether the arms of "the rampant white horse, with the motto *Invieta* attached," be claimed by the Eastern district of Kent, or by the County at large, I can give no information to "J.D." but I would suggest to him, that neither the one, nor the other, possesses any abstract right to such heraldic honours, since (if I am correct) no county, or portion of a county, can bear arms. We often find that a chartered City, or a Borough, is by grant, intitled to peculiar insignia, but in that instance there is a Corporate

* This action was fought off Plymouth, between the squadron under the command of Sir George Ayscough, and the Dutch under that of De Ruyter. Baker in his *Chronicle* states the force of the former at about 40 sail, and the latter to have consisted of fifty men of war, but it is most likely that Daniel's account, which was probably taken from his son, is correct.

Body. A County, or its division, forms not an incorporation, and whenever such a district uses heraldic distinctions, I conceive, it is merely by assumption. I am well aware, however, that many Counties have attached to themselves their peculiar seals with armorial bearings, and it is amusing at least to observe, that this County (Wilts) has borrowed for herself the arms of the City of Salisbury, and has surrounded them, shorn of their supporters, with the motto of "The county of Wilts." It is well, Mr. Urban, that we do not live in a more fastidious age, or we should hear of the City of Salisbury instituting a prosecution in the Court of Honour against the County of Wilts.

Doubted, indeed discredited, as is the historical relation adverted to by "J.D." I do not think that either "the arms of the rampant white horse," or the motto "*Invicta*," has the least reference in its origin or use to William the Conqueror.

Speed, in his "*History of England*," appropriates, I know not on what authority, particular bearings to each Kingdom of the Heptarchy, and to the Kingdom of Kent he assigns that of "the rampant white horse." It may be objected, and with truth, that this era was too early for the use of arms; but Speed may be, nevertheless, correct in giving distinctive bearings to the national standards, and as the white horse is acknowledged to have been the heraldic distinction of the invading Saxon, who landed on the coasts of Kent, it may be easily presumed, that that portion of the Heptarchy was primarily entitled to the national cognizance, and, if really then adopted, its continuance in modern times may easily be accounted for in the veneration due to antiquity. Assuming, however, this as a fact, we must seek a different origin for the motto "*Invicta*." The early Saxons were not Latinists, and we must truly assign the adoption of this motto to later days. The proverb of "the Men of Kent" is well known, and is allusive to the bravery of the inhabitants of that county; but it cannot now well be ascertained from whence this proverb arose. Their prowess certainly exhibited itself to great advantage in their resistance to Cæsar, and, I think, in his first invasion he may be fairly said to have been repelled by them.

Fuller, in his "*Worthies of England*," in descanting on this proverb says, some "refer it to their courage, which from the time of King Canutus hath purchased unto them the precedence of marching in our English armies to lead the van." On what precise ground Fuller refers this claim to the days of Canute, I know not; it is, however, recorded in history, that that monarch took over to Denmark the flower of our English forces, under the command of Earl Goodwin, to curb the invasion of the Vandals, and on his return, after signal services, created him Earl of Kent, he being a large landed proprietor in that district. We may naturally presume that he bore in his train a numerous body of his immediate dependants, and from their experienced bravery (if Fuller's remark hath any foundation) may that enviable distinction be derived. Johannes Salisburiensis, in his "*De Nugis Curialium et Vestigies Philosophorum*," Lib. 6, Cap. 8, says thus, "*Ob regegiæ virtutis meritum, quam ibidem potenter et patienter exercuer Cantia nostra primæ Cohortis honorem, et primos congressus hostium usque in hodiernum diem in omnibus præliis obtinet.*"—It is then, I think, Mr. Urban, in relation solely to this long-established honour, that the modern inhabitants of Kent have added the motto "*Invicta*" to their assumed arms of the Saxon white horse; and in further elucidation of this remark, you will permit me to add, that the Latin passive participle in *us*, though generally considered to bear relation to past time, yet sometimes unites with it a prospective sense, and that the motto may thus be rendered—"unconquered" and "unconquerable," "invincible."

Under this interpretation we have then a fair clue to its origin, and may rationally infer, that Cantia "*invicta*" can have reference alone to this ancient claim, and its subsequent proverb. I hope, Mr. Urban, that I have thus satisfactorily elucidated also this portion of the subject, and demonstrated to the mind of your Correspondent, "J.D." that neither the assumed arms of the County of Kent, nor its annexed motto, has any connexion whatever with the question of the conquest by, or the voluntary submission of this kingdom to, William the First.

Yours, &c. EDWARD DUKE.

it, it is likely that they are mistaken altogether in supposing it spurious; and this mistake, I doubt not, will, in the end, be fully proved to the satisfaction of the whole Christian world. Secondly, we have here a glorious additional proof not only that Christ is truly God, but that John wrote the disputed text against those heretics who denied his divinity, that is, against the Unitarians, who exult in the exclusion of this text from the sacred canon. I call the Venerable Bede's authority an additional proof of Christ's divinity, and by consequence of the Trinity; at least it greatly corroborates the authority of Athanasius, whose creed we implicitly follow.

Yours, &c.

BENGELIUS.

Mr. Secretary Pepys's Relation of his Majesty's Escape from Worcester inquired after.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 9.

IN the correspondence appended to that very instructive and entertaining publication, "*Pepys's Diary*," the Duke of York writes to Mr. Pepys thus:—"Pray send me a copy of the relation of his Majesty's escape from Worcester; 'tis only for my own satisfaction, and I shall let no copies be taken of it." This alone is sufficient to excite curiosity; but Mr. Pepys's answer to his Royal Highness stamps a value on the narrative, and makes it at once a literary desideratum. He says,

"For what your R. H. is pleased to command from me touching the Worcester paper, my covetousness of rendering it as perfect as the memory of any of the survivors (interested in any part of that memorable story) can enable me to make it, has led me into so many distant inquiries relating thereto, as have kept me out of a capacity of putting it together as I would, and it ought and shall be, as soon as ever I can possess myself of all the memorials I am in expectation of towards it, which I shall also for your R. H.'s satisfaction use my utmost endeavours in the hastening; begging your R. H. in the mean time to receive this transcript of what I took from his Majesty's own mouth, with a considerable addition I have since obtained to it in writing from Col. Philips, suitable to what I am promised and daily look for from Father Huddestone. (June 4, 1681.) *Correspondence*, II. 50."

"Should this memoir on the Worcester fight be found amongst the Pepysian MSS. the noble Editor of the "*Diary*" would perhaps lay the pub-

lic under another obligation, by giving it to the world. Lord Braybrooke has already announced a projected Catalogue of the Pepysian Library, which cannot but be extremely curious and interesting, inasmuch as it will shew the best editions of the best authors of the day, and what formed the library of a scientific and literary man, well qualified for President of the Royal Society in 1684, when he held that office.

X. Y. Z.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

I FULLY agree with your Correspondent PRISCIAN, that 'affectation and ignorance are always at work to corrupt language,' and am not a less strenuous enemy to innovation without improvement; yet he himself will probably admit, that the occasional introduction of a word, expressive of an idea for which the language has no appropriate term, is an improvement instead of a corruption.

'To place in a detached situation, to separate from every thing around,' is an idea writers may often have occasion to express; yet I am not aware that we had any term for it previous to the introduction of the verb *isolate*, borrowed from the French. I have seen *insulate* employed for the purpose; but as this word has been used by electricians in a peculiar technical sense, I conceive it would be better to leave it to them.

The ignorance, as PRISCIAN properly terms it, that has confounded *avocation* with *vocation*, has been reprobated in the case of a much more frequent abuse, that of *ameliorate* and *amelioration*, by the author of a '*New Grammar of the English Language*,' published some time ago; which you have noticed with no little commendation, but which I have not observed to be mentioned by any of the professed Reviewers, except the '*Monthly*.'

Yours, &c.

S. N.

The recent feat of the son of Mr. Hunt, of white-hatting and boot-blackening notoriety, in driving his father's van with four-in-hand across the Serpentine, comes behind what was done at York in 1607, when not only were various sports practised on the river Ouse, but, says Dr. Drake in his *History of that City*, a horse-race was run on the frozen element from the tower at the end of Marygate, under the great arch of the bridge, to the crane at Skeldergate Postern.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

13. *Traditions and Recollections, Domestic, Clerical, and Literary; in which are included Letters of Charles II. Cromwell, Fairfax, Edgecumbe, Macauley, Wolcott, Opie, Whitaker, Gibbon, Buller, Courtenay, Moore, Downman, Drews, Seward, Darwin, Cowper, Hayley, Hardinge, Sir Walter Scott, and other distinguished Characters.* By the Rev. R. Polwhele. 2 vols. 8vo. Nichols and Son.

"IN recollecting the years that are passed," says Mr. P. "I have endeavoured to distribute my materials in lucid order; and my children's children will be gratified with clear and interesting views of characters and transactions. The work consists of eleven Chapters and an Appendix. Every Chapter is divided into two Sections; the first Section exhibiting notices, biographical and critical; the second Section, familiar letters and poetic epistles. The two Sections run parallel in point of time; the second illustrative of the first."

Thus far we have permitted the author to explain the method he has chosen for the getting-up of his materials, and it is now our duty to add, that in treading that perilous path of Literature which has of recent years become so fashionable, there are few who have steered so clear of the temptations which pursue the footsteps of the apo-biographer as Mr. Polwhele. It may be expected, indeed, that in the gleanings of a long literary life spent much in retirement, many things may have been recorded which a fastidious reader may reject as trifling, and much amber may have been expended in embalming flies; but for ourselves we confess, that we have perused these volumes with singular pleasure, and we consider the Letters in general as a very valuable addition to this department of English Literature. Moreover be it remembered, that these volumes were arranged solely for the use of the author's own family. We are quite aware that Mr. Polwhele does not offer this in abatement of fair and candid criticism; yet still this circumstance ought to have its weight with those who would quarrel with the minuteness with which some circum-

stances of minor importance are detailed, were not the honest vindication of character involved in the discussion. Of Mr. Polwhele, in his triple character of Poet, Historian, and Antiquary, our pages have made frequent mention; and there are no admirers of genuine poetry to whom the author of the "Influence of Local Attachment" is unknown. As a Divine, he has laboured long and ardently in the spiritual vineyard, both as an exemplary parish priest and as an accomplished controversialist. Of his diligence and merits as a writer, the volumes before us are full of the most unequivocal testimony, and if not among the most profound scholars of the age in which he lived, he may yet take a high station in the Literature of the 18th century, and rank with those worthies whose moral writings have given "ardour to virtue, and confidence to truth."

It is our intention to give some copious extracts from these entertaining volumes; and passing over the "endless genealogies," by which Mr. Polwhele traces his descent from the Norman Conquest, and leaving behind some curious and characteristic Letters, we come to the "Recollections" that more immediately concern the present generation; and first of Foote, of whom it is said,

"The son of Samuel Foote, esq. and Eleanor his wife, was baptized in the parish church of St. Mary's, Truro, Jan. 27, 1720, by Joseph Jane, Rector, as appears from the Truro register of baptisms, which I some time since consulted. Foote was not born at the Red Lion (that first-rate inn of the West of England), as all his biographers have told us, for the Red Lion was the property of Henry Foote, another branch of the family; but he was born at a house commonly known by the name of Johnson Viviana's. I well remember his person—about the middle size; rather clumsily made, with a broad fleshy face, and a certain archness in his eye, which at once proclaimed him the genuine humourist. There are several prints of him, both in his dramatic and private character; the most perfect of which is the French print published immediately after one of his trips from Paris, and which is prefixed to Cook's

Memoirs. Though Foote seldom favoured his native town with a visit, yet there are still many in Truro who have a perfect recollection of him, and one or two, I believe, who were laughing witnesses to his jokes. These, however, are gone, who used in his presence to sit ~~standing~~ with their mirth. Conscious of some oddities in their appearance or character, they shrunk from his sly observation. They knew that every civility, every hospitable attention, could not save them from his satire; and, after such experience, they naturally avoided his company, instead of courting it. This argued in Foote a disingenuousness, of which Dr. Wolcot (of whom I shall soon speak) was never guilty. Foote, indeed, had no restraint upon himself, with respect either to his conversation or his conduct. He was, in every sense of the word, a libertine*, a very unamiable character."

Of Wolcot (Peter Pindar) there is an interesting account:

"Dr. John Wolcot was born at Dodbrooke in Devon, about the year 1740. It is commonly reported, that he received his school education at Kingsbridge, under a Quaker, and that he went from Kingsbridge to France to complete his studies. I am greatly mistaken if I have not heard him say, that he was placed in his childhood under the care of his uncle at Fawey in this county, and sent at a proper age to Leskeard School, when Hayden was its Master; and that he was afterwards removed to Bodmin School, where he owed part of his scholarship to the Rev. Mr. Fisher. His uncle was a surgeon-apothecary of character, and a single man; to whom young Wolcot returned, with the view of succeeding him in business. Such, at least, appears to have been his uncle's wish. But Wolcot was too early attached to the fine arts to submit to compound drugs in a little sea-port town. To the Muses he had already begun to sacrifice. I cannot fix the date of that plaintive song, one of the sweetest of Jackson's *Melodies*—

'How long shall hapless Collin mourn
The cold regard of Delia's eye,' &c.;

but I know that Wolcot's Delia was no imaginary mistress. His Delia was Miss Coryton, one of the Crocadon family, with whom he became acquainted during his residence at Fowey. There, also, he discovered his genius for drawing. In 1769, Sir William Trelawny, of Trelawny, bart. was appointed Governor of Jamaica; when Wolcot, a distant relation of Trelawny, attended him to that island. On his voyage thither he

wrote some fine descriptive sonnets. At Jamaica he commenced surgeon: but he was still disposed to cultivate the art of Poetry more than the art of Medicine. From his '*Persian Love Elegies*' of that period, I could extract many beautiful passages. '*The Nymph of Tauris*' (which may be found in the *Annual Register* for 1778) was Anne Trelawny, who died in Jamaica. The *Elegies* have more merit than Collins's *Persian Eclogues*, inasmuch as they characterize Eastern manners and moralities, and express passion and sentiment as an orientalist would express them. A valuable living in Jamaica now happening to fall vacant, drew Wolcot's attention to the church; and he came, we are told, to England for institution; but the Bishop of London refused 'to admit him (it is said) on account of his premature assumption of the clerical office.' He had begun 'to act the parson' immediately as the living fell vacant. Thus disappointed, he resumed his original profession, was dubbed M. D. and stepped at once into good practice at Truro. As to his clerical pretensions, he was always reserved. He once, I remember, was asked to repeat grace before dinner, which he did with some hesitation; but in another company very soon after declined saying grace: so that at first he was a sort of amphibious being. Here, then, commenced my personal acquaintance with him. And I can say with truth (for I could wish to steer with impartiality between the reports of his censurers and admirers), that he had the credit not only of a skilful, but of a benevolent physician. In fevers, he was uncommonly successful. In some cases within my knowledge he suffered his patients to drink cold water, which other medical men would then have deemed fatal. From consumption many were rescued by his hand, who had been given up as irrecoverable. As a physician he prescribed medicines; but he did more: he examined them, not trusting to the apothecary; and sometimes detected with indignation a cheap medicine substituted for a costly one. He was thus no favourite with the apothecaries or druggists of the place; but his merit, bearing all before it, shewed the impotence of their resentment. And here I should not omit (as it is connected with his poetry) a visit to my grandmother Polwhele during her last illness, which had more of social pleasantry than of medical gravity. On the verge of 85, and reduced very low from weakness, she retained her natural cheerfulness and good humour. About a week before her death, whilst Wolcot sat by her bed-side, 'all is well (said she) but for the crumbs under me; they are so hard; boil them, and it would do,' said she, smiling. 'Come, I'll tell you a story.' She then told the story of '*the Pilgrim and the Peas.*'

* An early instance of his jocularity is noticed in our review of Mr. Polwhele's "*Essays*," &c. vol. xciii. ii. p. 641.

Wolcot seized the idea, and we all know with what felicity he afterwards turned it to his poetical advantage.

Wolcot disliked his profession. He was always a sensualist; but his chief luxury was music and painting.—Mr. Daniell's house at Truro indeed, was the one to which our poet chiefly resorted. There he was usually to be found, and was never considered as an intruder; and in Mr. Daniell he saw with gratitude (for he had gratitude) a second Allen. To my father, too, he was not unacceptable, as an accidental visitor*; though tremblingly alive as that honoured parent was, to every insinuation of an irreligious tendency, there was oftentimes such a mutual distrust between both, as to check the Doctor's lively sallies, and, from the experience of former feelings, render my father fearful of what was to come, in proportion to the vivacity of wit, which was growing more and more familiar every moment, or taking a more licentious range. Yet Wolcot was fond of my father's company; from frequenting it was induced to think seriously; and, had he more frequented it, would have become, perhaps, not only almost, but altogether a Christian.

The early promise of genius that broke through the uncouth manners of Opie is well told:

"We were much entertained also by that unlicked cub of a carpenter Opie, who was now most ludicrously exhibited by his keeper, Wolcot—a wild animal of St. Agnes, caught among the tin-works. An incidental touch of his character, as staring in wonderment at an old family portrait, hath already suggested to my readers an idea of his clownishness, which, indeed, was so unique, as to defy all description. Not to pick his teeth with a fork at dinner time, nor at breakfast to 'clasp his vindex' into the sugar-bason, &c. &c. were instructions of Wolcot, at a subsequent stage (I might say) of Opie's life, when breakfast-rooms and saloons and drawing-rooms were thrown open to his excellence. At the moment of which I now speak, the manners of every servant's hall in Cornwall were infinitely superior to Opie's. The strongest indica-

tions of his genius first appeared at Mithras (Mr. Nankivell's mansion-house at St. Agnes), as Mr. N. himself informed me. At Mithras (where his sister lived in service) he would frequently introduce himself on some pretence or other, where he was observed to take a sly peep upon a painting piece, and then go hastily away. It was a crowded picture; I knew it well. But after three or four such glances to refresh his memory, he had made a correct sketch of the whole. He then drew an exact likeness of old Mrs. Nankivell's cat. Dr. Wolcot was desired to notice the boy's movements and manners; and had no sooner seen the cat, than he cried out in rapture, 'σῆμα!' and foretold the future destinies of the lad with all the enthusiasm of a prophet, and from that instant afforded him every possible assistance. Opie's father was glad to part with him. He said, 'the boy was good for nothing—could never make a wheelbarrow—was always gazing upon cats, and staring folks in the face.' The young limner's onset was most auspicious. At his first setting out at Falmouth (where it was Wolcot's pride to exhibit him), he collected upwards of thirty guineas: and Wolcot was one day surprised to see him rolling about upon the floor, where a quantity of money lay scattered. 'See here (says Opie), here be I, wolving in gould.' It was then Wolcot brought the boy to me, and prevailed on me to sit to him for my portrait—a picture now before my eyes, valuable, unquestionably, as one of the first efforts of genius. Opie was a guest of our servants: and it was the task of a faithful servant (who died not many years since about the age of 90), it was her task to entertain him. In his progress through the county, passing from one gentleman's seat to another, he was, of course, hospitably treated. But he made cruel havoc with female beauty. Dextrous as a Turk 'in taking off' a head, or a head and shoulders, and in representing features, and (with the lower orders) even their cast and character, he could not catch a trait of feminine grace or delicacy. To a lady of our party, on whom he first tried his hand, —'Shaan't I draa ye, as ye be?'—was a question not soon to be forgotten. He had hit her likeness, but had lost all the fine expression of her countenance. Whilst Opie thus betrayed his insensibility to female beauty, my boyish feelings were evaporating in a sonnet, or my indignation at the rudeness of the artist, provoked an epigram.

"Such was the following:

'Ah! spare, rude boy! that virgin cheek
Where love lies ambush'd in a dimple!
Go—try thy hand on Prudence P——k*,
Thy pencil would hit off her pimple.'

* A girl with a pimple on her nose.
'All eyes might see the pimple on her nose.'

* "Among other visitors were the Giddys: and I remember in Davies Giddy (now Gilbert), at Polwhele, such indications of genius as are seldom discoverable in a child. So occupied (at one time) was his attention during dinner, by a print (I think) of the death of General Wolfe, that he laid down his knife and fork, and ate nothing. At a Truro sessions, not long afterwards (accompanying his father, as he always did from early childhood), he astonished the bench by the quickness and correctness of some arithmetical calculations."

We have omitted to state that Mr. Polwhele was born at Truro, at which place he was educated, and exhibited very early indications of poetic genius. In 1778 he was entered at Oxford. The experience of Mr. Polwhele may serve to discourage that injudicious approbation of juvenile poetry, which is the bane of those severe studies to which the scholar should attach himself almost exclusively during the first years of his residence at the University. He says, p. 86,

"Had I confined myself to College exercises, it was the opinion of Dr. Bathurst (Canon of Christ Church), that I should have won the wreaths of victory in the various contests for academical honours. But, unfortunately, my Bath and Bristol friends, Mrs. Macaulay and Dr. Wilson (son of the good Bishop of Sodor and Man), Mrs. Hannah More, Mr. Rack, and the Rev. Mr. Towgood (one of the best writers in the *Biographia Britannica*), had flattered the schoolboy's Muse; and I continued to accumulate stanzas upon stanzas, as inclination prompted. It is true, Tom Warton himself had spoken well of my 'Cave of Linnæa'; and a poetical 'Epistle from Rosamond to Henry' was thought worthy of a place among Mrs. Macaulay's *Miscellaneous Works*,—a quarto volume, which its republican principles have induced her friends to advise her to suppress. I had, likewise, invoked 'The Spirit of Frazer,' in an ode; and in a little satiric sketch, I had laughed at 'The Follies of Oxford'."

Among the correspondents of Mr. Polwhele during his residence at Oxford, was Mr. Rack. The following Letter, addressed to Mr. Towgood, we think beautiful of its kind:

"My Dear Friend,—My silence to several of thine and thy brother's letters has not proceeded from intentional neglect, but from an incapacity of writing, occasioned by near a month's indisposition. My complaint is the yellow jaundice, in a high degree, and of an obstinate kind. I have tried many things, but find them all ineffectual. My apothecary fears it's a lost case. He thinks the liver has ceased to perform its office, and to make its natural secretions; if so, my time in this world will probably be short. I have long thought the 'silver cord would soon be broken.' Be this as it may, the prospect is *solemn*, although I hope I may say with truth not *dreadful*. To leave this world and all its comforts, to be separated from every thing of which we can form any idea, to have every connexion dissolved, and the most sacred ties of friendship broken for ever, and to enter into a new and untried state of being, is a change of such magnitude, that it is too much for the mind to

contemplate, with that calmness and precision which becomes Christian fortitude and resignation. Perhaps the frequent intimations I have received of a transition from this state of being to another, may have been in some degree profitable; I wish they had been still more so, by exciting a more invariable attention through life to those things which, in the awful hour of dissolution, will appear of unspeakable importance.

"The friendship which has subsisted between us leads me to wish that, if my disorder should continue to increase, I might see thee here to take one long, long farewell. But perhaps I may yet find help. My case, though very dangerous, is not absolutely desperate; and, bad as this world is, there are a few in it whom I wish not hastily to leave. I wish, however, to feel my mind in that state of resignation to the disposal of perfect wisdom and goodness which becomes me, and to await the shock which nature must feel without a murmur.

"This little writing fatigues my spirits, and I therefore only add that a few lines from thee will do me good, and that I am most sincerely thy affectionate friend,

EDMUND RACK.

(To be continued.)

14. *The Tourist's Grammar; or Rules relating to the Scenery and Antiquities incident to Travellers; compiled from the first Authorities, and including an Epitome of Gilpin's Principles of the Picturesque.* By the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, M. A. F. S. A. 8s. 6s. 12mo. Introd. pp. cvi. 230.

L'ENNUI du Beau amène le goût de singulier, is an adage of awful alarm. It menaces Birmingham tea-boards for paintings, looking-glass and clock-case finery for buildings, and baby-house prettiness among the grand scenes of nature. Something like a standard of taste should therefore be attempted; and, in our opinion, Gilpin and Wheately, *Arcades Ambo*, have laid down the grand rules of the picturesque. At least, they have no trumpery, though the millinery taste of our French neighbours has intruded into our furniture, and would willingly decorate the garden. What it would do with a rock or a mountain, we cannot tell; but we solemnly believe that it would make both artificial and formal; that it would throw up stairs and balustrades, and build summer-houses upon them at least; and make the mountain the base of a colossal statue of the genius of France, with one foot trampling upon the subdued and weeping Britannia. "*Procul, oh! Procul,*"

however, *este* all garden-milliners; and as England has always been superior for landscape gardening, so *esto perpetua* be the superiority. In little things, table-sized lawnlets and toyshop gaudiness may be proper, because they can have nothing *in se*; their ornaments give them only a being and a name; they are dolls only, and must be dressed; but where the oak has room to spread its giant arms, where space admits variety, where petty display is lost in the general effect, incongruous decoration is just as rational as it would be to clothe the Farnesian Hercules in the court-dress of a lady, rouge his cheeks, give him a lace and feathered head-dress, and a petticoat train, and satin shoes. Here we shall stop, for *verbum sat*,—and we should not have gone so far, had there not been recent works where art and gaudiness have attempted to introduce mere pantomime scenery into sublime landscape.

Gilpin's works are from expence so limited in circulation; and Whately so difficult to be procured; Price so elegantly descriptive, and so close to nature, that they are the fittest studies for a tourist or a topographer. We mean nothing in depreciation of those who lay out grounds upon certain rules, no more than we should of those who build streets of houses, or make vessels of glass, silver, or potteries. It is mere work, according to an established model. But a tourist or a traveller is not attentive to the contents of a shop, to grass-plots worked like muslin gowns into shrub and flower patterns. He looks into greater things; the sublime, the beautiful, the romantic, distinct or blended. His mind is elevated from Nature to Nature's God,—“Such I AM,” is the grand feeling which the landscape of Omnipotence presents; and he who would only bawl for a lantern, if benighted in a shrubbery, finds that “darkness may be felt in his inward bosom,” under a midnight ramble through an ancient wood.—Kittens and lap-dogs may gambol upon shrubberies and front-door greens; but no spirits haunt the one, or fairies dance upon the other.

By bringing, therefore, the knowledge requisite to form a correct taste upon the subject into a cheap and of course an accessible form, we think that Mr. Fosbroke has conferred a literary benefit upon the publick.

Taste, in an acceptance of the word, sufficiently useful for common purposes, is certainly an affair of acquisition, and what is best, it is almost intuitively learned. Persons who have only once or twice visited the London Theatres, never admire the barn of strolling performers.

To these general accounts of the Picturesque, Mr. Fosbroke has added such useful information concerning the situations of houses, disposition of offices, and other particulars, as must be eminently advantageous to all persons who intend to build or improve; for assuredly when a man is going to lay out his money, he should first learn what is the best way in which he can expend it.

The department of “Antiquities” consists of earthworks, rude stoneworks, subdivided into barrows, banks, and ditches, cairns, camps (British, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon), forts, minor earthworks, roads, British trackways, Roman stations, towns, and villages, British, Roman, and English, Druidical Antiquities; Cyclopean, Greek, Roman, and English architecture; orders of Architecture, Egyptian, Greek, and Gothic (where, p. 168, some new ideas are introduced), Greek and Roman edifices, as temples, theatres, amphitheatres, stadia, circuses, aqueducts, bridges, acropolises, town-walls, baths, obelisks, triumphal arches, treasuries, houses (among which, p. 184. is the plan of an ancient Greek house, a curious desideratum), edifices of the middle age, as castles, fortified manor-houses, forms of English houses, a new classification, churches, tombs, monuments, painted glass, crosses, &c.

That such a mass of information collected into a small compass must be very useful, cannot be doubted; and we sincerely hope that it will have the effect desired by the author, and stated in the following words of the Preface.

“The work explains itself, and will, it is trusted, be very useful. As the Encyclopedia of Antiquities was intended to facilitate a general acquisition of Archaeology, so this has for its object the dissemination, in a cheap form, of the Picturesque, and the Antiquities incident to Travellers, the result of which will, it is hoped, enable the Tourist to have a higher enjoyment of his excursive pleasures, and the Topographer to enliven the heaviness of description by tasteful and interesting additions. Gilpin is placed alone; because, though *sacile*

princeps, his principles are in places contested, and because they have the bearing of a more exclusive estimate of landscape-gardening by the qualities characteristic of good paintings. Besides, this Introduction is an excellent *Accidence* before entering on the Grammar."

15. *Remarks and Suggestions on Improvements now carrying on, or under Consideration.* Hatchard and Son.

SEATED as we are in the midst of many of the improvements noticed in the pamphlet above named, we are not only fully sensible of what has been done and is doing, but are also apprehensive that our own "local habitation," though not name, may be swept away to make room for spacious streets and splendid buildings. At the present momentous epoch, when the demon of ruin and panic is prowling through the London *counting-houses*, and the spirit of improvement and grandeur is hovering over the *public works*, the Philosophic Historian contemplates the scene with intense anxiety and solicitude. He is enabled to ascertain the present, he reflects on the past, and looks forward to the future with mingled emotions of doubt and confidence. From the annals of other nations and other times, he endeavours to predict and anticipate events to come; but he is also well aware that the great revolutions of the political and moral world, which have occurred in his own times, must render precedents almost useless, and therefore make him humble, but hopeful. He knows that certain effects have arisen from given causes; and he is also aware of recent and present events; but he does not venture to predict results. Whatever is wisely planned and honestly effected, he knows must be conducive to the public good.

The pamphlet now before us is evidently written by a person well acquainted with the various subjects it notices and discusses. Its tone and language are strictly parliamentary, and manifests at once sound policy and marked discretion. Though it be generally very impartial and discriminating, we detect a little favouritism: but this is almost a pardonable error, for the man who is insensible to friendship, and would not rather serve a friend than a stranger, is not to be envied or admired. Believing these

"remarks" to be penned by a Right Honourable Member of his Majesty's Privy Council *, and who is alike distinguished for his knowledge of the Fine Arts, as for his devotion to the Government of his country, we peruse them with tenfold interest, and pay deference to every thing like opinion, and to every recommended improvement. Speaking of the present rage for general information, it states, "if the lower classes are better instructed, the upper classes must endeavour to attain still higher acquirements. Among the accomplishments which peculiarly belong to the higher orders of society, and which those in inferior stations would find great difficulty in acquiring, is a taste for the liberal arts; those who have cultivated it will find their labours most amply repaid by the pleasure and enjoyments it will afford them through life. Painting, sculpture, architecture, the improvement of the Metropolis, the formation of a National Gallery of Painting and Sculpture, are now the common subjects of conversation."

This admission from such a quarter must be peculiarly gratifying to the lovers of art, whether professors or amateurs, as well as to the philosopher and man of literature. For whatever tends to detach the mind from the cabals and intrigues of party, from the irritating and endless disputes about creeds and religions, and to direct it into the regions of taste and harmony, must be good, and therefore conducive to happiness. The external effects, and internal comforts, and even luxuries of building are of primary importance. These are "the outward and visible signs" of wealth, and of a nation's moral character. We cannot, therefore, be too urgent in recommending his Majesty's Ministers, as well as Parliament, to grant liberally but discreetly their funds on public works.

Speaking of the alterations in *Westminster*, the writer says, that the offices or old houses between the Hall and the Thames "will shortly remove themselves, if no human aid is applied to their removal," on which ground "new Courts of Law might be erected, if necessary, the architectural character of which should accord with that of Westminster Hall." In this sentiment we fully acquiesce, but ap-

* It is attributed to Sir C. Long.

prehend that the Parliament may hesitate in granting the necessary funds. We are well assured that the learned and scientific Architect of the Law Courts was precluded from *imitating* the North Front of the Hall in the flank wall to the West of that noble building. To fancy that he could not copy the style and peculiar decorations of that edifice, or adapt an analogous design for any new appendage to it, would betray an ignorance of Mr. Soane's powers and knowledge.

The next suggestion of the Honourable Author makes our composers, pressmen, and even devils, tremble; for it hints at the removal of *all the houses* between Parliament-street and King-street, and the remaining side of King-street to be rebuilt. That private advantage should give way to public good, is a maxim not to be denied, and that this proposed change would be productive of fine effects and good results we most readily admit. Fair but moderate compensation, and every facility should be afforded to combine rapidity with substantial execution.—Remembering as we do what has already been done in Westminster within the present century, and even during the prosperous reign of our liberal and enlightened Sovereign, we do not despair of seeing this great and noble plan carried into effect. Nor do we think it improbable that the beautiful design exhibited by Mr. Soane last year in the Royal Academy, of a noble Triumphant Arch thrown across Downing-street, and thus giving an architectural connection between the fine mass of offices on the one side, with corresponding buildings on the other, may speedily be erected. The author of "Some Remarks" thinks such an arch "would be *desirable*;" but if we remember the style, character, and intention of the one designed by Mr. Soane, we cannot help thinking it would be at once *expedient, patriotic, and magnanimous*, to commence such a work without delay. Opening, as it should do, to St. James's Park, and facing a line of road from the new Royal Palace,—connecting and combining with the offices and mansions of the three Secretaries of State, the Board of Trade, the Council Office, the Treasury, &c. and forming a principal architectural object in the scene, whenever his Majesty approaches the House of Lords,—intended also to

commemorate by its design and sculptural ornaments, the memorable and triumphal victories which have been achieved by our naval and military heroes, we must own that we look forward with anxious solicitude for the completion of this edifice. The proud and magnanimous Roman Emperors have given perpetuity to their names and exploits by triumphal arches, the remains of which still ornament the imperial city. Buonaparte also, in imitation of those illustrious Monarchs, raised arches and other buildings; but England, which fortunately is ruled by a mixed Government, and not a military Monarch, has hitherto neglected to call in the aid of Architecture to adorn her Metropolis, and to honour her heroes.

The subject now under consideration will be resumed in our next Number: in the mean time, we beg to direct the reader to the pamphlet itself, and to the *Introduction* to the "Original Picture of London" for 1826, as well as to the Preface to the first volume of "Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London." B.

16. *The Scarborough Album of History and Poetry.* Scarborough, John Cole.

THIS elegant little volume contains much that is desirable to guide the visitors of Scarborough to the numerous seats of pleasure, of literature, and of romantic picturesque, that are to be found in that fashionable watering-place, and adjacent villages. Take Scarborough and its environs in conjunction, and there will be found "scenes worthy of the pen of Virgil, or the pencil of Lorraine." The magnificent ruins of the almost inaccessible castle recal to our memory the warlike character of our ancestors; whilst the charitable institutions, and places of amusement, proclaim the benevolent and peaceful dispositions of the present burghers and their fashionable visitors.

From pages 92 to 97 we have an account of the dying moments of the "younger Villiers, Duke of Buckingham;" in which is introduced the Duke's awful letter to the Rev. Dr. W—. Who can read this awful letter without a tear? and who can contrast the death-bed of a libertine with the conduct of his earlier years without feeling the force of the remarks

contained in this truly Christian letter? Much has been said respecting the blasphemous picture which Carlile has the effrontery to exhibit, to the bearding of the religion of our country, and to the annoyance of a Christian public; but no passage so forcibly applies to the apathy of our laws as this in the Duke's letter:

"Shall an insult offered to the King be looked upon in the most offensive light; and yet no notice taken when the King of kings is treated with indignity and disrespect?"

The second part consists of a series of cabinet views of Scarborough, finely engraved by Mr. J. C. Smith, a very promising young artist (specimens of whose talents have frequently adorned our pages); with descriptive notices. They are, 1. View of the town, presenting at once an idea of the romantic and the grand. The ocean lavng the town at the base of the rock, and the magnificent remains of the castle on its summit, are all well portrayed. 2. View of the castle with its massy keep, a beautiful light engraving. 3. View through an embrasure of the castle, of the piers and part of the town; the towering cliffs and expansive ocean form beautiful receding objects for the eye. 4. The lady's well in the castle-yard. 5. Effigy of a cross-legged knight. 6. Scalby mill, romantically situated in a delightful recess on the North shore of Scarborough. From the seats here a most beautiful scene (exhibited in this engraving) presents itself of the ruins of the castle and the ocean. 7. Exterior view of the South porch of Seamer Church.

The third part of this interesting Album is entitled "The Muse," "enwreath'd with many a shining flower." To enrich this department the Muse of Mr. Archdeacon Wraughan has been invoked, and selections from the productions of George Bennet the younger have been made. From this portion of the work, we selected in our last, p. 71, a specimen, entitled "Kirkby Moorside," highly creditable to a contributor who assumes the signature of MALVINA.

spelling English names correctly (an imperfection easily cured by only transcribing them from English books); and the other is a correct comprehension of English manners and the operation of the Constitution. They have seen the whole machinery work well, but how and which way it is enabled to do so, they certainly cannot comprehend. By this we do not mean that they are deficient in intellect, only that they cannot be made to see that which an Englishman sees intuitively. We will, however, do the Baron de Stael the justice to say that he understands it, as far as a foreigner can understand it.

A short statement may assist them. The foreign affairs are wholly conducted by the King and his Ministers. With the internal Government it may be said that they do not and cannot interfere, for that is conducted upon an established code of laws by independent judicial tribunals, and unpaid magistrates. An Englishman, therefore, is bound down to no modes of conduct in particular, unless he infringes the laws. The King and two Houses of Parliament strictly limit the exercise of their power to legislation, and canvassing the conduct of Ministers. With the people they never interfere*. There is no espionage, no surveillance exercised as an engine of Government. The Magistracy is entirely passive. An independent man (and such are the majority of the people, with regard to any interests dependent on the Crown, the Ministers, the Senate, or the Magistracy) as he expects nothing, so he fears nothing but violation of the law. He therefore speaks as he thinks, concerning men and their measures, and they in their turn know that it is utterly impossible either to prevent or revenge such speech or action, if it does not affect the private character or property of the person attacked. In short, all this is as clear as day-light to John Bull, but not so to foreigners, because their Government, always afraid of treason, act towards them like school-masters towards their pupils, always keep them under the eye and the rod.

17. *Letters on England*. By A. de Stael-Holstein. 8vo. pp. 39.

THERE are two things which Frenchmen can never do; one is,

* The Baron attended a County meeting to petition for Parliamentary Reform, &c. and says, that at Paris an army would have been collected on such an occasion.

Add to this, that the Baron says (p. 98), public employments, particularly on the continent, are the chief source of wealth in the higher rank of society ;" and again (p. 101), "the active seek after places as the simplest means of enriching themselves ; and selfishness and vanity daily increase the influence of Government." "Such a country," says Malthus, "is the soil for establishing a military despotism." Now in England, if a man wishes to make a fortune, he goes into business, very well knowing that he cannot obtain places under Government, to effect such an object. A great outcry, on the contrary, is raised, if even a single new place be created.

The consequence of all this is, that the public mind is not disposed to adulation of the governing powers, because people have no interest in so doing ; but they feel great interest, on the contrary, in securing their constitutional rights from aggression, and know that every class of their rulers has definite and limited powers, which it cannot exceed, in order to become oppressive, without being stopped by the law. The author before us sees all this, though through a glass, and thus explains it :

"The history of the two countries (France and England) appears sufficiently to explain the different directions that men's minds have taken in them. In England, where the people have enjoyed from time immemorial institutions, imperfect it must be confessed, yet containing in them the germs of order and liberty, they could not but apply themselves more particularly to improve what existed, to defend the rights they had acquired, and to secure them by actual guarantees. Thus firm persuasions and practical ideas have been formed. The form of Trial by Jury, the liberty of discussion, the voting of taxes, the right of assembling, have become political articles of faith, that every citizen adopts as it were at his birth, and that influence the whole of his opinions and conduct, generally without attempting to account for them ;—all know their rights and their duties, all are jealous not only of their own prerogatives, but of those of each of their fellow citizens, and are acquainted with the institutions that secure them, and the mode of action of each of these institutions." pp. 25, 26.

M. de Stael very justly observes that

"In proportion as the social order is elevated by the progress of knowledge, the base of the political edifice enlarges, the

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nation manages its affairs itself, and public opinion becomes more and more the real sovereign of the country." P. 109.

Now abroad, a Censorship is laid upon the Press, and (we believe) the Legislative Body in France cannot *originate* any measure, only discuss those which are proposed by the Sovereign. These are checks evidently opposed to the propagation and power of opinions.

But in England, our author says very justly, that the *publicity of every thing political*, is a vast security to the safety of the people, and the wisdom of the Government.

The following *peculiarity* of Englishmen is highly interesting :

"The first condition for obtaining respect in England in any class, is to be what is called a *Gentleman* an expression that has no corresponding term in French, and a perfect knowledge of which implies in itself alone a pretty long familiarity with English manners. The term *gentil-homme* with us is applied exclusively to birth ; that of *homme comme il faut* to manners and station in society ; those of *galant homme* and *homme de merite* to conduct and character." P. 132.

The Baron then proceeds to give us his definition of the English meaning of *gentleman*, but which definition only shows the incapacity of *foreigners* fully to understand us. He makes "some advantages of birth, fortune, talent, or situation, and moral qualities," essential constituents of our ideas of a *gentleman* ; but there are thousands whom we daily allow to "*have very much of the gentleman in them*," without some, perhaps many of these qualities. The fact is, that we apply the term to modes of conduct and behaviour, which *we* conceive to be the best, and the author is correct in the commentary, though not in the text. He says,

"The people of England have a remarkably nice feeling in this respect, and even the splendour of the highest rank will seldom mislead them. If a man of the highest birth depart in his conduct, or merely in his manners, from what his situation requires of him, you will soon hear it said even by persons of the lowest class, 'Though a lord, he is not a gentleman.'

"If this great lord be guilty of the least injustice, if he behave improperly in certain respects toward the man who just now accosted him with the most submissive humility, you will immediately see a proud pudence succeed to that respect which was ac-

corded to rank, but is refused to arrogance. The sentiment of right is so strongly imprinted on English minds, that every human consideration vanishes as soon as this vital principle of social dignity and liberty has to fear the slightest infringement; and in a country so monarchical, even the splendour of Royalty is insufficient to cover the least infraction of what all the citizens consider as their common patrimony." P. 134.

Our author says, concerning the trial against the Court for the foot-path at Richmond, that "we should not find many citizens in Paris who would have resisted the encroachment, or Judges who would have decreed in their favour" (p. 135); and yet he justly says that "these men are not stern republicans, enemies to Royalty or the Aristocracy. On the contrary, no one desires to pull down Farquhar, Rothschild, Baring, or any Colossus of wealth, in order to share his spoils, the mode of diminishing inequalities in England being by elevation of the lower ranks, not by the depression of the higher." P. 137.

We must notice a curious mistake of the Baron. Secrecy is as much the duty of the Cabinet as of Freemasons; and he regards an adroit evasion of an improper request in the following erroneous light:

"With regard to political news, publicity is so much a common right, that a Minister frequently sends what he receives to the newspapers, even before he communicates it to his colleagues (C. & D.). I was accidentally at the office in Downing-street, when a diplomatist recently landed in England, and quite fresh from the school of Ratisbon, came to ask Lord Castlereagh if he had received any news? 'News!' answered his Lordship; 'yes, certainly, and very important news; here is the second edition of the *Courier* just published; read it, and you will know all I know.' Never in my life shall I forget the countenance of the diplomatist, stupefied at being acquainted in such a simple manner with what was to be known by all the world. 'What?' his looks seemed to say, 'not a note, not a memorandum, nothing official, only a newspaper to send to my Court! I shall neither have the honour of secrecy nor the pleasure of indiscretion.'" pp. 159, 160.

Our readers all know the newspaper anecdote of Pitt and the Duchess of ——. "Pitt, what news is there to-day?" "I don't know; I have not seen the papers."

The Baron would fain ameliorate us in some respects, and most gallantly

combats our laws of primogeniture in the descent of property. He plainly proves that the subdivision of estates is not attended with consequences so bad as those stated in the Edinburgh Review; but the basis of that masterly article, in defence of the law and its superior political and civil benefit, is sound and incontrovertible. And, indeed, the French Government are now fully convinced of the necessity of an alteration in this respect.

We cordially recommend this very able work to the perusal of all who love their country. Justice is done to us, and we may acquire an accession of knowledge which will augment "that intellectual homogeneity" (and consequently strength of cohesion) which forms the national soul.

18. *A Sermon preached at the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society in the Parish Church of St. George's, Bloomsbury, on Sunday Morning, April 17, 1825. By the Right Rev. Christopher Bethell, D.D. Lord Bishop of Gloucester.* 8vo. pp. 22.

SCRIPTURE contains the most elevated reason, and to develop this is the object of that piety which delights in exhibiting the glory of God, and establishing the perfection of revealed instruction. The Sermon before us is of this description, logical and edifying, one of those discourses which show the superiority of an educated over an uneducated man; for ability to write consecutively, and precisely, is not to be acquired but by practice, reading, and fine education.

We like to see the Clergy Scholars as well as Divines, men of reason as well as revelation, and are satisfied that their superiority will cease when Theology is to merge in declamation about the fall and the atonement, because that is a *Scotch Degree* in divinity, which every man can take. But whether the times are hastening, and sadly we fear that a Humane Society in the Church will soon be wanted to rescue Hooker, Sherlock, Prideaux, &c. &c. from being utterly drowned in the waters of Lethe; for already they are in a state of suspended animation; and the only resuscitating process will be a peremptory obligation before conferring orders, to be well versed in Theology. That is the first of all the systems of philosophy, and the *beau idéal* of reason. Goldsmith says, that there can be no perfect legislation or mo-

rality without it, and to that position we say, *Amen*.

The Sermon of the able Prelate is an excellent display of the value of life, religiously and politically considered; for, says the Bishop,

"The prosperity, the wealth, and the happiness of communities and nations, of all bodies of men, that are united and act together, whether for civil or religious purposes, are promoted and perpetuated by individual zeal and exertion. So long, therefore, as individuals are actively employed in their several offices and stations, so long they are doing service to the communities to which they belong, and are in fact labouring for the public benefit, even when they appear to the superficial observer to have no object in view but their own private advantage. That Society, therefore, which profits by the services, sets its value on the life of an individual, and measures its importance not merely by the exertions which he is actually making, but by the power which he possesses of labouring for the public good, and his capacities of endeavour and useful action." P. 11.

The following tribute of respect to the Humane Society, from the pen of the Bishop, we give with pleasure in his own words:

"In proportion to the increase of wisdom and virtue, and of the influence of charitable and religious motives, the value of individual life has been better understood, and more generally acknowledged. To the uncivilized barbarian, the ignorant, the brutal, and the irreligious, who are without hope, and without God in the world, sometimes even their own lives, but at all events the lives of their fellow-men, are for the most part subjects of indifference and apathy. But when the manifold uses which life subserves, the designs of God, the contrivances of his providence, and the counsels of his grace, have been searched out and studied, self-preservation and an anxious desire to preserve those who are ready to perish, are duties which have exercised the thoughts and called forth the exertions of feeling and considerate Christians." P. 14.

The Bishop adds, "that the Society has called into action the best feelings and resources of our nature; and its Reports contain many instances of heroic courage and generous self-devotion in the best of causes, the preservation of human life." P. 18.

19. *An Address in Behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.* 8vo pp. 16.

IT is a maxim of Lord Bacon, "that the cool man should contrive,

and the bold man execute;" and for this reason, knowing the discretion of the Episcopal character, and the superiority of that mode of Church-government, we like to see voyages of enterprise, which pre-eminently require caution and wisdom, undertaken under such secure pilotry. It is not that institutions differently constructed may not have excellent intentions, but it is known that public bodies are subject to faction, and that their energies entirely depend upon their unanimity; nor is the congregational plan of Church-government at all eligible, in regard to Neophytes, nor was it the mode which the Apostles observed. We have, therefore, a prepossession in favour of the "Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," because they come before us with credentials from recognized Governments, and claim to be no more than Ambassadors. We mean no offence, nor insinuate any suspicion. We only think that there are imperfections in all temporal governments which have not constitutional Kings, and all spiritual which have not Bishops.

The Society is so modest and unassuming, that its claims upon the public are not sufficiently known; we therefore solicit the perusal of the accompanying extract, which forms only an *exposé* of part of its services and necessities.

"*Summary Statement of the Objects and Operations of the Society.*—This Society was originally incorporated in the year 1701, for the support of a learned and zealous body of Clergy in his Majesty's Colonies, and for the general Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

"The business of the Society is conducted by certain official Members nominated in the Charter*, and the incorporated Members who are chosen by ballot. The Archbishop of Canterbury was first appointed, and has since been annually elected President.

"The acknowledgment of the Independence of the United States of America un-

* The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; the Lord Archbishop of York; the Lord Bishop of London; the Lord Bishop of Ely; the Lord Almoner; the Dean of Westminster; the Dean of St. Paul's; the Archdeacon of London; the Regius Professor of Divinity in Oxford; the Regius Professor of Divinity in Cambridge; the Margaret Professor of Divinity in Oxford; the Margaret Professor of Divinity in Cambridge.

fortunately deprived those Provinces of the benefits which they had long received from the exertions of this Society. But the Society left a blessing behind it in the Protestant Episcopal Church in that country, whose very existence at the present moment may be justly attributed to its early and truly Christian efforts. The field of the Society's labours has since that period been greatly enlarged, and its operations now extend over the vast provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, Newfoundland, and the Bermudas.

"Of late years the population in those colonies has increased to such an extent, that the Society has deemed it necessary greatly to increase the number of its Missionaries. The List subjoined to the present document will show that the spiritual wants of those countries cannot be adequately supplied without such an addition to the ministers of religion as would triple the number that was employed even at so late a period as the year 1816. The actual number of Missionaries now in the service of the Society, in the North American Colonies alone, is one hundred and three, and in addition to these more than one hundred schoolmasters are partially supported from its funds.

"With a view to the formation of a body of native Clergy for the service of the Colonies, the Society has contributed largely towards the support of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, by an annual grant and by the endowment of Divinity Scholarships and Exhibitions. The Society is also called upon to make frequent grants in aid of the erection of churches in the infant settlements, and has been the great instrument of introducing the National System of Education in the capitals of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and extending it through every part of the North American Colonies.

"Another source of expenditure has been opened to the Society by the extended colonization of the Southern parts of Africa, and the interior of New Holland, where it will form an object of great and important interest to carry forward the same plan of religious instruction and general education, which has been found so effectual in the North American Colonies, as soon as the funds of the Society will admit of such an extension of their operations.

"To meet these great and increasing demands the resources of the Society are found to be utterly inadequate, notwithstanding the liberal aid they have obtained from Parliamentary grants. The average annual expenditure of the Society has, for the last four years, exceeded its income to the amount of 6000*l.*—an excess, which, if continued for a few years more, must bring inevitable ruin upon the Society's funds."

20. *The Village Pastor.* By one of the Authors of "*Body and Soul.*" 12mo. pp. 380.

IN an instructive and interesting work now passing through the press, and entitled "*Alma Mater,*" or a History of the present state of the University of Cambridge, by a Fellow of Trinity, it is stated, as a solemn truth, that a very large portion of "popular preachers" consists of gentlemen who, after having been *plucked* once, twice, or thrice in their examinations, and at last obtained their degrees through pity, have turned "enthusiastical pulpit orators," by way of substitution; and that to this ingenious contrivance we are in the main indebted for the introduction of a manner now much in vogue. The Village Pastor is a man formed after this model. He is always acting as if he was in the reading-desk or pulpit. Without the smallest denial of the imperious necessity of fervid piety, perfect moral correctness, and amiable philanthropy in the character of a Clergyman, we do not see any necessity why Sir Astley Cooper (instead of being, as he is, a gentleman) should perpetually talk of surgery, or a lawyer of law; or profane learning and accomplishments (elegant additions to the clerical character, and of vast importance to the interests of the Church and nation) be rejected, however innocent, as indecorous. The consequence must be, that knowledge will be slighted, the people will consider it as unnecessary, and be proportionally thrown back into barbarism. In none of these books which we have seen are men of talents or learning at all mentioned. The leading idea is, that there cannot be virtue without misery, nor indifferent conversation without sin. Now these opinions we think to be founded in low taste (borrowed from sects which reject learning), and in unsound philosophy. Nature abounds in variety, and all animals, when in health, are sportive. It is a mere expression of happy feeling, a benevolent annexation of the Omnipotent to his donation of life; for Paley says, that in existence happiness preponderates over misery. Nor in nature is there any colour which resembles black, except it be night, and that is only privation of light, the sole means of all comfort. But we do not live in darkness, nor are we owls, nor do we think the glory of God or the good of man at all injured through the acumen

and vivacity of an elegant clerical scholar. The misery of over-doing religion is, that it is taken not as agreeable food, but physic. It becomes the *perdre, toujours perdre*; and if young people are steady and principled, we see no reason why their dwellings should be turned into monasteries. Such, however, is the tendency of the book before us. The Village Pastor is a good man, but he is a mere bell, tolling to church.

We shall close our remarks with the following extract from Mr. Kendall's "Letters on Ireland*," Part i. 101 :

"The great inconvenience, as it regards society, either public or private, of religious love, consists in this, that it is so nearly allied to religious hate, and at all events belongs so inseparably to religious interference. We all know the trouble even in ordinary life of a love which will not let us alone, which mistakes our duty and our happiness, and will yet insist upon directing us. We see how children molest a kitten, when they will lovingly allow it to sleep only in the unfittest postures."

We could name an excellent female religionist of the Church of England, who was offended with her parish-clergyman because he requested her not to circulate any other tracts in the parish than those which were recommended by the "Society for promoting Christian Knowledge." The clergyman thought religious enthusiasm to be a civil and political evil, and gave offence, because he did not wish to see his congregation corrupted by bad taste.

21. *A Picturesque and Topographical Account of Cheltenham and its Vicinity. By the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, M.A. F.A.S. &c. &c. and Contributions by John Fosbroke, resident Surgeon of Cheltenham.* 12mo.

MR. FOSBROKE having disseminated a general knowledge of Archæology, in his "Encyclopædia of Antiquities," has here attempted a new improvement in Topography, viz. by incorporating with it the Picturesque, *a la Gilpin*. For facilitation of this purpose, we have lately had to notice a cheap, but valuable volume†, concentrating all the rules of the great

Masters on the Picturesque. In the work before us, Mr. F. gives us an exemplification of his new plan. It treats, *secundum artem*, the subject, its Antiquities, &c. It is needless to say more, for Mr. Fosbroke wisely declines publishing works which are not instructive, amusing, and elaborate. The talents of the Son are less known, and, in justice to rising merit, we give the following apostrophe, concerning the Picturesque; which apostrophe is by the way only a part of many excellent things in the contributions of Mr. Fosbroke, jun.

Scenery.—"There are two kinds of scenery, which differ in their moral relations to the purposes of human habitation, and of civilized life. The Alps, capped in the eternal snows, robed with the glacier, the icy breeze from which congeals the spray of the cascade upon the garb of the traveller, the desolate and chaotic groups of the North Highlands, where the convulsions of creation are displayed in inaccessible rocks, in agitated seas, threatening to overwhelm the scattered fragments of massy mountain, the stupendous precipice, the headlong torrent, and hoary mountains, where "the foot of man has scarce or never trod;"—the savage rudeness of a before undiscovered country, the appalling silence scarcely interrupted but by the voice of savage things, the magnificent foliage and long shadows of trees of wild and ancient growth, the forest without limits to the eye, the rank fecundity of uncultivated pastures, the uncontrolled dominion of Nature, compose solitudes to which the ardent curiosity and penetrating genius of man for once may compel him to intrude and sate his longings; but no farther. Here his attachment terminates. Scenes of this kind are best calculated for those in whom the love of nature is stronger than the love of social life. The interest awakened is widely different from that which seeks the ordinary gratifications of life. It is connected with the love of mental independence, with the aching grasp of a mind without verge enough for the abundance of its desires, a pride of soul unconformable to ordinary habits, to the "stale, flat, and unprofitable" yesterdays and to-days of the same circumscribed sphere of society, and a wandering and untamed spirit,

* Reviewed in p. 151.

† Synopsis of the Laws of the Picturesque in the works of Gilpin, prefixed to "The Tourist's Grammar." (See p. 140.)

which revels in solitude and majesty, in remoteness and wild grandeur. Such a one, who deems that "society is no comfort to one, not sociable," whose physical restlessness can be appeased only by endless loco-motion, feels free and unincumbered in such scenes, and breathes forth the active emotions of his soul amidst the realizations of his individuality. But these are the individualities of particular temperaments, in which the corporeal being sinks into insignificance, and the mind expands to corresponding dimensions of sublimity with the external objects that surround it. But there is a secondary cast of scenery, where nature presents more feminine graces than amidst the anarchy of chaos; where to the wooded glen, the gentle cataract, the acclivity of the mountain, the extensive landscape, the winding meanders of rivers, the slopes of vales, the pomp and garniture of fields, and serene azure of the sky, not many obstacles are conjoined, which may render indispensable the commodiousness of tamer situations. This second order, indeed, rather than taking from the physical and social reciprocations and agencies of life, may tend to heighten the comfort and embellish the repose of elegant and philosophical existence, by the insensible ascendancy which it obtains over the succession of our ideas, by the inspiration of more calm contemplations, unartificial tastes, and sublime habits of thought. In the choice of retirements these qualities of inanimate nature appear to be most looked for, according to the taste of the age, by those classes of society—which are not remarkable for any thing more than cultivation and refinement of mind." pp. 173, 176.

This, we think, is a fair specimen of genius, though the mechanical construction of some of the clauses does not give the ideas their full force and precision. Under the head of "Local Biography" (271—300) is a most accurate and interesting account of Jenner, full of those delicate and tasteful touches of the pencil, which do honour to the taste and sentiment of Mr. John Fosbrooke.

An elegant poem on Cheltenham is further contributed by Dr. C. H. Parry of Bath, F.R.S. &c. son of the late celebrated Dr. Parry, and brother of the eminent Navigator.

22. *England enslaved by her own Slave Colonies. An Address to the Electors and People of the United Kingdom.* By James Stephen, Esq. 8vo. pp. 91. Hatchard and Son, and J. and A. Arch.

23. *Third Report of the Committee of the Society for the Mitigation and gradual Abolition of Slavery throughout the British Dominions.* Read at a Special Meeting of the Members and Friends of the Society, held (on the 21st Dec. 1823) for the purpose of petitioning Parliament on the subject of Slavery. With Notes and an Appendix. 8vo. pp. 35. Hatchard and Son, and J. and A. Arch.

AS we have recently (vol. xcv. p. 444) expressed our opinion upon the great National question which is the subject of these Tracts, it is unnecessary for us now to extend our observations upon them. The author of the Address, is well known for his exertions in the cause of the Abolition of the Slave Trade and Slavery in the Colonies. While he had a seat in Parliament, as well as since his secession from the House of Commons, Mr. Stephen has been the decided, strenuous, and unwearied advocate of the oppressed Negro race; and in the Tract now before us, makes a forcible appeal to the Electors and People of Great Britain, beseeching the former, in the use which they may make of their constitutional privilege, at the next general Election, not to forget the miseries and oppressions of so large a class of their fellow creatures, and fellow subjects, on the other side of the Atlantic; but to return to Parliament, *in preference*, gentlemen who will advocate and support Negro emancipation.

In furtherance of this appeal, Mr. Stephen adverts to the recent contumacious conduct of the Colonists, in resisting, almost without exception, and, in some instances, with marked contempt, the *ameliorations recommended* by his Majesty's Ministers, in pursuance of the Resolutions of the House of Commons of 1823. From this conduct, which he condemns with just severity, he infers the impropriety of our trusting any longer to the Colonial Governments, as agents for the accomplishment of the needed reforms. The strong leaning towards such agency hitherto manifested by Government, he views as the most dangerous feature in the case of the Slaves, while he expresses an opinion that that leaning may be traced up to

an undue and very prejudicial influence in Parliament, possessed and exercised by the agents of the Colonies in this country, who fill seats in the House of Commons. In confirmation of this opinion he refers to the great tenderness and forbearance which have been shown towards the outrageous conduct of the Colonists on some recent occasions; to the costly partiality which is still manifested towards West Indian sugar, in preference to that which is imported from the East; and to the hostile, offensive, and, as it has turned out, in the judgment of Mr. Stephen, extremely unwise course of measures pursued towards Hayti; by which our influence in that rising State has been lost, and our commerce nearly excluded from it.

In a subsequent part of his pamphlet Mr. Stephen touches on the expensiveness of Slave-labour, and on the heavy charges which are entailed on the parent State by the defence of Slave Colonies. The latter argument he supports by a figured statement, printed as an appendix to his pamphlet, by which he makes it to appear, that the defence of the Slave Colonies cost the Mother Country the lives of 17,173 men, in the short space of seven years.

A long note on pages 33 and 34, contains several facts and quotations designed to establish, upon Colonial testimony, the comparative worthlessness and insecurity of West Indian estates, under the present system of management by Slave-labour.

To all these arguments, so far as they are borne out by the documents on the table of the House of Commons, we have no doubt that his Majesty's Ministers will duly advert, in the measures which it is understood they have it in contemplation to bring forward in the present Session; and we trust that those measures, having been wisely planned and temperately adopted, will be carried into full effect, till Great Britain shall have been relieved from the opprobrium of Colonial Slavery.

The special meeting of the Anti-slavery Society, at which the third Report of their Committee was read, was convened for the purpose of agreeing to Petitions to the Legislature for the mitigation and speedy abolition of Colonial bondage. We have little doubt that, under present circum-

stances, these Petitions will be both numerous and respectably signed. The Report itself contains some facts and arguments well worthy of general attention.

24. *Letters to a Friend on the State of Ireland, the Roman Catholic Question, and the Merits of Constitutional Religious Distinctions.* By E. A. Kendall, Esq. F. S. A. 3 vols. 8vo.

WE regret that the exhaustion of the chief subject will not allow us to do justice to the fertility of Mr. Kendall's genius. He gives us a whole library, political, civil, and religious, upon the subject, and bottoms his reasoning upon these, we think, sound principles, viz. that the objection to Catholic Emancipation is, because the members of that religious creed "put themselves into avowed and active hostility to our institutions of government in matters of religion" (ii. p. 432), and "desire a Clergy which is not to be the servant of the State, but the master." (Id. 496.) Now what is the cause of this? Nothing but the ambition of predominance, not a political and wise view of things, but a downright natural failing or weakness.

Juvenal (says our author) attests the universality as well as the antiquity of human irreconcilability to the worshippers of any God but our own, and gives us also the rationale.

"Inde furor vulgi, quod numina vicinorum
Odit quisque locus, cum solos credat habendos
Esse deos, quos ipso colit." P. 513.

The argument drawn from Canada is thus happily overthrown by Mr. Kendall:

"The situation of Canada is a striking contrast, under every view, to that of Ireland; and her Roman Catholicism, therefore, presents neither a constitutional nor a political difficulty to the British Protestant system. It presents no constitutional difficulty, because, being constitutionally detached, its religion is not of the slightest constitutional importance to the kingdom; but change the Constitution of Canada,—make it a part of the kingdom, instead of a dependence of the kingdom.—bring its representatives into the Imperial Parliament; and instantly the question changes, and Roman Catholic Canadians must be denied political rights: that is, under the principles as well as the practice of the British Constitution, they would find them. Then as to the political question, if Canada were

as near to Mexico as it is to the United States of North America, and still more, if Mexico were French and not Spanish; or if the United States were Roman Catholic, instead of Protestant: in either of these cases, and if the political situation of Canada were an object of adequate British solicitude, the Roman Catholic political power in Canada,—though not the Roman Catholic religion,—might necessarily be constitutionally restrained. In point of fact, however, not only has the *Roman Catholic Religion* nothing to fear from British dominion in Canada; but if any adequate British solicitude gave occasion, it is Protestantism, and not Roman Catholicism, which would in Canada require exclusion from local power. The Roman Catholic religion is a bulwark of Canada against the enterprises of the United States, and it is thus, that while principles remain steadfast, measures vary with circumstances! The real British external danger in Canada is on the side of Protestant Canadian harmony with the Protestant United States; as in Ireland and Great Britain, it is from Irish and English Roman Catholic harmony with Roman Catholic foreign Europe." pp. 632—633.

On many other views of the question does Mr. Kendall expatiate with equal felicity. As to the unfortunate advocates of Emancipation, Mr. Kendall reminds us (we mean no offence) of the great Busbeian monarchs. He hears their insurrectionary pleadings one by one; their vapouring menaces and their wheedling cajolery,—“Take them up,” is the order, and they writhe under the birch.

We recommend the book warmly to all good Protestants. They will find much valuable information, occasionally relieved by curious anecdotes.

25. *The Roman Nights at the Tomb of the Scipios*. Translated from the Italian of Verri. In Two Volumes, pp. 314. Edinburgh.

THIS is an elegant classical fiction of a character truly sublime, both for design and execution. The *Roman Nights* of Count Verri have long enjoyed an unprecedented degree of popularity, not only throughout the States of Italy, but over the whole Continent of Europe. The discovery of the Sepulchral Grotto of the Scipios, which took place in the summer of the year 1780; and the first volume of the “*Notte Romani*” was produced about twelve years afterwards; the first edi-

tion having appeared at Rome in the year 1792. This was followed by a second edition, printed by Domenico Raggi of Rome, and dated the seventh year of the Republican era. Two editions were next produced at Milan, one printed by Zeno in 1798, and the other by Doves in 1800; and at Paris an edition was sent forth by G. C. Molini, in 1797. Tragoni of Genoa also published two editions, one in 1798, and the other in 1803. All these, however, only contained the first three Nights; and the second volume, completing the work, finally appeared in the eighth edition of two volumes, which was not produced till the year 1804. Previously to this, a French translation of the first volume had been printed at Lausanne in Switzerland in 1796, by the booksellers Durand and Ravenel. And, since then, numerous editions have issued from the presses of Turin, Lucca, Leghorn, Florence, and Naples; whilst the work has been translated into German, Polish, and Spanish. Hitherto it has never appeared in an English dress. It now comes forth from the press of Stark, under the auspices of Constable and Co. clad in a rich suit of substantial broad-cloth, fine in texture and glossy in surface. The translation is uncommonly well performed throughout, and we regret to observe that it is anonymously given to the British public.

There are Six Nights, in which is held by Verri high converse with the illustrious Roman dead, among whom Marcus Tullius Cicero stands *facile princeps*. The Conferences are thirty-six in all: of these, the eighteenth, entitled “*The Parricide*,” is a model of tremendous grandeur. We strongly recommend to the spirited Publishers an edition of this work in one volume 8vo, with a good handsome type, for general circulation in public schools and private seminaries; the present form strikes our critical sight as bearing too much the guise of a *WAVERLEY NOVEL*, and commanding in consequence too great a price.

26. *Défense des Résumé Historiques*. 18mo. pp. 27. Lacombe et Durey, Paris.

THE publication of these tracts proceeds at a steady pace, and a recent advertisement promises an historical library of about 40 volumes. As might

have been foreseen, they have been assailed in various quarters; and even forbidden at the French Universities, in which proceeding there is some justice and much intolerance. The vindication with which this notice is headed, is given to purchasers; as a defence it was unnecessary, except on points which it must fail to defend.

Of those volumes which have appeared within the last year, we have perused several. They are all elegant, and in their degree useful, but enforce the maxim, that to write a history of one nation, it is necessary to be acquainted with that of many others. Thus M. Saint-Maurice in his *Résumé des Croisades*, calls Richard, the brother of our Henry III. grandson of *Cœur de Lion*. (p. 275.) His work, however, is a judicious and agreeable summary. Those of Persia, by M. Raffenet, and of China, by M. de Sénancour, also deserve that praise. The Russia of M. Rabbe is perhaps too comprehensive for a collection of this kind, on the subject of Napoleon's expedition. M. Léon-Haléry's History of the ancient Jews may be considered as enlightened by his friends. We must condemn a book which calls Abraham the *Socrates* of the East, to say nothing of greater misrepresentations. Scotland, Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland, have appeared, but we have as yet had no opportunity of inspecting them.

We observe that M. Coquerel has become a member of this society of historians. In fact, he is an acquisition to it. He is known by his *Tableaux de l'histoire philosophique du Christianisme*, in which we have only to notice the error of ascribing our popular English translation of the Scriptures to Wicliffe, while we acknowledge our obligations to the volume on many accounts.

As a specimen of language may be required, we gladly transcribe the relation of a laudable action from the history of China:

“Un jour, l'empereur [Tai-song] vit dans les prisons un certain nombre de coupables condamnés à la mort; c'était la saison où la terre avait besoin de leurs bras, il les met en liberté, leur enjoignant de revenir à l'entrée de l'hiver se constituer prisonniers: ils reviennent tous. Tels seraient ordinairement les hommes si ceux qui gouvernent leur demandaient, au lieu d'une

obéissance, ou contrainte ou servile, du respect pour les saintes lois de la patrie.”
P. 154.

Another publisher (Lemaire) has printed a *Résumé de l'histoire du Monde jusqu'à nos jours*. It is uniform with these volumes, and, with some blemishes, forms an excellent accompaniment. Provincial histories of the same size are in progress; Lorraine, Alsace, and Normandy, have appeared, and the latter seems to be an able summary of more bulky writers. Brittany we anxiously expect; for since we read Mr. Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons, we have taken some interest in that province, and look for a modern Frenchman's opinion of Salomon and Yodichail.

27. *British Entomology; being Illustrations and Descriptions of the Genera of Insects found in Great Britain and Ireland, containing coloured Figures from Nature of the most rare and beautiful Species, and in many instances of the Plants upon which they are found.* By James Curtis, Fellow of the Linnean Society. Vols. I. II.

NATURE seems to have exhausted her wonderful talent for variety among the insect tribes. In the forms and dispositions of their members the wonderful modes of their generation and peculiarity without end, they vary from other animal beings, and yet perform the same functions; in short, though we know not all that they do, we know nevertheless that they are not inconsiderable agents in the economy of Providence. But it is useless to expatiate on topics which elementary school-books have exhausted.

The principal object of Mr. Curtis is to give Entomology the same advantages in this country which it has long enjoyed upon the Continent; and no one who has seen the work can possibly deny the highest praise to the execution of it. Eight new genera have been established, and figures of seventeen of the species have never been before published in any work, nor have the characters of eight others been given in any English book. The descriptions are truly Linnean; and to add to the effect and utility of the plates, figures of the flowers usually haunted by the respective insects are added, as well as all the members in dissection. Mistakes are carefully noted and corrected. Of the necessity

or this addition we have a good instance, in the *hydaticus cinereus*. Fabricius had confounded it with the male of *Dyticus Sulcatus*, referring to Linnaeus for the characters, and to Schæffer's figure of *D. Sulcatus* to identify it.

This is to exhibit the portrait of one man, as intended for another, to teach A for B, and the consequence necessarily is, that a book containing such errors is worse than none at all; for a man had better not learn Latin at all, than from a dictionary, which makes *hate* the English of *amo*, and so forth.

28. *Phantasmagoria, or Sketches of Life and Literature*. Post 8vo. Hurst, Robinson, and Co.

AMONG the most agreeable novelties which this season has produced for the amusement of the reading public, may be ranked the volumes now before us. The work consists, as its title indicates, of detached essays, tales, sketches of society, and poetry; and to a more delightful *melange* it has seldom been our lot to call the attention of our readers. The volumes comprise upwards of sixty articles, all of them characterized by great good sense, and a large proportion deserving of much higher praise. It is difficult to do justice to a work of so varied a character, because our limits will admit of our giving but one extract, which can of course be only a specimen of the manner in which one class of subjects is treated, and not of the book collectively.—That our readers may form a better idea of the contents of these volumes, we will enumerate a few of the titles of the various papers of which they are composed. "The Age of Books," "Human Sorrow and Human Sympathy," "Boarding School Reminiscences," "Religious Novels," "A Vision of Poets," "An Old Bachelor's Trip to Paris," "A Young Lady's Trip to Paris," "Historical Sketches," "Early Friendship," "Zerenda, a Fairy Tale," "A Lover's Remorse," "The Unknown," "The Military Spectacle," "A Family of Managers," "The Emir's Daughter," &c. &c.

The author (who, by the way, is said to be a lady) is evidently most at home at humorous description of character; indeed there are some papers in this style which we think are truly

excellent; and we are persuaded there are few persons who read "Going to be Married," who will not agree with us in this opinion. But we must hasten to conclude our remarks, in order to leave room for one specimen of the poetry, which is of a very high order; indeed there are several pieces which would not disgrace the first of our living poets, and the following "Address to the Ocean" will, we think, bear us out in this opinion.

I.

"How oft enchanted have I stood
Gazing on forest, field, and flood;
Or on the busy breathing vale,
With hamlet gemmed, and turret pale,
Ne'er dreaming till another hour,
That more of beauty, more of power,
Than earth, in stream, vale, wood, or tower,
Could boast her own,—existed still
In one resplendent vision;—till
That moment when I mutely bent
O'er thee—IMPERIAL ELEMENT!

II.

I saw them, or in shade or sun,
Thy armies of dark waves roll on,—
In fierceness and in strength they bore
Their plumed heads,—till upon the shore
Each thundered, and was seen no more!
But still, where'er the glancing eye
Spanned the wide sweep of sea and sky,
Yet other plumes were bright in air,—
Yet other hosts were gathering there,—
To seek their brethren on the shore,
Like them to thunder and be seen no more!

III.

Yet once I saw thee in a mood
So gentle, smiling, and subdued,
That scarcely might a streamlet lie
More calm beneath a summer sky.
The winds were sleeping on thy breast,
The distant billows were at rest—
And every breaker, fierce no more,
Just sparkled, and then kissed the shore;
And where thy far-off waters swell,
A meek and trembling radiance fell;
For like a virgin spirit, stood
The crescent moon above thy flood—
And snowy clouds around her stole
Like dreams upon a youthful soul!

IV.

Who then that saw thee, Giant King,
So silent, and so slumbering,
Had dreamed that once thy waters ran
O'erwhelming every haunt of man?
That sun and star long rose and set,
And found a waste of waters yet,
And, but for one small sacred Ark,
Beheld no living thing to mark
This world, as their bright sister Earth,
Called into being e'er their birth.

V.

'Tis past!—thy billowy pride no more
May sweep beyond the girdling shore!
'Tis past!—Thy mountain waves still rage,
But at their Maker's word assuage;
And meek, and trembling as a little child,
At his command art thou—the wonderful!
the wild!"

29. *The Economy of the Eyes. Part II. Of Telescopes; being the Result of Thirty Years Experiments with Fifty-one Telescopes of from one to nine inches in diameter, in the possession of William Kitchener, M. D. Author of the Cook's Oracle, &c. &c. 12mo. pp. 486.*

DR. KITCHINER is so original, pleasing, and useful a writer, that instruction (with more or less entertainment, according to the subject) is sure to be derived from his works. This before us is a study indispensable for those who use telescopes. It is impossible for us, however, to enter into the detail of a book of close writing, full of experiments and directions. All we know is, that people are very ignorant on the subject, and would do well to study the book, be it only to prevent their exposing themselves by foolish opinions. We shall give an extract of general application, and a good illustration of what is called "the smoke of London."

"It is astonishing how very much more transparent the air is only half a mile from the borders of London*, so much so, that a telescope will act in an incredibly superior manner!—methinks I hear the reader sigh, to think what hard work the lungs of our good Londoners have to perform, to extract vital air from such a mass of vapours." P. 193.

We cannot forbear giving the useful information, that "by means of Hadley's reflecting telescope, whose length exceeds not five feet (and which may be managed at a window within the house), celestial objects appear as much magnified, and as distinct, as they do through the common telescope of more than 100 feet in length."

The planet *Saturn* is a most extraordinary object.

"It is a magnificent globe, encompassed by a stupendous double ring, attended by seven satellites, ornamented with equatorial belts, compressed at the poles, turning upon its axis, mutually eclipsing the ring and satellites, and eclipsed by them; the most distant of the rings also turning upon its axis,

and the same taking place with the farthest of the satellites; all the parts of the system of *Saturn* occasionally reflecting light on each other; the rings and moons illuminating the nights of the *Saturnian*, the globe and satellites enlightening the dark part of the rings; and the planet and rings throwing back the sun's beams upon the moon's, when they are deprived of them at the time of their conjunctions." P. 361.

30. *A Revision and Explanation of the Geographical and Hydrographical Terms, and those of a Nautical Character, relating thereto, with Descriptions of Winds, Storms, Clouds, Changes which take place in the Atmosphere, &c. By John Evans, Lieut. R. N. 12mo. pp. 180. Plates.*

THIS is an useful little book, judiciously compiled, and accompanied with interesting discussions, where the subject admits it. Landsmen ought to possess it, in order to understand the terms used in nautical geography; and to those engaged in making voyages, it will be a good study on board, to relieve the tedious hours. Illustrative plates are added. Among these are representations of the clouds, according to Mr. Howard's Nomenclature. He has classified the clouds under seven modifications, and given them appellations which, in our judgment, partake more of an imitation of Linnæan phraseology, than of a real character of the object. This we know, that clouds assume no other than the following forms,—1. streaks; 2. heaps; 3. veins; and, 4. spots. The second class deserves an attention which has not been sufficiently paid to it. These clouds often form the *beau idéal* of the finest mountain, rock, and lake scenery. In a mild evening the sheet of atmosphere often assimilates large pieces of water broken by the clouds into islands, promontories, bays, gulphs, and rocky, wooded, and mountainous shores, which surpass every thing copied from nature on land. It is the more necessary to mention this advantage of good subjects for sketches, because in ceiling-painting and back-grounds, there is not any attention paid to the various patterns which clouds present. They are merely worked, *ex arbitrio*, in light and shade, for setting off the picture. However, our object is to recommend study of the clouds, for mountain and lake scenery in particular.

* Where do these borders terminate? Rev.

31. *Thoughts on an illustrious Exile, occasioned by the Persecution of the Protestants in 1815, with other Poems.* By Hugh Stuart Boyd, Esq. 8vo. pp. 54.

MR. BOYD is a Greek scholar; an energetic poet (as most blank-verse men are); and we are truly glad to see *once more* the unimprovable classical style, recently neglected for the rhymed prose which was brought into vogue by Lord Byron.

The following extract from the *Electra* of Sophocles may, we hope, please the man of *Greek* taste, and, in our judgment, no taste was ever its equal. We care not for Asiaticisms, "barbaric pearls and gold," amber-bread and gilding; but the *Pattemon*, the *Belvidere Apollo*,—we would it were not "idolatry to kneel."

AN EXTRACT FROM THE *ELECTRA*
OF SOPHOCLES.

She is holding in her hand an urn, which, as she supposed, contains the ashes of her brother.

"O thou memorial of my best belov'd!
Sole remnant of Orestes; ill responding
To those fair hopes with which I sent thee
hence.

Lo! in my hands I bear thee, nothing now;
How bright and glorious did I send thee
forth! [failed,

Oh! that the springs of ebbing life had
Before I doomed thee to a foreign land,
Torn from these arms, to be from death
preserved. [found

Then dying, thou hadst slept in peace, and
A common portion of thy father's tomb.

But now exiled, a lonely fugitive;
Thou diest hapless, from thy sister severed.
It was not mine thy decent limbs to lave,
Nor was it mine, though well it had become
me,

To bear thine ashes from the blazing pile;
But by strange hands composed, thou com'st
unto me

A little heap within a narrow urn.
Alas! alas! the ineffectual care,
With which in happier times I reared thy
youth.

O toil to me most sweet! assuredly
Thy mother loved thee not as I have loved
thee;

No servant tended thee as I have tended.
Yes, I was called the sister of Orestes.
Lo! in one day my blooming hopes are
blasted,

Dying with thee; for, sweeping all away,
Like the impetuous whirlwind, thou art
gone!

Gone is my father; I have died with thee.
My foes exult, and my—oh! not my mother;
She maddens in her joys; concerning whom
Thou oft didst send me intimation sweet,

That thou one day wouldst burst upon my
view,

And shine the great avenger! But that hope,
The unpropitious daemon, thine and mine,
Hath scattered on the gale; to me trans-
mitting,

Ah! sad exchange for thy beloved form,
A heap of ashes, and an empty shade.

Ah me! ah me! alas! thou piteous corse!
A most disastrous journey hast thou ta'en,
My brother; for it hath destroyed *Electra*.
Thou hast indeed destroyed me, my beloved,
Wherefore admit me to thine own abode.
Receive me, nothing now, unto thyself,
Who now art nothing; that with thee be-
neath, [here,

I may hereafter dwell. When thou wert
I shared thy lot; and dying, I desire
The sweet communion of my brother's grave.
To me the dead appear exempt from woe."

pp. 41, 42.

This is excellently translated. But
we do not like the Greek verses; they
are jingles, the cymbals only of a tani-
bourin. Witness the following to
Clara:

χαρμα, παρηγοριη, τρεψις, παιδιμα,
γλυκασμα.

Mr. Boyd may say that it is a better
line than many of Ovid's;—true, but
Ovid had not a *Greek* taste. Virgil had.

32. *A complete System of Punctuation; founded and established upon fixed Principles, &c.* By Charles James Addison. 12mo. pp. 103.

MR. ADDISON objects to the
usual doctrine of stops, as being merely
leading-places for going up reading-
stairs. He says, that they ought to
mark the sense, "so to separate the
portions of matter, as to class the differ-
ent subjects which compose a discourse
in such a manner, that those subjects
may be kept connected, which, when
united, are calculated to impress on
the mind of the reader the precise
meaning of his author." Pref. v.

So long as sentences are linked to-
gether in inseparable connexion, no
regard is to be had of their length.
Not even a comma is to appear. Thus
he would utterly divest of stops the
following sentence:

"We are only induced to notice the case
from the circumstance of its appearing that
the man has been known to have been for
some years employed as an agent for fur-
thering the secret designs of some persons
whose circumstances and situations in life
have enabled them to liberally reward him

for the services which he has rendered them." P. 17.

It is certain that men will not write their native language grammatically and by rule. Expression is so prompt and natural, that it would be like going to a dancing-master or drill sergeant to learn to walk, if they studied the construction of sentences. There is no probability, therefore, that they will go out of their usual mode of punctuation; and printers are the only men who can effect Mr. Addison's purpose. Very long sentences without stops would introduce a bad mode of reading; but a new modification upon Mr. Addison's principles would be eligible.

33. *Observations on the Causes and Evils of War, &c.* By THOS. THRUST, late Captain in the Royal Navy. Intended as an Apology for withdrawing himself from the Naval Service. Part I. 8vo. pp. 84.

IT is certainly a hard case that a fighting-cock should kill an unoffending craven; that the earthquake should swallow a child in a cradle, and that passions should create vices; but so it has been ordained by Providence, and as God cannot be the author of evil, we are inclined to think that such evil is only permitted, because it is a necessary instrument of effecting some greater good. The laws of life and death, says Paley, are in the economy of the universe, probably connected with principles which are unknown to us. Hitherto the only means of effecting universal peace has been the Roman one, of being too powerful for successful opposition; but a golden age has no more resulted from long states of peace than it has from those of war. There has only been less waste of life and property. Bishop Watson, in the Apology for the Bible, has sufficiently philosophized the subject of war, and to him we refer our readers. Captain Thrust says (p. 25), "that when Christianity arrives at maturity, armies will disappear;" and no doubt we shall catch sparrows, when we can put salt on their tails. For our parts, while bulls fight in the fields, while fish prey upon each other, while wolves devour sheep, while passions produce vices, we shall think armies necessary instruments of security, authority, and independence; and, like fire, be good servants, though they may

be bad masters. The process of warfare is one of mischief and misery, and so is that of losing a limb by amputation; but the consequence may be self-preservation. We deny that the profession of arms is incompatible with Christianity. For his own view of the question, Capt. Thrust is an able advocate.

34. *The English in Italy.* In 3 vols. small 8vo. Saunders and Otley.

THE work now before us must not be considered as a mere novel; the incidents contained in the course of the five Tales of which it consists being altogether the fruits of observations made during a residence of several years in the Peninsula. The pencil of the writer appears to have been confined to sketches from the life; imagination here and there superadding a colouring, merely to deck forth, not to supersede the truth. The Tales display considerable skill in their management, are fruitful in incident, and possess from their subject-matter a deep claim upon the attention of the English reader. They afford a variety of anecdotes connected with many eminent and remarkable characters who have crossed the Alps, together with an accurate delineation of the customs and manners of the modern Italians.

The Tales, which do not easily admit of abridgment or extract, are entitled as follows:—1. L'Amoroso. 2. Il Politico. 3. Il Zingari. 4. Sbarbuto. 5. Il Critico.

35. *Epigrammata à purioribus Græcæ Anthologiæ fontibus hausit; Annotationibus Jacobsii, de Bosch, et aliorum instruxit; suas subinde notulas et tabulam Scriptorum Chronologicam adjunxit Joannes Edwards, A. M.* 8vo. pp. 374.

THE Greek Epigram is admired by all scholars for its beautiful simplicity, though it may not gratify Jest-book taste. It has an exquisite delicacy of texture, like the fine bloom on the flower, which delights the man of high and unadulterated mind. The fact is, these glorious Ancients knew nothing of metaphysics, the bane of modern poetry. They did not distil nature and feeling, and instead of creating a stronger spirit, produced only an insipid water. No man of soul would prefer Petrarch to Anacreon, or wish

to wiredraw the simple Greek toast of "Health to the pretty Leucasia," into a laboured compliment. We shall extract two of the Epigrams before us. The first is a complete specimen of the Greek ἀφελεια:

Υαλμος, και λαλη, και κωφλον ὄμμα,
και ὠδη

Ξανθιππης, και πυρ ἄρτι κατασχομενον,
Ὡ ψυχη, φλιξει σε' το' δ' ἐκ τινος, ἢ ποτε
και πως,

Οὐκ οἶδα· γνωση, δυσμορε, τυφομενη.

P. 89.

"The playing and prattling and talking eye, and singing of Xanthippe, and the fire, already got mastery, will burn you up, O my soul! The cause, when and how it happened, I know not. You will know, ill-fated wretch, when you are burning."

(Gr. Smoking with the flame, τυφομενη.)

Another specimen has a bolder character, and is admirable for a fine climax:—

Ὅμματ' ἔχεις Ἥρης, Μελιτη, τας χειρας
Ἀθηνης, [Θητιδος,

Τους μαζους Παφης, τα σφυρα της
Εὐδαιμων ὁ βλεπων σε, τριστολεις ἐστις
ἀκουει, [μων.

Ἡμιβος δ' ὁ φιλων, ἀθανατος δ' ὁ γα-

P. 128.

"You have the eyes of Juno, Melite, the hands of Minerva, the bosom of Venus, and the feet of Thetis. Happy is he who looks upon you; thrice happy he who hears you; a demigod is he who kisses you; an immortal he who marries you."

The reader will observe, that we have translated Φιλεω by *oscutor*, as the meaning, in our judgment, most applicable to the sense. We regret that Mr. Edwards has not given a Latin version of the Epigrams, for, though it is impossible to approve of reading Greek through translations, a perfect knowledge of the language is so limited, that few will take the trouble of studying books consisting of Greek only. Now this we think a great misfortune. The Greek classics in general are models of high taste. The study of them both in verse and prose, is the way to form superior style, and cultivate superior sentiment.—Students of Greek will have the opportunity, through Mr. Edwards's collection, of seeing Greek sentiment in its native elegance.

That is no small treat; it is like their sculpture, full of expression, in some instances almost divine. Mr. Edwards will accept our warmest commendations for his scholar-like manner of editing this work.

36. Janus; or the Edinburgh Literary Almanack. Oliver and Boyd.

THIS is the first volume of a Scotch Annual present, intended by its intrinsic merits to become more popular than the London *Forget Me Not, Literary Souvenir*, &c.; and, like them, consists of a mixture of the grave and sombre with the light and gay; but, unlike them, is unembellished.

In some of the London periodicals, the inappropriateness of the title is suggested; the writers contending that there is nothing whatever in the volume like an almanack; but if they had been aware of the derivation of *Almanack*, as given by Golius, they would not thus have hastily condemned it. This writer says, that throughout the East it is customary, at the beginning of the year, for the subjects to make presents to their Princes, which were called *Almanha*, that is, handsels or New Year's gifts.

The "Thoughts on Bores," by "A Bore" [deprecating Bore], bored us to such a degree, that we were obliged to throw the book aside, and revel in the flower-gardens of Parnassus to obtain relief.

The Maxims from Goëthe consist of such common-place expressions, as "What you do not understand, you cannot possess," &c. &c.:—but they are by Goëthe, and German literature is so popular, that we cannot transgress the rules of fashion, by not admiring them! Then, *en suite*, we have a leaf of "Leaves," equally common-place with the Maxims. We cannot agree with "Honour is like steel; breathe and it is stained." If it had been written, "Honour is like steel, breathe and it is tarnished," it would much more resemble that metal; but honour once tarnished by the breath of calumny, does not so return to its original splendour.

In the Poetry, a rich collection was expected; the disappointment therefore is greatly augmented. Most of the pieces, which are but translations from the German, are hardly above mediocrity, and by far below the cur-

rent productions of the London monthly periodicals. We must entertain but a poor idea of the talent of Scotch poets, if this selection is to be considered as a specimen; but even in this nosegay the prettiest flower has been transplanted from the columns of a daily newspaper.

There are, however, some very superior prose effusions in this volume, such as the *History of Alischar and Smaragdine* (one of the newly discovered 1001 nights, which is a pleasing specimen of an English version of the stories thus regained, promised by a friend of the editor of *Janus*): *Moustache*, a pretty *moreaux* taken from the *Anecdotes du dix-neuvième siècle*; a preface that may serve for all modern works of imagination; the *Bohemian Gardener*; and one or two good Scotch tales.

Upon the whole, this "Literary Almanack" can never become so popular as the "Forget Me Not," "Literary Souvenir," &c.; for, besides being destitute of embellishments, in which the latter excel, it is even inferior to them in literary merit, particularly in the poetical department.

37. *Rise and Progress of the Silk Trade in all Parts of the World, but more particularly in France, from the earliest Period to 1826.* By César Moreau, French Vice Consul in London, &c. &c. Folio. Treutzel and Würtz.

M. MOREAU is well known to the commercial world by his former publications on British Trade and on the E. I. Company. The subject of this present Publication is particularly interesting at this moment, when our own Silk Manufacturers are trembling at the prospect of the arrival of that time when the prohibition on French Silks is to be removed, and foreign Silks admitted to importation on the payment of a moderate duty. It is a certain fact, that the Silk Manufacture has greatly flourished in this country for many years under strict prohibition; how far it was prudent to make so great a change as that now on the eve of being tried, we must leave to others to determine; but we doubt not the prayer of the Distressed Manufacturers will be duly and properly considered.

The author has given a rapid sketch, in chronological order, of the princi-

pal facts handed down to us in the history of the Silk Trade, illustrated by many curious Tables. But the history of the Trade in this country of course chiefly arrests our attention.

The following Sumptuary law was made in 1554, for restraining the extravagance and vanity of the lower classes of people in England, and also for encouraging the English Manufactures:

"Whoever shall wear silk in or upon his hat, bonnet, girdle, scabbard, hose, shoes, or spur-leather, shall be imprisoned for three months, and forfeit 10*l.* excepting Magistrates of Corporations, and persons of higher rank. And if any person knowing his servant to offend against this law, do not put him forth of his service within 14 days, or shall retain him again, shall forfeit 100*l.*"

This statute, as destructive of trade, was repealed in the first year of King James I.

The year 1685 is the most remarkable era of the commerce of Silks in England. The impolitic revocation of the Edict of Nantz propagated in England the knowledge of the fabrication of Silk Goods. Nearly 7000 industrious refugees settled in England or Ireland; and introduced many branches of their art before unknown in this country.

But it is with the year 1786, that the most laborious part of M. Moreau's task commences. He then addresses himself to his readers in the language of numerical figures, "the only method of discussing an important subject resting upon positive facts, and repulsive of every arbitrary calculation." This is done in five very important tables, shewing the state of the Silk Trade between Great Britain and all parts of the world, from 1786 to 1823. Of the minuteness and labour employed in these calculations we cannot speak too highly.

These Tables are followed by the Report, with the Minutes of Evidence, of the Committee of the House of Lords on the Silk Trade; and the whole concludes with much other useful information, digested into the form of Tables.

This Pamphlet is, moreover, a bibliographical curiosity, being wholly lithographed, a form very convenient to exhibit the intricate tables which compose the greater part of the work.

We are happy to hear that M. Mo-

reau has it in contemplation to publish other works on the Finances, Navigation, &c. of Great Britain; and we heartily wish success to his arduous and useful labours.

38. *The Prospect, and other Poems*, by EDWARD MOXON, is a collection of Poems by an author who has disarmed criticism by an appeal to the adverse circumstances under which these poems were composed. We would much rather direct our censure against those whose injudicious praise may have induced a worthy man to commit his crudities to the ordeal of public opinion. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam* was held to be good in literature as in business; there is a standard of excellence by which the productions of mind and the efforts of a craft must be judged; and it is but little to say of a poem that it is well done for a Ploughman, or of a furrow that is straight for a Poet.

39. *The Maid of the Greek Isles, &c.* is a volume far below the current productions of mediocrity: vulgarity of sentiment and coarseness of expression are its leading characteristics; and yet the author in his Preface speaks reprovingly of the "scum-like" crowd who surround the Temple of Fame.

40. Of the *Legends of Gallaway*, or a series of Traditions illustrative of ancient History, Customs, Manners, and Superstitions, the best is "The Miller of Eldrig." Should the author continue his labours he must descend from the stilts of his grandiloquence, and employ a more natural and unaffected style. What shall be said of such phraseology as the following:—"a torrent of mental laceration;" "oscillate in a state of dubiety;" "the periphery of the circle of suspicion;" "the hydrostatic balance of impartial justice," &c. Did the author ever read the "Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland?" Let him give us a volume (we express but the wish of a contemporary when we ask that some gifted pen would give us a collection of Scottish Highland Tales). Let him give us a volume resembling in the slightest degree in its nature and truth the Irish collection to which we have alluded, and he will earn for himself a more permanent reputation than we dare promise to the inflated production before us.

41. *Zonè; a Levantine Sketch, and other Poems*, is an elegant poem worthy of perusal, but destined, we fear, like many poems of the same character, to be read and to be forgotten. It belongs to a school of which

the disciples are numerous, where a talent for imitation is the substitute for invention, and the memory is more drawn upon than the imagination. There is, however, a grace and delicacy of sentiment in these poems, which evince a refinement of taste; and it is no slight merit they possess, that they may be read without offence to the most fastidious ear.

42. There is talent sufficient in the *Poetical Trifles*, by a Youth, to produce that future repentance for his hasty indiscretion in listening to the solicitation of friends, which is the invariable fate of immature publication. In the spirit of kindness we advise our young poet to *buy up* and destroy; and though "to tarry at Jericho until his beard be grown" might appear to indicate an overweening fondness for this manly appendage, yet so much delay as would ripen the fruit of which the blossom is promising, he will not think us, we hope, unreasonable in recommending.

43. The *Englishman's Library* is a kind of Westminster Abbey in the form of a book, where all the glorious events and characters connected with our national history are brought into 'ono view. These books contribute to form the "national soul," which is the distinctive character of Englishmen; and are particularly adapted to the reading of youth at school, and adults of narrow education.

44. MR. MONCK MASON has published some *Suggestions relative to the Project of a Survey and Valuation of Ireland*; together with some remarks on the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons. Mr. Monck Mason is the author of an excellent History of the Cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dublin. What he proposes is, a Statistical Survey of Ireland, under Government authority; and the thing speaks for itself, upon the obvious principle of evidence preceding judgment.

45. The *Sermons for Sunday Evenings*, on the Ten Commandments, are eloquent, and written in a neat and correct style.

46. *Questions on Herodotus*, printed at Oxford, will be found useful as landmarks to all who wish to study that historian accurately; and to the tutor, or to any one who desires to renew his acquaintance with ancient Greek History, they are indispensably necessary. Questions on Thucydides are in a course of publication; as well as Maps and Plans illustrative of Herodotus, forming the first branch of an ancient Atlas on an extensive scale.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, Feb. 8.—The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25*l.* each to the two best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Friday adjudged to Mr. Wm. Law, of Trinity, and Mr. W. H. Hanson, of Clare Hall, the first and fourth Wranglers.

Sir Wm. Browne's Gold Medals.—The subjects for the present year are—for the

GREEK ODE—"Delphi."

LATIN ODE "Iris

Pluvius describitur Arcus."—Hor.

GREEK EPIGRAM—"Εκαστὸν ἀνθρώπον ἴσθι βέλους."

LATIN EPIGRAM—"Eloquiumve oculi, aut facunda silentia lingue."

Ready for Publication.

A Volume of Sermons. By the Hon. and Rev. GERARD NOEL.

A Series of Historical Discourses, illustrating the Book of Genesis. By the Rev. FRANCIS CLOSE, of Cheltenham.

The Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, comprising an ample Historical Account of its Roman Catholic Church, and the introduction of the Protestant Establishment.

Part V. of Sermons and Plans of Sermons (never before published). By the late Rev. JOSEPH BENSON.

A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, London, to commemorate the Accession of His Most Gracious Majesty King George the Fourth. By the Rev. JOHN ABBISS, Rector.

Is this Religion? or a Page from the Book of the World. By the Author of "May You Like It."

The Labours of Idleness; or Seven Nights Entertainments. By GUY PENSEVAL.

A Collection of the most interesting State Trials prior to the Revolution of 1688, reviewed and illustrated. By SAMUEL MARCH PHILLIPPS, Esq. of the Inner Temple.

Travels in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Hanover, Germany, the Netherlands, and France. By WILLIAM-RAE WILSON, Esq. Author of "Travels in the Holy Land."

Practical View of the Present State of Slavery in the West Indies. By ALEXANDER BARCLAY.

Waterloo, a Poem, in five Cantos. By J. H. BRADFIELD.

No. XXXVII of BRITTON'S History and Antiquities of the Cathedrals of England," being the third portion of Exeter Cathedral.

No. II of PUGIN and LE KEUX'S "Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," containing twenty Engravings.

No. XIII of "Illustrations of the Public Edifices of London," containing Seven En-

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gravings, with Histories and Descriptions of the College of Physicians, the Church of St. Peter Le Poor, the Horse Guards, Newgate, Ashburnham House, and the East India House.

A New Volume in 4to. entitled, "The Union of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, as exemplified in the House of John Soane, Esq."

Preparing for Publication.

The Derivation of the Names of the Cities, principal Market Towns, and Remarkable Villages in every County in England, with Notices of their Local Antiquities, and Peculiar Customs and Amusements, from the most authentic sources. To be illustrated with Anecdotes, Historical, Local, and Traditional. By Mr. JOHN H. BRADY, Son of the Author of "Clavis Calendaria."

Greece vindicated, being the result of observations made during a visit to the Morea and Hydra in 1825. To which is added, an examination of the Journals of Messrs. Pechio, Emerson, and Humphry. By COUNT ALESSIO PALMEO.

Ornithologia, or The Birds, a Poem, in Two Parts; with an introduction to their Natural History, and copious Notes. By JAMES JENNINGS, Author of "Observations on the Dialects of the West of England," &c. &c.

Recollections of a Pedestrian. By the Author of "The Journal of an Exile."

Mr. CARNE'S Letters from the East.

Mr. GODWIN'S second volume of the History of the Commonwealth.

Sir JONAH BARRINGTON'S Historic Anecdotes of Ireland during his own times, with Secret Memoirs of the Union.

Mr. MILLER'S Biographical Sketches of recently living British Characters.

Tales round a Winter Hearth. By JANE and ANNA-MARIA PORTER.

A Picturesque Tour in Spain, Portugal, and along the Coast of Africa, from Tangiers to Tetuan. By J. TAYLOR, Knight of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, and one of the Authors of the "Voyage Pittoresque dans l'Ancienne France."

The Book of Nature; being a succession of Lectures formerly delivered at the Surrey Institution, as a popular Illustration of the general Laws and Phenomena of Creation. By Dr. JOHN-MASON GOODE, F.R.S.

MODERN GREEK LITERATURE.

Notwithstanding the horrors of war in which the Greeks are perpetually engaged, they are not entirely negligent of Literature. Some of their Periodical Works are even tolerably well supported. The *Hellenic*

Chronicle ('Ελληνικά Χρονικά), is published at Missolonghi, twice a week, though, for want of sufficient matter, or from other causes, several numbers are at times compressed into one. Thus the paper of the 30th of Nov. is numbered 90 to 93. This journal is neatly printed in quarto, with good types. Its motto is an aphorism of Franklin, "Τα πλείω ὄφελη τοῖς πλείοσι," i. e. "The greatest utility to the greater number." The price is six Spanish dollars annual subscription, payable in advance, exclusive of postage.—The *Gazette* published at Hydra, has the title of "Ὁ φίλος τοῦ Νομοῦ," literally, "The friend of the law," which sounds better in French, *L'ami de la Loi*. It has a good type, but very coarse paper. It is also published twice a week in quarto, price annually, seven Spanish dollars. Its motto is taken from the Politics of Aristotle: "Ὅσπερ γὰρ τε τελειώθεν βελτιζόντων ζῶων ἀνθρώποις εἰναι, οὕτω καὶ χωρισθέντων Νομῶν καὶ Δίκης χειρίζον πάντων;" "As man, when educated and enlightened, is the noblest and best of all living creatures, so without law and justice, he is the worst of all."—Journals are published at Athens and Napoli.—There is a Greek paper (Ὁ Τελεγγασπός), the *Telegraph*, published at Vienna.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

The first general meeting of this Society, held under and in pursuance of its charter of incorporation, took place on the 15th inst. at the Society's chambers in Parliament-street. At one o'clock, the Hon. G. Agar Ellis, one of the vice-presidents, was called to the chair, and briefly addressed the assembly. He described the progress which had been made by the Institution since last year. Cherished by the countenance of a King who was justly entitled to be called the Patron of Literature, it had obtained that Charter which gave it a new degree of stability and importance, and placed it in a condition, with regard to its general interests, every way most satisfactory. Very considerable accessions had also been made to the number of its members, so that it now enrolled about 250 names, many of them distinguished by the highest station, and others by standing in the foremost ranks of literary eminence, both at home and abroad. Its election of ten associates, to each of whom his Majesty's annual gift of 100 guineas was assigned, and its award of the medals* to persons whose works merited that great honour, had met with universal approbation, and had served to remove every impression unfavourable to the Society remaining in the breasts of those who at its formation had felt doubts as to its principle, its objects, its utility, or the mode in which

its affairs were likely to be administered. He also stated, that a selection of the papers read at the Society's meetings were printing for publication, as the first volume of its transactions: these would be found to be curious and interesting. The Society was engaged, besides, in an important work on Egyptian hieroglyphics. Having thus explained the leading circumstances of the case, (which we regret that our memory does not enable us to preserve in the elegant and impressive language of the speaker), the hon. gentleman proceeded to notice another point of much consequence, as connected with the future prosperity of the Society. It had been, he mentioned, intimated to the council by Mr. Nash, that, in pursuance of a letter from the Right Hon. C. Arbutnot, following a communication from Sir W. Knighton, (and which we doubt not emanated from the Throne itself) he, Mr. Nash, had reserved a scite for a college or hall for the Society in the new square which was planned to occupy the Mews at Charing-cross. The situation was most eligible; and the expediency of erecting a permanent building for the meetings of the Society, and one suited to its character and purposes, had been so strongly felt, that it was determined immediately to form a fund to carry it into effect. To this fund, the Council had directed 200*l.* of the Society's ordinary revenue to be subscribed as a nucleus; and it had already received the addition of five hundred guineas in voluntary subscriptions from individual members. Among these he noticed a hundred guineas from the learned and respected President (the Bishop of Salisbury), and a like sum from the venerable Bishop of Durham, who had ever shewn himself the liberal friend to objects which contemplated the advancement of literature, or of any other design for the welfare of his fellow-creatures. The hon. gentleman concluded by eloquently exhorting every one present, and every member of the Society, to take an earnest interest in its prosperity, and to act towards it in a manner which should tend to raise it in dignity, and render its labours more extensively beneficial, reflect honour upon themselves as individuals, and do credit to the Royal patronage under which it had sprung up, and by which it continued to be so graciously and munificently fostered.

The Charter was now read by Mr. William Tooke; and the new code of by-laws rendered necessary thereby, and which consisted chiefly of a remodelling of those by which the Society has been hitherto regulated, was read by Mr. Cattermole, the secretary. The principal alterations were, that subsequent to the 27th of April next, the fee of admission should be five instead of three guineas, and the annual subscription three instead of two guineas. The by-laws, &c. having been approved by the vote of

* Two annually of gold, of the value of 50 guineas each, and beautifully executed.

the meeting, the officers, council, &c. for the ensuing year were ballotted for.

The result of the ballot having been declared by the scrutators, thanks were voted to Mr. W. Tooke for his zeal in procuring the Charter, and his liberality in refusing to accept of any remuneration whatever for his professional services.

NORMANDY.

The literati of the province of Normandy, who had hitherto prosecuted their inquiries individually, have, within these few years, united and formed three learned Societies, whose labours promise to be eminently useful in the several pursuits of natural history, belles-lettres, and antiquity.

The volume for 1824-5, printed by the Royal Academy (of Arts, Sciences, and Belles-Lettres,) at Caen, contains several *Memoirs* by MM. Herault, de Magneville, and de Baudre, on various interesting subjects. In addition to this, and the Linnæan Society of Caen, a Society of Antiquaries was organized, and commenced its labours on the 24th of January, 1824, embracing the departments of Seine inferieure, L'Eure, L'Orne, La Manche, and Calvados, united at Caen as the most central and the capital town of those districts. Their object is to collect and publish facts tending to throw a light upon, or to complete, the history of the country which has been successively occupied by Celts, Gauls, Romans, Saxons, Franks, Neustrians, and Normans. They propose to examine every thing which promises to promote their object, from the stately ecclesiastical edifices to the rude and mysterious Celt; and, by inspiring the taste and love of antiquity generally throughout the scene of their labours, to cause the reparation of, or to save from demolition, all those monuments and remains which cannot or do not require to be removed from their original situation, and to deposit in their museums, as a place of safety, all other objects, as MSS., medals, &c. rescued and presented by their members, or persons unconnected with the Society. By the Third Article of their Statutes, the Society is to be composed of an indefinite number of members residing in the five departments before-mentioned, correspondents in all other countries whatsoever, and associates, who, without pursuing the study of antiquity themselves, shall desire to encourage the labours of the Society. Their number already amounts to upwards of a hundred, amongst whom are the President, the Abbé de la Rue, Le chaude d'Amsy, Lambert, Langlois, le Prevost, Phequet, and other distinguished antiquaries. By the 25th Article, a Committee of six Members is to examine the memoirs given into the Society, and to report those which they consider worth publishing in whole or a part.

Thus chartered and formed on this plan,

the Society has already distinguished itself by the laborious assiduity of the individuals who compose it. The collection of the Museum, considering the short time it has existed, has already advanced considerably, and in the last year they published two 8vo. volumes of their *Memoirs*, accompanied by an atlas of illustrative plates, and preceded by a most able report, by the Assistant Secretary, M. de Caumont, on the labours of the Society, giving an account of what each member had contributed under the different heads of Celtic, Roman, Medieval, and general Antiquity, from the date of its commencement in 1824. The most important are those on Roman Antiquities, discovered at Barjeux, in 1821, by M. Lambert: on the churches and castles in the department of La Manche, by M. de Gerville; on the Norman Troubadours, by M. Phequet; and on the religious architecture of the middle age, by M. de Caumont.

It is difficult to determine whether this Society has generated and given an impulse to, or has itself arisen out of the great taste and pursuit of Antiquity which now exists in Normandy. Amongst the numerous antiquarian works announced by M. Manuel at the commencement of last year, and most of which have appeared, are translations, with notes, of the *Anglo-Norman Antiquities of Ducarel*, *Dibdin's Tour*, a *History of the Conquest*, *Histories and Notices of Bayeux*, *Caen*, *Dieppe*, and other principal places, a reprint of the *Roman de Row of Robert Wace*, and various interesting works in general literature. As yet the sources of most of their essays are drawn from England. For their early poetry they apply to the MSS. of the British Museum, and for architecture to the works of Bentham, Milner, Whittington, and numerous other writers on the subject, who are now superseded amongst us.

ST. MARY OVERY'S CHURCH.

It was with much pleasure we announced in our last, p. 2, that the Parishioners of St. Mary Overy's had rallied for the preservation of their venerable Church, which was justly described by our late excellent Correspondent, J. CARTER *, as "one of the last existing glories of London's former splendour."—We have now the satisfaction of recording a Letter, addressed by several Members of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries, "To the Parochial Authorities of St. Saviour's, Southwark," which, whilst it is highly honourable to the antiquarian zeal and taste of the Writers, had, no doubt, considerable influence with the Parishioners,

* This may be a proper opportunity of referring to a masterly survey of St. Mary Overy's Church, as it was in 1808, by our valuable Correspondent, "An Architect," in vol. LXXXVIII. pp. 606, 699.

who, at all events, have done themselves credit in reversing their former determination.

"GENTLEMEN — We, the undersigned Vice Presidents and Members of the Council of Antiquaries, have learned, with the deepest regret, that it is contemplated by the Vestry of your parish to demolish the nave of the ancient conventual church of St. Mary Overie, now commonly called St. Saviour's, Southwark.

"As individual members of a Society which directs its special attention to our national antiquities, we trust that we shall not be deemed impertinently intrusive, if we respectfully submit the following observations to your serious consideration.

"Your Church, which contains the tomb of Gower, one of the fathers of English poetry, is amongst the purest, most valuable, and most beautiful specimens of the early pointed style, or Gothic, now existing in or near the Metropolis; although, in other parts of England there are some few larger examples of this style, still there are none

which, in the interior, exhibit it in a more genuine state; and it is, therefore, equally interesting to the historian, the antiquary, and the artist.

"We feel great pleasure in bearing our testimony to the correct taste evinced by your parish in restoring the Choir of this Church to its original beauty and splendour.

"This proof of zeal has induced us to address these representations to you, and to indulge the expectation that you will not hastily destroy the most important portion of a noble fabric, which, if it can be preserved un mutilated and undefaced, will continue to be one of the most venerable and distinguished ornaments of the capital, and a monument, to the latest posterity, of your spirit and liberality.

"We remain, Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient and humble servants,

C. W. W. WYNN. J. H. MARKLAND.

H. HALLAM. H. ELLIS.

H. PETRIE. F. PALGRAVE."

J. H. MERIVALE.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 12. T. Amyot, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair. A paper was read, on the ancient Bell Tower of the Chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster, by W. Capon, Esq.; accompanying the exhibition of a drawing shewing its condition in the year 1802.

N. H. Nicolas, Esq. F. S. A. communicated, by the hands of Mr. Ellis, a letter from Mr. Edward Dyer to Sir Christopher Hatton, Vice-Chamberlain to Qu. Elizabeth, in which some expressions occur that will bear no other construction but that of their referring to a criminal intercourse between Hatton and the Queen, well known to the confidential friends of the former. Among other allusions not to be misunderstood, Dyer mentions the Queen's advances to Hatton at first "in a good manner," and her probable change of behaviour at the time he writes, "after satiety and fulness." The purport of the letter is to counsel Hatton on his conduct towards Elizabeth, cautioning him, that, although she had descended very low in frailties, as a woman, not to forget that she is still his sovereign: recommending him also not to let the Queen see that he has any influence over her, and advising him with regard to his behaviour to Leicester.

Feb. 2. Mr. Amyot in the Chair. Mr. Ellis communicated, in a letter to the President, two letters from the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, to Thomas Cromwell, then Lord Privy Seal, forming a curious picture of fashionable life in the reign of Henry the Eighth; and also illustrating the multifarious private as well as public busi-

ness, which at that time occupied a Prime Minister, and which continued so to do, to a great extent, through the succeeding reigns, down to that of Elizabeth, when this usage appears to have ceased.

The Duke was Thomas Howard, second of the title; the Duchess was his second wife, and mother of three sons by him, one of whom was the illustrious and unfortunate Lord Surrey.

The Duke's letter expresses his willingness to be reconciled to his wife, if she will write to him, and disavow her accusation of his dragging her out of bed by her hair two days after her delivery, and wounding her in the head with his dagger; of which ill-treatment he protests his innocence in very strong and seemingly indignant terms. The letter of the Duchess, after thanking Cromwell for his kindness to her, states, in nervous and decided language, her determination not to live again with her husband, from whom she had been separated about three years, on account of the cruelty with which he had treated her; although she had but 50*l.* per quarter to live upon. She accuses a female who had been "washer" in her nursery, of being the cause of her misfortunes, and to the Duke's love for whom she ascribes the neglect and ill-treatment of herself. After requesting Cromwell to procure her additional allowance, she reiterates her determination never to go back to her husband, who had neglected several "moving" letters she had formerly written to him. From the signature it appears that she had employed some other scribe in the letter, but a postscript follows in her own

hand, in which she presents Cromwell with a gold cup as a new year's gift.

Mr. N. H. Nicolas communicated a letter from a Member of the Council to the Earl of Leicester, describing the angry behaviour of Queen Elizabeth to the Members of the Council in general, on her being informed of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots; their fruitless supplications to her in favour of Secretary Davison, and other curious facts relating to Elizabeth's concern, or supposed concern, in the death of Mary.

BRISTOL PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY.

An interesting paper was lately read by the Rev. John Eden, on some Roman Antiquities discovered on the vallum of Antonine since the publication of General Roy's Observations; and communicated by the Rev. John Skinner, M.A. F.A.S.

These interesting Roman Remains were noticed by the author in the autumn of the last year, while tracing the line of Antonine's Vallum from Bowness to Old Kil Patrick. The first subject alluded to is preserved in the wall of a farm-house, denominated *Nether Croy*, situated at the foot of *Croy Hill*, near Kilsyth, where it was found not many years since, within the inclosure of the Roman Station. The stone (evidently a fragment of one of larger dimensions) measures sixteen inches in length by twelve in height, and retains three figures well executed in bas relief; the centre figure, an old man, having a full beard and close curled hair, is represented with a spear in his right hand, his left resting on an oblong hollow shield, placed upright on the ground, and reaching as high as his waist. Two beardless youths accompany him: that standing on his right hand, is sculptured in a similar dress and attitude as himself, with the same kind of spear and shield. The third figure on the left of the elder personage, has his shield elevated to the height of his breast, so as to protect the body; his spear resting on his right shoulder. The shields of the figures are of the same form and dimensions, ornamented with three compartments of squares and orbs; that of the middle figure retains a crescent or semicircle, the points reversed, so as to form an arch or curvature above the upper arch or boss of his shield. The two first figures are clothed each in a close garment, nearly hidden by a scarf or loose cloak, which passes over the shoulders, and descends in folds in front, leaving the arms bare; the third has his cloak thrown aside, discovering a cuirass or coat of mail fitting close to his shape, and terminating below the waist in separate stripes or bandelettes, such as we observe on the coins and statues of the earlier Cæsars. The other two, instead of

this fringe-like ornament, wear a kilt or short petticoat, reaching from the waist to the knee, very similar to the same kind of garment at present worn by the Highlanders. Indeed the person who first informed Mr. Skinner of this curious remain, happened to be the very mason employed to place it in the wall of the farm-house, and according to his own views of the subject, he described it as a memorial to three Highland Chieftains, as he said the figures were dressed after the custom of the ancient inhabitants of the country. This, Mr. S. observes, is an unbiassed testimony that the habit adopted, and now worn by the Highlanders, is actually derived from that the Romans wore at least sixteen centuries ago, while residing among them. From the farmer residing at *Nether Croy* (who happened himself to be present when the stone was discovered, and inserted in the walls of the house,) Mr. Skinner learned, that there was an inscription attached to it, but purposely broken off by the mason in order to make it fit to its present situation. Mr. Skinner then proceeded to state his reasons for believing that this interesting memorial was actually designed to represent the Emperor Severus and his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, and was erected by the soldiers stationed at *Croy Hill* fortress, to commemorate some important event terminated under their auspices while in Britain. The learned Gentleman first endeavoured to substantiate his opinions by entering into a detailed account of the campaigns of Severus, accompanied by his sons, in *Caledonia*, where his operations being principally directed against the *Caledonians*, the chain of forts established within the Vallum of Antonine, nearly seventy years before, must necessarily have been his head-quarters. He then showed, by several inscriptions, how exact the Romans were in leaving memorials of their victories and military exploits. Two mutilated stones, independently of that under consideration, Mr. Skinner stated to have himself noticed during his late excursion. One preserved in the wall of the same farm-house at *Nether Croy*, representing a captive couching beneath, and supporting a circular band or wreath, in the centre of which, there seems to have been an inscription to Victory, the two first letters *VI* being retained; the other part is broken off. To the right of the circle is executed a female figure in bas relief, intended probably for the good genius of the Roman people: she is represented nearly naked, standing between two pillars, which are ornamented with a waving line, extending from the base to the capital, after the manner of some retained in *Durham Cathedral* and *Waltham Abbey*, erected about the time of the Norman Conquest, and generally, but erroneously, supposed to have

been invented by the architects of that period. The second inscription, which seems to refer to the victory of Severus, he saw in a farm-yard within the lines of the Roman fortress at Achendavy, near Kirkintulloch. It is deeply and well cut, on a fragment of stone, evidently part of a large laureated coron, or wreath, dedicated to Mars by the Alæ of the second legion quartered there.

In the second place, Mr. S. supported his opinions from the general appearance, age, and military accoutrements of this Roman trio; by reference to the coins of that era, by the similarity of portrait, dress, and accoutrements, availing himself of the assistance and light which Montfaucon has thrown upon the subject. The concluding remarks of the Essay we shall give in the author's own words:—"If what I have collected from various sources to identify this interesting reman of Imperial Rome, prove satisfactory, my end is fully answered, and I have only to express a hope, the stone will be carefully preserved, as it is undoubtedly the only memorial in Britain which can boast of retaining the effigies of three Emperors, all of whom were so actively engaged in transactions connected with the earliest periods of our history. Moreover, the principal personage in the group, after having visited almost every part of his extensive dominions, and fought and conquered in every quarter of the known world, at length breathed his last at York, making this once hostile territory in fact his last home, his final resting place from toil. I cannot conclude this article of the Croy Hill discoveries, without noticing another interesting reman, which I believe hitherto has escaped observation: it is an Altar dedicated to the Nymphs, dug up in the same station, and now preserved in the garden belonging to Nether Croy Farm; the inscription VEXILATIO. LEG. VI. VIC. indicates, it was done by the sixth Legion, styled Victrix, but under whose direction, or on what account, I will not pretend to say, since the last two lines, which would convey this information, are imperfect. Were the ground properly excavated, within the limits of the ancient fort on Croy Hill, much valuable information might be obtained."

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF GRECIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The following is an abstract of a paper on this subject read before the Royal Society on 17th Nov.:

On the Changes that have taken place in some ancient alloys of Copper, in a letter from John Davy, M.D. F.R.S. to Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart. Pres. R. S.—In this letter Dr. Davy, who is pursuing a train of scientific researches in the Mediterranean, describes the effects which time and the

elements have produced on various Grecian antiquities. The first he examined was a helmet of the antique form, found in a shallow part of the sea between the citadel of Corfu and the village of Castratis, which was partly covered with shells, and with an incrustation of carbonate of lime. Its entire surface, as well where invested with these bodies as where they were absent, presented a mottled appearance of green, white, and red. The green portions consisted of the submuriate and the carbonate of copper, the white chiefly of oxide of tin, and the red of protoxide of copper in octahedral crystals, mingled with octahedrons of pure metallic copper. Beneath these substances the metal was quite bright, and it was found by analysis to consist of copper, and 18.5 per cent. of tin. A nail of a similar alloy from a tomb at Ithaca, and a mirror from a tomb at Samos, in Cephalonia, presented the same appearances, but in less distinct crystallization: the mirror was composed of copper alloyed with about six per cent. of tin; and minute portions of arsenic and zinc. A variety of ancient coins, from the cabinet of a celebrated collector at Santa Maura, presented similar appearances, and afforded corresponding results; the white incrustations being oxide of tin, the green consisting of carbonate and submuriate of copper, and the red of the protoxide of the same metal; some having a dingy appearance arising from the presence of black oxide of copper mingled with portions of the protoxide. Dr. Davy was unable to detect any relation between the composition of the respective coins and their state of preservation, the variations in this respect which they presented appearing to arise rather from the circumstances under which they had been exposed to the mineralizing agents. In conclusion, Dr. Davy observed, that as the substance from which these crystalline compounds had been produced could not be imagined to have been in solution, their formation must be referred to an intimate motion of its particles, effected by the conjoint agency of chemical affinities, electro-chemical attraction, and the attraction of aggregation. He suggested the application of this inference to explain various phenomena in mineralogy and geology.

ITALIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Antiquarian conjecture has been much employed lately concerning a very large number of flattened leaden bullets, which have been discovered by persons digging near the ruined walls of a very ancient town in the southern part of Italy. It is supposed that they were missiles employed by the army of Hannibal, who, in his expedition into Italy, is known to have besieged the place in question.

SELECT POETRY.

HYMN ON ST. AGATHA'S DAY, FEB. 5.

WRITTEN BY POPE DAMASUS, AND TRANSLATED IN A CORRESPONDING MEASURE.

(Extracted from Dr. NUTTALL's *Treatise on Latin Versification*, prefixed to his edition of *Virgil's Bucolics*.) *

1. **M**AR-[TYRIS ec-[ce diēs | Agathæ, This is the martyred St. Agatha's day,
 Virginis emicat eximix; When to her virtues our homage we pay:
 Christus eam sibi quā sociat,
 Et diadema duplex decorat. Glory with Christ the blest Virgin now shares;
 Agatha's brow a rich diadem wears.
2. Stirpe decens, elegans specie,
 Sed magis actibus atque fide;
 Terrea prospera nil reputans,
 Jussa Dei sibi corde ligans. Beauteous her form, and illustrious her race,—
 Fam'd above all for her virtue and grace,—
 Nothing of earthly desires she esteemed;
 Trusting in him who the world has redeemed.
3. Fortior hæc trucibusque viris,
 Exposuit sua membra flagris;
 Pectore quā fuerit valido,
 Torta mamilla docet patulo. Firmer was she than the barbarous train
 Who in fell transport derided her pain;
 Torture and insult she patiently bore,
 While her fair bosom the savages tore.
4. Deliciæ cū carcer erat;
 Pastor ovem Petrus hanc recreat;
 Lætiore inde, magisque flagraas,
 Cuncta flagella cucurrit ovans. Joy to her soul was the prison's deep gloom;
 Peter her shepherd enlivened her doom;
 Pleased with the scourging her body sustained,
 Patience in anguish she firmly maintained.
5. Ethnica turba, rogum fugiens,
 Hujus et ipsa meretur opem;
 Quos fidei titulus decorat,
 His venerem magis ipsa premat. Mortals of earth who are saved from the pile,
 Needing her aid, will be blest with her smile;
 Those who the title of "*Faithful*" attain,
 Agatha's love more than all shall obtain.
6. Jam renitens, quasi sponsa polo,
 Pro misero rogita Damaso;
 Sic tua Festa coli faciat,
 Se celebrantibus ut faveat. Splendent on high, and in bridal array,
 Oh! for the miserable Damasus pray;
 So that thy Festivals long he may hold—
 Warm in support of thy pastoral fold.

ALICE AND JANE.

A VILLAGE LEGEND.

Suggested on reading their Epitaph in a Village Church† near Cambridge.

WHERE the brook in the village is
 silently flowing;
 Its soft silver stream meand'ring the plain;
 In spring where blue v'lets like amethysts
 glowing, [Alice and Jane!
 Stood the neat white-front cottage of
 Like twin flowers of beauty by summer suns
 cheered, [stain,
 And chaste as the snow-drop divested of
 Together they lived—together endeared;
 And the pride of the village were Alice and
 Jane!

Their father and mother they valued most
 dearly,

And dutiously strove to banish their pain,
 And they in return, also lov'd them sincerely,
 How bless'd was the cottage of Alice and
 Jane!

'Twas the cottage of peace, of love, and
 affection, [ah! how vain;
 But how transient their bliss—their hopes,
 Disease there intruded with deadly infection,
 And blighted the hope-bud of Alice and
 Jane!

And yet not a murmur was heard in their
 dwelling, [pain;
 Tho' now overwhelmed with anguish and
 But heav'nly peace, other peace far excelling,
 Pervaded the bosoms of Alice and Jane!

* This Hymn, which "was written before the decline of the Latin language (observes the translator), affords some evidence of the method of reading verse among the Romans; for unless the iambs and anapaests are distinctly pronounced, both the rhyme and syllabic quantity, for which the piece is peculiar, will be utterly lost." It also "presents (continues Dr. Nuttall) a curious specimen of the versification of the fourth century, when rhyme began to be introduced, and the metrical quantity of the Augustan era was still retained. When rhythmically read the lines are very harmonious; though the *latinity* is rather indifferent. The *time* of each line, being equal to fourteen short quantities, exactly corresponds with the hepthemimeris of every hexameter verse."

† Vide *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXXV. Part ii. p. 122 and 124.

Alice droop'd and she died, like a fair lily
 blighted— [the plain ;
 By the blasting of mildews which ravage
 Ere the sun in its course on the fourth day
 alighted, [Jane !
 In death's icy arms were both Alice and
 With the mandate of Heaven, in humble
 submission, [sustain ;
 The bereav'd aged parents strove hard to
 And fervently prayed, through Christ, the
 permission, [Jane !
 In glory to meet with their Alice and
 Then the maids of the village in sad, sad
 dejection, [village fane ! *
 Entomb'd their lov'd relics 'neath the old
 Their mem'ry embalming with tears of
 affection—
 Sighing, "Peace to the manes" of Alice
 and Jane !
 Cambridge. T. N.

THE LADY AND MERLIN.†

A PICTURE BY NEWTON.

GRACEFUL "Phantom of delight !"
 Glorious type of beauty bright,
 Such as haunts the Poet's vision
 When his dreams are all Elysian ;—
 When his musing fancy brings
 Shadows of all lovely things ;
 And, famed Zeuxis' art excelling,
 He hath formed a second Hellen,
 Wanting but the powers of speech,
 From the glowing traits of each !

But she may not vie with thee !
 There's a sweet simplicity
 Flitting round thine open brow,
 Sporting on thy ripe lips now,
 Mantling o'er thy maiden cheek,—
 In hues that leave description weak,—
 With a brightness all too real
 For a Poet's *Beau Ideal* !

Though an angel's grace is thine,
 Though the light is half divine,
 That with chastened lustre flashes
 From beneath thine eye's dark lashes ;
 Yet thy thoughtful forehead fair,
 And thy sweetly pensive air,
 Speak thee but of mortal birth,
 An erring, witching child of earth ;
 In each varying mood revealing
 Human hope, and human feeling :
 Gladsome now,—now vowed to sorrow,
 Gay to-day, if sad to-morrow !

* They were both buried on the 4th of June, 1658.

† This is extracted from the Literary Magnet, and is the production of Mr. Alaric Ar Watts, whose talents are now devoted to the editorship of that publication.

Huntress fair, the sport is over,
 Wherefore chain thy feathered rover ;
 Rich indeed the prize must be
 That may lure him far from thee !
 What to him are hood and jesses
 Tangled in thy glossy tresses ?
 Dazzled by thy beauty's light,
 Can he plume his wings for flight ?
 Fetter'd by a smile so bland,
 Will he ever leave thy hand ?
 No ; let him on thy beauty feed,
 And he'll no firmer fetters need ! A. A. W.

SLAVERY.

HARK ! the loud cry through vast At-
 lantic's roar,
 Sails on the wind, and gains the British shore !
 Where petty tyrants man's best rights
 revoke,
 And proud Oppression binds the iron yoke.
 Where the poor slave in vain for freedom
 sighs,
 Struggles through life, and unlamented dies.
 Torn from his home, no friends bewail his
 doom, [tomb :
 Affection, friendship, weep not o'er his
 No social ties—no fond relations near
 Tell the sad tale, or drop a kindred tear !
 Hark ! the loud cry through vast Atlan-
 tic's roar, [shore !
 Howls to the skies, and gains the British
 Rouse ! Britons, rouse ! for Mercy's
 lovely name,
 Adds the best laurels to your well-earned
 fame :
 Mercy, the brightest gem that decks the
 crown, [frown.
 Endears the smile, and lights the monarch's
 Ambition gains not horrors by the plan—
 Infernal traffic ! that enslaves a man !
 Rouse ! Britons, rouse ! nor leave the
 slave oppress'd ; [breast ;
 Wake the best passions that adorn your
 Restore the negro to his home again,
 Crush the dire bonds, and burst the galling
 chain ; [resound,
 Till Freedom's *Pæans* through the world
 And echoing nations swell the choral sound !
 JUNIUS.

A THOUGHT

At the Grave of three lovely Children.

SLEEP on, sweet innocents, consign'd to
 clay,
 Till Heav'n discloses an eternal day !
 Till kindred Seraphs, bending from the
 skies,
 Shall, in soft whispers, bid you wake and
 rise !
 Then join, for ever join the choir above,
 And for your earthly, share a heav'nly pa-
 rent's love.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Feb. 3. The Seventh Session of the First Parliament of the present Reign was this day opened by Royal Commission. Lord Gifford, on behalf of the Lords Commissioners, delivered the following Speech :

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" We are commanded by His Majesty to inform you that His Majesty has seen with great regret the embarrassment which has occurred in the pecuniary transactions of the Country, since the close of the last session of Parliament. This embarrassment did not arise from any political events, either at home or abroad. It was not produced by any unexpected demand upon the public resources, nor by the apprehension of any interruption to the general tranquillity.—Some of the causes to which this evil must be attributed, lie without the reach of direct parliamentary interposition; nor can security against the recurrence of them be found, unless in the experience of the sufferings which they have occasioned. But, to a certain portion of this evil, corrective at least, if not effectual remedies, may be applied; and His Majesty relies upon your wisdom to devise such measures as may tend to protect both private and public interests against the like sudden and violent fluctuations, by placing on a more firm foundation the currency and circulating credit of the Country. His Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and generally, from all foreign Princes and States, the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards His Majesty. His Majesty, on his part, is constant and unwearied in his endeavours to reconcile conflicting interests, and to recommend and cultivate peace both in the old world and the new. His Majesty commands us to inform you, that in pursuance of this policy His Majesty's mediation has been successfully employed in the conclusion of a Treaty between the Crowns of Portugal and Brazil, by which the relations and friendly intercourse, long interrupted between two kindred nations, have been restored, and the independence of the Brazilian empire has been formally acknowledged. His Majesty loses no opportunity of giving effect to the principles of Trade and Navigation, which have received the sanction of Parliament, and of establishing them as far as possible by engagements with foreign powers. His Majesty has directed to be laid before you a copy of a Convention framed on those principles, which has recently been concluded between His Majesty and the King of France; and of a similar Convention with

Genl. Mac. February, 1826.

the free Hanseatic Cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg. His Majesty has likewise directed to be laid before you a Copy of a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded between His Majesty and the Republic of Columbia, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the close of the last Session. For the carrying into effect some of the stipulations of this Treaty, His Majesty will have need of your assistance. His Majesty regrets that he has not to announce to you the termination of hostilities in India. But the operations of the last campaign, through the bravery of the forces of His Majesty, and of the East India Company, and the skill and perseverance of their commanders, have been attended with uniform success; and His Majesty trusts that a continuance of the same exertions may lead, at no distant period, to an honourable and satisfactory pacification. His Majesty's attention has been directed to the consideration of several measures recommended in the last Session of Parliament for improving the condition of Ireland. The industry of that part of the United Kingdom, His Majesty has the satisfaction of acquainting you, is in a course of gradual and general advancement—an advancement mainly to be attributed to that state of tranquillity which now happily prevails throughout all the provinces of Ireland.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

" His Majesty has directed the Estimates for the year to be prepared and laid before you. They have been framed with an anxious desire to avoid every expenditure beyond what the necessary demands of the public service may require. His Majesty has the satisfaction of informing you, that the produce of the revenue, in the last year, has fully justified the expectations entertained at the commencement of it.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" His Majesty deeply laments the injurious effects which the late pecuniary crisis must have entailed upon many branches of the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom. But His Majesty confidently believes, that the temporary check which commerce and manufactures may at this moment experience, will, under the blessing of Divine Providence, neither impair the great sources of our wealth, nor impede the growth of national prosperity."

In the House of Lords, the *Earl of Perulam* moved the usual Address to His Majesty, which was seconded by the *Earl of*

Sheffield.—Lord King introduced an amendment, pledging the House to proceed to “a revision of the Corn Laws, as the best means of securing and extending the comforts of His Majesty’s subjects.” The noble Lord spoke with great asperity of the conduct of the Bank of England, which he said had, by its over issues, mainly contributed to produce the late embarrassments.—The Earl of *Liverpool* reminded the House that he had last year “created an opportunity” to admonish the public of the ruin which must follow the then prevailing rage for speculations. All that he had predicted had unhappily been fulfilled. One effect of the speculations had been to draw out a circulation of Country bank-notes, to the amount of four millions in two years. The notes of this description afloat in 1823 being four millions, and eight in 1825. This rage, therefore, among many concurrent causes, he assumed to be the principal causes of the late embarrassments. The remedy which he should propose would be, to remove the limitation to six persons imposed upon Bank partnerships by the Bank of England Charter, as far as it could affect bankers at more than 65 miles distance from London, and gradually to withdraw one and two pound notes from circulation. The noble Lord also declared, that in the present state of the Country, Ministers would not feel justified in any agitation of the Corn Law question. The Amendment was negatived, and the Address agreed to without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 9.

The Earl of *Liverpool* moved for an account of the number of notes under five pounds issued by the Bank of England in the February, May, August, and November quarters, from the year 1819 to 1825; and of Bank post-bills for the same period, distinguishing the quarters. Also, an account of all the notes issued by the country-banks during the same period, distinguishing the quarters as before; and of all bankruptcies since the year 1819, and of all charters granting privileges to bankers. The motion was extended to Scotland and Ireland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 10.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* introduced the proposed new arrangements for the Amendment of the CURRENCY and the security of the BANKING TRADE. He commenced by an elaborate argument, in which he endeavoured to show that the late embarrassments were but the natural consequences of prosperity. He then explained the two measures by which Government designed to provide against the recurrence of similar calamities to those under which

the country was suffering. The first, and that which it was intended to originate in the House of Commons, was, as he said, a Bill to limit the period during which country bankers should be permitted to issue notes for less than five pounds to three years, in which time it was expected that all such notes now in existence would be worn out, which Bill was also to provide against the stamping of any such notes from this time forward. The second measure alluded to was the removal of the present restrictions upon Bank Partnerships, as it might affect banks situated at more than 65 miles distant from the Metropolis. This measure, he said, would be introduced in the House of Lords. The Right Hon. Gentleman explained that the law for the prohibition of small notes was not intended to extend, in the first instance, to Scotland or Ireland, though its ultimate effect, he hoped, would be to give to every part of the empire the benefit of a metallic currency. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—“That it is the opinion of this Committee that all promissory notes payable to the bearer on demand, issued by licence, and under the value of 5*l*. and stamped previous to the 5th of Feb. 1826, be allowed to circulate until the 5th of Feb. 1829, and no longer.”

Mr. *Baring*, in a speech of great animation and ability, reproached the Ministers with having manifested unparalleled ignorance in their correspondence with the Bank, and with having brought the manufacturers of the Country into the greatest difficulties by their senseless theorizing. He ascribed the present distresses (which he professed to think likely to continue for a time, though still but temporary) to the accommodation which the Bank had afforded to Ministers, by which upwards of 22 millions of the capital of that Corporation was rendered unavailable for the assistance of commerce. As a measure of relief and security, he suggested the adoption of silver as well as gold as the standard of currency, conformably to the practice of all the other nations of Europe, and warned the Legislature that the removal of the restriction upon Bank partnerships would be quite unproductive of any good effect if the example of the Scotch system were not followed throughout, by allowing capitalists to invest a specific sum in the proposed partnership banking concerns, to the extent of which sum only they should be deemed responsible. In conclusion, the honourable gentleman deprecated any impatience to try experiments, in the present condition of the Country. Major *Maberley* and Lord *Folkestone* ascribed the embarrassments to over-trading. Mr. *Huskisson* replied.—On the motion of Mr. *Canning*, the debate was adjourned.

Feb. 13. The adjourned debate on the **BANKING SYSTEM** was resumed, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—**Sir J. Wrottesley** opposed the motion, and spoke with great animation on the cruel injustice that had been done to the country bankers, by the allusions made by them in the letters of Ministers to the Directors of the Bank of England. He denied that the gentlemen thus aspersed had encouraged groundless speculations, which he showed to be directly repugnant to their interests. He taxed Ministers with a criminal partiality, in treating as sacred the supposed rights of the Bank of England, while they did not hesitate to sacrifice the private bankers, who had invested their property upon the faith of Parliament, solemnly pledged in the *Extension Act* of 1822.—**Mr. Peel** supported the resolutions before the House, and defended his Bill of 1819, which he said only enforced an arrangement absolutely necessary for the salvation of the Country. He lamented the departure from the principle of that Bill committed in the *Extension Act* of 1822. The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to contend, in a very ingenious argument; that the direct operation of the present system of private banking is to encourage speculation, when the tide of commercial affairs sets in that direction; and to aggravate all the consequences of a panic, when public credit is upon the ebb. **Mr. Attwood** and **Mr. H. Gurney** opposed the resolution.—**Mr. Caning** spoke at great length in support of the Resolutions. Disclaiming any disrespectful feeling towards the Country Bankers, he submitted that these gentlemen could not with safety be trusted with the royal prerogative of making and issuing money. He defended the bringing forward the subject at present, upon the ground, that to allow the Country Bankers a further respite, would be to furnish them with an opportunity to obstruct the measures which hereafter Parliament might think necessary for the reform of the currency. The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to draw a distinction between large and small notes, in favour of the former; and illustrated his "fair ideal" of national wealth, by the figure of a mountain of paper, whose base was irrigated with gold.—**Mr. Pearce** defended the Bank of England from the charge of extorting exorbitant profits in its transactions with the Government.—**Mr. Grenfell** and **Mr. Brougham** supported the Resolution.—The House then divided, when the numbers were—For the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion, 232; against it, 89.

Feb. 14. On the motion that the report of the Committee on the **BANK CHARTER**, and **BANK NOTE ACT** be brought up.—**Mr. Calcraft** condemned the course taken by Ministers as precipitate and dangerous.—

Mr. Hudson Gurney moved (in order to provide against the want of a currency which the Bill would otherwise certainly produce) that the words "Bank of England one pound notes," should be struck out of the Bill.—**Mr. Ellice** gave a long explanation of his motives in voting for the proposition of Ministers, which, as well as it could be collected from an infinite variety of topics, appeared to be an opinion that the Bill before the Committee would enforce the repeal of the corn laws.—**Mr. T. Wilson** complained that the agitation of the question of the currency had already done great mischief in the city, and threatened still more disastrous consequences. He asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether he was prepared with any measure of alleviation for the great and growing calamity that had resulted from his pertinacity in adhering to his measures, and suggested that a loan similar to that made to the distressed manufacturers and merchants in 1793, might now be issued with safety and advantage.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer rejected the proposition for a loan as certain to encourage unfounded speculations hereafter by the influence of its example.—**Mr. Robertson** attributed the public distress to the withdrawing of the floating capital of the country, which, he said, had been reduced from 330,000,000 to about 70,000,000; he approved of **Mr. T. Wilson's** suggestion.—**Mr. Huskisson** declared that an increase of circulation was necessary, and suggested that if the Bank would go into the market, and buy the floating securities, now so much depressed, to a very considerable extent, this would be a mode of increasing the circulating medium perhaps less objectionable than any other. It was quite a mistake to suppose that the Bank was at all choaked up at present with Government securities. This was what he should recommend. A large issue from the Bank, by purchasing Government securities, would produce great relief if they thought themselves at liberty to take such a course, and he thought they might do so with perfect safety. No difficulty would be found in making an arrangement with the First Lord of the Treasury and his Right Hon. friend for the redemption of such securities in due and proper time. This besides was a plan of relief which might be acted on immediately.—The original motion was ultimately agreed to.

Feb. 15. **Sir John Newport** moved a series of resolutions declaratory of abuses alleged to be committed in the assessment and application of Church rates in Ireland. The Hon. Baronet, after citing several cases of irregular and illegal assessments, pressed the consideration of his resolutions upon the House on the ground that the exactions

denounced in them bore peculiarly hard upon the Roman Catholic population, who, though they had to pay much the greater part of them, had no vote in the assessments, nor interest in the objects for which these assessments were made.—Mr. Goulburn, in reply to Lord Althorp's question, gave an exposition of the several measures for the improvement of the Sister Kingdom, designed by Government to be introduced in the course of the session. This explanation was an exact repetition of that given on a former evening in the other House by the Earl of Liverpool. The Right Hon. Gent. then availed himself of the opportunity to explain that the operation of the Tithe Composition Act had surpassed his expectation, having been enforced in 676 parishes (one fourth of all the parishes in the kingdom), and having produced by its indirect influence, amicable accommodations in many more; and then addressed himself to Sir John Newport's motion, in relation to which he observed, that he had it in contemplation to introduce a Bill to correct the irregularities complained of, and that if the Right Hon. Bart. did not withdraw his resolutions, he (Mr. Goulburn) should move, as an amendment, that leave be given to bring in the Bill in question.—Sir John Newport declined to withdraw his resolutions, as he was desirous to put them on record in the journals, and Mr. Goulburn moved accordingly.—Sir Robert Inglis highly disapproved of the resolutions of the Member for Waterford, and of the tone of the arguments by which that Right Hon. Member had endeavoured to recommend them. Admitting that some of the assessments to be found in the returns made to Parliament had been irregular, he showed that they had not been made in a spirit of hostility to Roman Catholics, many of them (which the Member for Waterford had strangely overlooked) having been made for objects exclusively Roman Catholic, such as building Roman Catholic chapels. He then demonstrated, from the same

authority, that these assessments could rarely be oppressive, they never, excepting in one instance, exceeding 8d. upon the acre (which is as five to four of the English acre) and rarely approaching to that sum. And this, he observed, was in a country in which, as it had been proved to them by the evidence of a Roman Catholic priest, the peasantry were taxed for the erection of Roman Catholic chapels at the rate of six and even twelve shillings an acre. Sir R. Inglis concluded with declaring that he would never sit in silence to hear the Protestant church establishment in Ireland misrepresented and aspersed.—Mr. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Monk, and Mr. R. Martin, urged the necessity of taking some step to improve the condition of the Irish poor.—Sir John Newport replied shortly, but his resolutions were rejected; and Mr. Goulburn's amendment carried without a division.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 17.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Bank Charter Act. (49 Geo. III.) The noble Earl entered into a full and perspicuous explanation of the measures intended by Ministers for the reformation and security of the currency, of which this was one. He observed that it was not only in mining and loan transactions, and new projects, that the spirit of speculation had been mischievously active; he cited several returns of the imports of wool, timber, silk, &c. to show that in the oldest and most legitimate branches of trade the scale of importation had been enormously increased during the last year. After some objections by the Earl of Lauderdale and the Marquis of Lansdown, the Bill was read a second time without a division.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on the same day, the PROMISSORY NOTES Bill (see p. 171) was read a second time without a division.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The speech of the King of France, on opening the Chambers, commences by alluding to the death of the Emperor of Russia, and states that the King has received from his successor, and from other powers, assurances of continued friendly dispositions. He next speaks of a convention between France and England for regulating the navigation of the two countries; and in allusion to the 'definitive separation' of St. Domingo, which has been lost to France for thirty years, will submit a proposition to divide the indemnity granted to

the antient planters. In speaking of the improved state of the finances, he proposes to increase the revenues of the church, at the same time feeling confident that direct taxes to the amount of nineteen millions (of francs) may be repealed during the session. His Majesty then proceeds to recommend that measures should be adopted to arrest the progressive subdivision of property.

RUSSIA.

According to M. Hermann, of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, the classes of the inhabitants of Russia, including the

Polish provinces, but not the kingdom of Poland nor Finland, were as follows :

	Males.	Both Sexes.
Nobles.....	261,600	— 580,000
Clergy.....	211,300	— 400,000
Merchants.....	142,000	— 300,000
Traders, inhabitants of towns }	600,000	— 1,000,000
Cultivators, exempt from capitation }	1,200,000	— 2,500,000
Cossacks, <i>idem</i> ..	1,110,000	— 2,200,000
Peasants in vassallage }	16,110,000	— 32,795,000
Jews.....	108,600	— 210,000
Employed by Government }	59,300	— 120,000
Army and Navy..	589,000	— 1,000,000
Uncivilized Tribes	509,000	— 1,000,000

GREECE.

The news from Greece continues to be more satisfactory. The defeat of the Turks and Egyptians before Missolonghi, the naval victory of the Greeks, the retaking of Tripolizza by Colocotroni, the defeat of a corps of 2000 men, sent by Ibrahim towards Salona, receives confirmation by letters received from Greece, or the neighbouring countries. Admiral Miaulis, who after keeping in check for twenty days with only twenty-six Hydriot vessels, the whole Turkish fleet at Patras, had sailed to ascertain and to remove the difficulties which prevented the other two Greek divisions from joining him, succeeded in his object, and returned on the 22d of December with sixty-seven sail and several fire-ships, in time to relieve Missolonghi, where a scarcity of provisions began to prevail. For Ibrahim Pacha, after several attempts to force his way by Calavrita and Acrata, in which he was defeated with considerable loss by London, had thrown himself into Naupacte, and suddenly embarking on board the Egyptian vessels which he found at that place, had crossed the Gulph, and landed near Missolonghi. Scarcely had he reached the walls of that heroic city when he ordered a general assault, hoping to carry it by surprise. The brave garrison, however, were on their guard, and the efforts of the Egyptians, notwithstanding their discipline, were not more successful than those of Redschid's Albanians. Ibrahim was beaten back at all points, and compelled to retire within the Seraskier's ancient entrenchments. But as he retained that position and a naval force blockaded the place by sea, the want of provisions began to be seriously felt, when the re-appearance of the Greek fleet put the Turkish vessels to flight, and the communications being restored, Missolonghi was re-victualled.

EAST INDIES.

The Indian Government is making the most energetic preparations for the opening

of the campaign. The letters from Arracan and from Prome concur in stating that there was not the smallest prospect of peace. It does not appear that we have made any sensible impression on the Burmans; we only possess the ground our armies cover, and all goes on the same as ever. Wherever we move, we are paramount, but armed parties immediately close upon our rear. A strong reconnoitering party was lately sent from Prome, to ascertain if a force was collecting in advance of them, and it was found that many thousands were assembled together, and had stocked themselves.

JAVA.—The Dutch Government of Java is involved in a very ruinous war with the Javanese, who have gained some important advantages over their European rulers. It appears that a numerous party of natives collected with hostile intentions at a place called Demark, about seventeen miles west of Samarang. The authorities of that place called out a volunteer corps of cavalry, formed of the young men, mostly merchants, with a hundred seamen and a few native troops, and ordered them to proceed and attack the insurgents. When they came in sight of the enemy, they beheld to their surprise from three to five thousand men under arms, drawn up in three columns. The European commander ordered his men to the attack: the insurgents were immediately in motion to resist them. The small body of cavalry, twenty-eight in number, being inexperienced, were immediately thrown into confusion, and two were killed by the first discharge from the insurgents, who, in their turn, charged the cavalry with their Cossack spears when they attempted to retreat. After a moment's consultation, the Europeans determined to turn off the road, and attempt to pass the body of men that occupied the road between them and Samarang; but the attempt proved very unfortunate, as some of the horses soon fell and threw their riders into the soft and broken grounds of the rice fields, who were instantly speared by the enemy. Several of them then returned to their former position, and cut their way through the enemy that occupied another pass, and reached Samarang in safety. Fourteen were killed and missing, including seven young English and Scotch agents for commercial houses in Batavia. The whole effective force of European troops does not exceed 3000 men, and the citizens of Batavia are all on military duty, and stand a regular guard as common soldiers.

UNITED STATES.

New York Papers of the 31st ult. contain the Annual Treasury Report, of which we have only room to give a very slight sketch. The public revenue of the United States in 1834 amounted (including a loan of 5,000,000 dollars) to 24,381,212 dol-

lars; making, with the balance in the Treasury Jan. 1, 1824, of 9,463,922 dollars, an aggregate of 33,845,135 dollars. The expenditure amounted to 31,898,533 dollars; leaving a balance in the Treasury of 1,946,597 dollars. The actual receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of 1825 were 21,681,444 dollars, and those of the fourth quarter are estimated at 5,100,000 dollars, making, with the above balance of 1,946,597 dollars, an aggregate of 28,728,041 dollars. The

total estimated expenditure of the year is 23,443,979 dollars, leaving a balance in the Treasury, 1st January 1826, of 5,284,061 dollars.

SOUTH AMERICA.

On the 10th Dec. a formal declaration of war was made by the Brazilian Government against the United Provinces of the River Plate. Several cruisers, under the Patriot flag, have appeared off the coast of Rio Janeiro, and captured a few vessels.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Feb. 3. The Court of Proprietors of the Bank assembled to consider a proposition made by Ministers for the repeal of certain parts of their Charter. The Governor read to the Court a correspondence between Earl Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject. Ministers stated in this correspondence their wishes respecting the Bank privileges. It was their intention to prevent the issue of one or two pound notes by country bankers in the course of two or three years; by which the country would return to metallic currency. Ministers also stated, that they were favourable to the establishment of branch banks by the Bank of England,—but that alone, they considered, would not avoid a recurrence of the late disastrous events; and hence, they proposed to throw open the country-banking system to any number of partners of known responsibility, the whole of whose property is to be made responsible for their issues. The Bank wished an extension of ten years to their charter, which expires in 1833, as a compensation for the sacrifice required, but which Ministers firmly refused; they, however, conceded, that within sixty-five miles of London the existing privilege of the Bank of England shall continue; but beyond that distance the number of partners in a banking firm shall no longer be limited to six. It was therefore proposed to the Proprietors to agree to the wishes of Ministers. The Governor added, that the Bank Directors viewed favourably the idea of establishing branch banks under their controul. After a long debate the Court rejected a proposition of adjournment, and the original resolution for agreeing with Ministers was carried.

By an official document, we learn the number of country bank notes issued in the last six years. The total amount of country bank paper in Great Britain increased from 3,493,901*l.* in 1820, to 8,755,307*l.* in 1825. In 1820 the larger notes were about equal to the smaller, and in 1821 they were even less in amount; but in 1825, when the smaller notes were 3,251,499*l.*, the larger were 5,503,808*l.*

SPRING CIRCUITS. 1826.

HOME—Lord Chief Baron and Baron Graham: Hertford, March 1. Chelmsford, March 6. Kingston, March 13. Horsham, March 20. Maidstone, March 27.

NORTHERN—Justice Bailey and Baron Hullock: Durham, Feb. 23. Appleby, Feb. 27. Newcastle, Feb. 28. Carlisle, March 1. Northumberland, March 2. Lancaster, March 7. York and City, March 18.

WESTERN—Justice Burrough and Justice Gaselee: Winchester, Feb. 27. New Sarum, March 4. Dorchester, March 9. Exeter and City, March 13. Launceston, March 20. Taunton, March 25.

OXFORD—Justice Park and Baron Garrow: Reading, Feb. 27. Oxford, March 1. Worcester and City, March 4. Stafford, March 9. Shrewsbury, March 15. Hereford, March 20. Monmouth, March 25. Gloucester and City, March 29.

MIDLAND—Lord Chief Justice Best and Justice Littledale: Northampton, Feb. 25. Oakham, March 3. Lincoln, Mar. 4. Nottingham and Town, March 10. Derby, March 15. Leicester and Borough, March 20. Coventry and Warwick, March 25.

NORFOLK—Lord Chief Justice Abbott and Justice Holroyd: Aylesbury, March 1. Bedford, March 7. Huntingdon, Mar. 11. Cambridge, March 14. Thetford, March 18. Bury St. Edmunds, Mar. 25.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1826.

Bedfordshire—R. Elliott, Goldington, esq.

Berkshire—W. Mount, Wasing-place, esq.

Buckinghamshire—Geo. Morgan, Biddenden Park, esq.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—Thos. Skeels Fryer, Chatteris, esq.

Cheshire—W. Turner, Pott-Shrigley, esq.

Cornwall—T. Daniel, Treillick, esq.

Cumberland—H. Senhouse, Nether Hall, esq.

Derbys—Sir R. Gresley, Drakelow, bart.

Devonshire—L. W. Buck, Daddon, esq.

Dorsetshire—C. Buxton, Wyke Regis, esq.

Essex—F. Nassau, St. Osyth Priory, esq.
Gloucestersh.—R. H. B. Hale, Alderley, esq.
Herefordshire—F. H. Thomas, Much Cowarn, esq.
Hertfordsh.—Sir G. Duckett, Roydon, bart.
Kent—Sir John Fagg, Mystal, bart.
Lancash.—J. P. Maschell, Penny Bridge, esq.
Leicestersh.—T. W. Oldham, Frith House, esq.
Lincolnshire—G. Manners, Bloxham, esq.
Monmouthshire—B. Hall, Abercarn, esq.
Norfolk—Sir E. Bacon, Raveningham, bart.
Northamptonshire—G. Payne, Sulby, esq.
Northumb.—W. Pawsou, Shawdon, esq.
Nottinghamshire—G. Savile Foljambe, Osberton, esq.
Oxfordshire—W. P. W. Freeman, Henley-upon-Thames, esq.
Rutlandshire—T. Hill, Uppingham, esq.
Shropshire—John Cotes, Woodcote, esq.
Somersetshire—W. Helyar, East Coker, esq.
Staffordsh.—J. B. Philips, Heath House, esq.
County of Southampton—Sir C. H. Rich, Shirley House, bart.
Suffolk—J. P. Elwes, Stoke next Clare, esq.
Surrey—H. Drummond, Albury Park, esq.

Sussex—J. Hawkins, Bignor Park, esq.
Warwickshire—Lionel Place, Weddington Hall, esq.
Wiltsh.—T. Clutterbuck, Hardenhuish, esq.
Worcestershire—J. Taylor, Moor Green, esq.
Yorkshire—The Hon. Marmaduke Langley, Wykeham Abbey.

SOUTH WALES.

Breconsh.—E. W. Seymour, Porthmawr, esq.
Cardiganshire—T. Davies, Cardigan, esq.
Carmarthens.—W. Du Buisson, Glynhir, esq.
Glamorganshire—Thomas Edward Thomas, Swansea, esq.
Pembrokeshire—J. H. Peel, Cotts, esq.
Radnorshire—James Watt, Old Radnor, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey—H. D. Griffith, Caerhun, esq.
Carnarvonshire—Kyffin John Wm. Lenthall, Maenan, esq.
Denbighshire—T. Fitzhugh, Paspower, esq.
Flintshire—John Price, Hope Hall, esq.
Merionethshire—W. Casson, Cynfel, esq.
Montgomeryshire—John Hunter, Glynhafren, esq.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War Office, Jan. 29.—20th foot, Lieut. Col. Thomas to be Lieut.-colonel.—31st, Lieut.-col. Baumgardt, to be Lieut.-col.—64th, Lieut.-col. Fearon, 31st foot, to be Lieut.-col.

Foreign Office, Jan. 31.—The Hon. Robert Gordon to be Envoy Extraor. and Minister Plen. to the Emperor of Brazil; and Arthur Aston, esq. to be Secretary.

War Office, Feb. 5.—6th foot, Major S. B. Taylor to be Major.—67th, Major J. Algee to be Major.

Whitehall, Feb. 3.—Henry Beard, esq. Lieut.-Governor of the Colony of Barbice.—Wm. Courtenay, esq. to be Clerk Assistant of the Parliaments, v. Henry Cowper, esq. resigned.

War Office, Feb. 10.—32d reg. of foot to bear on its colours and appointments the words "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Pyrenees," and "Orthes," in commemoration of the distinguished services in the Peninsula.—Unattached: Capt. J. Wildman, 7th Drag. to be Major.

War Office, Feb. 17.—22d reg. foot Lieut.-col. R. Place, to be Lieut.-col.—Major W. R. Clayton, to be Major.—Unattached: To be Majors of Inf. Capt. W. F. Forster, 97th foot; Capt. J. Wilson, 98th foot.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Banbury.—Hon. A. Legge, vice Hon. H. Legge.

Dorset.—Henry Banks, esq. vice W. Morton Pitt, esq.

Exeter.—S. T. Kekewick, esq. vice Courtenay.

Newport (Cornwall).—Hon. C. Percy, vice Northey.

Tyrone co.—Hon. H. T. L. Corry.

Warwick.—J. Tones, esq. vice Mills.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. Singleton, Archd. of Northumb.
 Rev. C. A. Moysey, Preb. of Wells Cathed.
 Rev. H. Pepys, Preb. of Wells Cathedral.
 Rev. T. Allies, Wormington R. co. Glouc.
 Rev. E. Bagshawe, Eyam R. co. Derby.
 Rev. E. Beans, Llanderfel R. co. Merioneth.
 Rev. W. Birch, Burford V. co. Oxford.
 Rev. R. Blake, Great Barton V. co. Suffolk.
 Rev. H. C. Cleaver, Hawkhurst P. C. Kent.
 Rev. Thomas Carlyon, Truro R. Cornwall, vice his father, deceased.
 Rev. W. Fawcett, Brunswick Chapel Ministry, Mary-le-bone.
 Rev. A. Foster, Rushmere V. co. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. Hallward, East Thorp R. co. Essex.
 Rev. G. Johnson, Hinton Bluet R. co. Som.
 Rev. J. Lynn, Newcastle V.
 Rev. C. Musgrave, St. John's Church, in Roundhay P. C. co. York.
 Rev. R. C. Phelps, Montacute V. co. Som.
 Rev. J. Poore, Rainham V. co. Kent.
 Rev. H. H. Rogers, Pill R. Somersetshire.
 Rev. J. Sanders, Towcester V. Northamp.
 Rev. E. Vincent, Chirkton V. Wiltshire.
 Rev. R. Wilson, Ashwelthorpe R. with Wreningham cum Nayland annexed, co. Norfolk.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Jones, Head Master of Dorset Free Grammar-school.

Rev. H. Stebbing, Second Master of Norwich Free Grammar-school.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 21. At the Vicarage, Creech St. Michael, Som. the wife of Rev. H. Cresswell, a son.—22. The wife of Francis Baring, esq. a son.—24. At Canterbury, the wife of Rev. W. Barlow, a dau.—27. At Fitzharris House, the wife of Wm. Bowles, esq. a son.—30. The wife of W. Johns, M.D. of Oxford-road, a son.—Mrs. Kelson, of Berkeley-crescent, a dau.

Lately. At Kettendon, Essex, the wife of the Rev. J. Strange Dandridge, a son.—The wife of John Curwood, esq. barrister at law, a son.—At Woodleigh Rectory, Devon, the wife of Rev. Rich. Edmonds, a dau.

—At the Vicarage, Bradford, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Howel Jones, a dau.

Feb. 2. At Clifton, the wife of Rich. Donovan, of Ballymore, co. Wexford, esq. a son.—4. In Weymouth-street, Portland-place, the wife of H. S. Montagu, esq. a son.—The wife of Capt. Edw. Purvis, of Reading, a son.—11. At Burghwallis, Lady Louisa, the wife of Wm. Duncombe, esq. a son and heir.—12. At the Vicarage, Sunning, Berks, the wife of the Rev. G. E. Howman, a dau.—At Basildor Park, Berks, the Lady of Sir Francis Sykes, Bart. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 30, 1825. At Shrewton, Wilts, Mr. H. L. Tovey, Surgeon, to Martha, eldest dau. of Charles-Howard Wansborough, esq. of Shrewton House.—Mr. T. Ogden, of Salisbury, to Harriet, dau. of J. Wansborough, of Shrewton Lodge.

Jan. 17. At Alderston, Major Norman Pringle, son of the late Sir James Pringle, of Sticheil, bart. to Anne, dau. of Rob. Steuart, esq. of Alderston.—18. The Earl of Clare, to Miss Burrell, dau. of Earl and Lady Gwydyr.—19. At Bury, co. Lanc. O. O. Walker, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of T. Haslam, esq. of Chesham House.—At Marlborough, John M. Blagg, esq. of Chaddle, Staffordshire, to Anne, dau. of John Halecomb, esq.—23. At Worcester, T. Baynton, esq. late of Clifton, to Jane, dau. of J. Williams, esq. of Pittmarston, Worcestershire.—24. At Salisbury, Tho. Le Breton Pipon, esq. of Jersey, to Miss Maria Pipon.—25. At Saling, Essex, Capt. Harnage, R.N. to Caroline, dau. of the late Bartlett Goodrich, esq. of Saling Grove.—27. At Gamston, near East-Retford, W. Grant Allison, esq. of Louth, to Susanna Cath. dau. of the late T. Falkner, M. D.—28. At Whitby, George Merryweather, esq. of Socket Grove, near Stokesley, to Jane, dau. of J. G. Loy, M. D.—30. At Hesse, Lee Steere, esq. to Anne, dau. of James-Kiero Watson, esq. banker, of Hesse Mount.—31. At Greenwich, Lieut. Wm. Reynolds Foskett, E.I.C.'s service, to Charlotte-Warren, old. dau. of Mr. J. F. L. Jeanneret, of Maize Hill, Greenwich.—At Chatteris, Rev. Benj. Geo. Blackden, Rector of Thorpe, Derbyshire, to Mary, dau. of the late R. Denny, esq. of St. Ives.

Lately. At Cheltenham, Major W. Pearce, 60th Rifle Corps, to Rhoda, dau. of the late T. Frotheroe, esq. of C. & S. Monmouthshire.—Rev. James Grooby, Vicar of Sandon, to Cath. Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Vilett, of Swindon.

Feb. 1. At Salperton, Lieut.-Col. Hicks Beach, R.N. Gloucester Militia, to Jane Henrietta, dau. of John Browne, esq. of

Salperton House.—2. At Canterbury, Henry Bedford, esq. to Eliza, widow of Capt. Herbert Wm. Hore, R. N. of Goul-hore, co. Wexford.—At Wallingford, Rob. Hopkins, jun. esq. of Tidmarsh house, Berks, to Caroline, dau. of Charles Morell, esq.—At Stockport, Rev. Isaac Newton France, Incumbent of Staylesbridge, to Eliz. dau. of Rob. Davies, Esq. of Belle Vue, near Dukinfield.—3. Humphrey Austin, jun. esq. of Alderley, co. Glouc. to Emma, dau. of Edw. Austin, esq. of Clapton, Midd.—4. Charles Stephenson, M.D. of Moore-place, Lambeth, to Cath. dau. of John Abington, esq. of Dean's-yard, Westminster.—At St. James's Ch. Henry Bettesworth Trevanion, esq. to Georgiana Augusta, dau. of Geo. Leigh, esq. and niece of the late Lord Byron.—7. At St. Mary-lebone, Rev. Alfred C. Lawrence, to Emily Mary, dau. of the late Geo. Finch Hatton, esq. of Eastwell Park, Kent.—The Rev. Samuel Carr, Rector of Evereden, Suffolk, to Mrs. Buxton, of Northend, Hampstead.—At Winchester, N. Lipscombe Kentish, esq. cousin of the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, to Anna Maria, dau. of Mr. T. Judd, of the Livery, Winterlow, Wilts.—Thomas, son of W. H. Haggard, esq. of Bradenham Hall, Norfolk, to Maria, dau. of the late Wm. Tickell, esq. of Queens-square, Bath.—At Yately, Hants, Fred. Glover, esq. Capt. 49th reg. to Mary, dau. of J. Broughton, esq. Capt. R. N. of Blackwater.—9. At Cheltenham, Capt. Cha. Paget, to Frances, dau. of the late W. Edwards, esq. of New Broad-street.—Hon. Thomas Lister, only son of Lord Ribblesdale, to Adelaide, dau. of T. Lister, esq. of Armitage Park, co. Stafford.—At Walthamstow, Rev. Geo. Rob. Gray, to Eliza, dau. of Wm. Tooke Robinson, esq.—10. At Hayes, co. Kent, Lord Dundally to Hon. Emily Mand, sister of Viscount Hawarden.—11. Benjamin Kingston, esq. of Walton Hall, Demerara, to Alicia, daughter of J. Saunders, esq. of Dawnes House, Eling, Hants.

OBITUARY.

EARL OF ANNESLEY.

Lately. At the Giant's Causeway, Ireland, aged 53, the Right Hon. William-Richard Annesley, third Earl Annesley, fourth Viscount Glerawley and Baron Annesley of Castle-Wellan, in the Peerage of Ireland, a Privy Councillor in that kingdom, and a Trustee of the Linen Manufacture.

He was the eldest son of Richard the 2d Earl, by Anne, only child and sole heir of Robert Lambert, esq. of Dundleddy, co. Down; married May 19, 1803, Lady Isabella St. Lawrence, 2d dau. of William, second and late Earl of Howth, by whom he had issue Mary, born in March 1804; and succeeded his father, Nov. 9, 1824 (see vol. xciv. ii. 564).

The Earl having died without male issue, his titles and estates have devolved on his nephew, the eldest son of his brother the Hon. Robert Annesley, late Consul at Antwerp.

LORD ARTHUR PAGET.

Dec. 28. At Luton, near Sledmere, Yorkshire, in his 21st year, Lord Arthur Paget, third son of the Marquess of Anglesea, by his first wife Caroline-Elizabeth, dau. of George, 4th Earl of Jersey.

The death of this much esteemed young nobleman was occasioned by an accident whilst hunting; his horse tailed in an attempted leap, and fell upon its rider. He was speedily removed, and every attention paid to him, but with little hopes of his recovery. An express was sent off to his distressed parent, but, before his arrival, the youthful Lord had expired.

His remains passed through York on the 4th of January, in solemn funeral procession, on their way for interment, in the family vault at Lichfield, in Staffordshire. The procession was met on Heworth Moor by the officers and troops of the 7th Hussars, stationed at York Barracks, and proceeded through the city without Micklegate Bar to Dringhouses, the band playing the "Dead march in Saul," the drums, trumpets, &c. being covered with black cloth. This lamented young nobleman held a Lieutenant's commission in the regiment, and his death is greatly deplored by his fellow officers. The funeral was attended by the Earl of Uxbridge (the deceased's brother), as chief mourner, Lord Macdonald, the Colonel of the regiment. *MAG. February, 1826.*

giment, Duncan Davidson, Esq. and other gentlemen.

SIR DAVID DUNDAS, BART.

Jan. 10. At Richmond, Surrey, Sir David Dundas, first Baronet, of Richmond, and of Llanelly, co. Carmarthen, and Serjeant Surgeon to the King.

Sir David derived his descent from the ancient family of Dundas of that ilk. He was the third son of Ralph Dundas of Manour, by Helen daughter of Sir Thomas Burnet, Physician to King Charles the Second, King William, and Queen Anne. He married Isabella, daughter of William Robertson, of Richmond, Esq. by whom he had issue, 1. William, died an infant; 2. William, born Dec. 10, 1777, who has succeeded to the title; 3. George-Ralph, died young; 4. Mary; 5. James-Fullarton, Captain in the Bengal Artillery; 6. Elizabeth; 7. Margaret; 8. Isabella; 9. John-Burnet, Midshipman R. N.; and 10. Edward, who died an infant.

WILLIAM NORTHEY, Esq. M.P.

Jan. 19. At his house in Bruton-street, William Northey, Esq. of Boxhall in Wiltshire, for nearly 30 years M.P. for Newport in Cornwall.

He was son of William Northey, Esq. of Ivy-house, Wilts, a Groom of his Majesty's Bedchamber, and successively Member for Calne, Maidstone, and Great Bedwin. The deceased sat for Newport in six Parliaments, having been first elected in 1796. His vote was generally given to the Opposition. During the war he commanded the Box Volunteer Infantry, amounting to 80 rank and file.

JOHN ADAM, Esq.

On his way home in the ship *Albion*, John Adam, Esq. who after the return of the Marquess of Hastings to England, acted as Governor-General of India. The Directors of the East India Company soon after came to the following unanimous Resolution:—

"At a Court of Directors held on Wednesday, the 14th Sept. 1823,

"Resolved unanimously—That this Court having received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. John Adam, on his passage from India to this country, desire to record in the strongest terms their deep sense of his exemplary integrity, distinguished ability, and indefatigable zeal, in the service of the East India Company, during a period of

nearly 30 years; in the course of which, after filling the highest offices under the Bengal Government, he was more than six years a member of the Supreme Council, and held, during some months of that time, the station of Governor-General. And that the Court most sincerely participate in the sorrow which must be felt by his relations and friends on this lamented event."

REAR-ADMIRAL JAMES MACNAMARA.

Lately. At Clifton, James Macnamara, Esq. Rear-admiral of the Red. This officer was descended from an ancient family in Ireland. He entered the naval service in 1782, on board the Gibraltar, of 80 guns, bearing the broad pendant of the late Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. whom he accompanied to the East Indies; and immediately on his arrival there, was removed into the Superb, of 74 guns, the flag-ship of Sir Edward Hughes, K.B.

Soon after the action with M. de Suffrein, off Cuddalore, June 20, 1783, in which the Superb had 12 men killed and 41 wounded, Mr. Macnamara was appointed to act as Lieutenant of the Monarca, a third rate, in which ship he returned to England. He subsequently served for several years as a Midshipman on board the Europa, bearing the flag of Admiral Innes, at Jamaica, on which station he was at length promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

During the Russian and Spanish armaments, we find him in the Excellent, of 74 guns, and the Victory, a first rate; the former commanded by Captain Gell, the latter carrying the flag of Lord Hood. In 1793, soon after the commencement of the war with France, he again joined that nobleman, and was by him made a Commander, about the period of the evacuation of Toulon. He was afterwards appointed acting Captain of the Bombay Castle, 74, from which ship he exchanged into the Southampton frigate; but, owing to mistake, was not confirmed in his post-rank till Oct. 6, 1795.

The Southampton formed part of the light squadron under the orders of Commodore Nelson, sent to co-operate with the Austrian and Sardinian armies in their attempt to drive the republicans from the Genoese territories; and on the departure of that officer, after the termination of the Vado campaign, was left off Genoa to blockade la Vestale, a French frigate, of 36 guns; la Brune, of 32 guns; two brigs, mounting 16 guns each; several cutters, gun-boats, &c. Notwithstanding this immense disparity of force, the Southampton being only a 32-gun frigate, it was not until

the fifteenth day after his arrival off that port, that Captain Macnamara had the satisfaction of seeing them venture out. The weather was at this time extremely hazy, and the wind blowing hard. Running the Southampton close aboard of la Vestale, he soon compelled her to surrender; but when about to take possession, his mizen-mast went by the board, of which, and the increasing density of the atmosphere, the enemy taking advantage, re-hoisted her colours, and went off before the wind after her companions.

Chagrined as Captain Macnamara was at this event, it was not long before another opportunity of distinguishing himself offered. On the evening of June 9, 1796, Sir John Jervis, at that time Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, discovered a French cruiser working into Harichay, near Toulon; and immediately signalling out the Southampton, called her commander on board the Victory, pointed the enemy's ship out, and directed him to make a dash at her through the Grand Passe. The Southampton was instantly under weigh, and passed the batteries on the N. E. end of Porquerol island, in view of the British fleet, which with agonizing suspense witnessed the boldness of an attempt, that scarcely any thing but complete success could have justified. Sir John Jervis, on this occasion, even refused to give a written order for the undertaking; he only said to Captain Macnamara, "bring out the enemy's ship if you can; I'll give you no written order; but I direct you to take care of the King's ship under your command." This enterprise was executed in a most masterly manner, and, as the Admiral's letter expresses it, with "admirable skill and alacrity." (See vol. LXVI. p. 773.)

Captain Macnamara was subsequently employed under Commodore Nelson, in taking possession of Porto Ferrajo, evacuating Capreja and Corsica, in the expedition against Piombino, and siege of Castiglione.

Towards the latter end of 1796, the Southampton captured the Spanish brig of war El Corso, of 18 guns, in a hard gale, by boarding, under the batteries of Monaca. The first attempt failed, only one man (the coxswain, Harper), getting on board; but Captain Macnamara, stimulated by the desire of rescuing so brave a fellow, made a second dash, and succeeded in throwing about 30 men into her, when she surrendered. During the ensuing 48 hours, the sea ran too high to communicate by boats, and the prize consequently remained for that time under the command of the coxswain. From the tempestuous weather,

and the shoal water Captain Macnamara's ship was in, the above appears to have been one of those perilous acts that nothing but the confidence he reposed in the skill and bravery of his crew could have warranted.

In the memorable battle off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797, the Southampton was one of the repeating frigates to the centre division of Sir John Jervis's fleet. She returned to England in the month of June following, and was soon after put out of commission.

Captain Macnamara's next appointment was to the *Cerberus*, of 32 guns, on the Irish station, where he captured l'Echange French letter of marque, of 10 guns and 40 men.

On the 20th Oct. 1799, our officer being on a cruise off Ferrol, fell in with a fleet of Spanish merchantmen, escorted by five frigates and two armed brigs, which he immediately attacked, and nearly succeeded in boarding one of the frigates; but was obliged to relinquish the attempt in consequence of being very closely pressed by the rest. He however took possession of, and after removing her people, set fire to, one of the merchant vessels, in the midst of the enemy's squadron. The *Cerberus* on this occasion had her main-top-sail yard-arm carried away by the rigging of the ship she had endeavoured to board, and sustained some other trivial damages, but had not a man killed, and only 4 wounded. The gallantry of her commander, in seeking a contest with so superior a foe, excited general admiration; and the Lords of the Admiralty, as a token of their approbation, paid him the compliment of promoting his first Lieutenant to the rank of Commander.

In 1800, Captain Macnamara was sent to the Jamaica station, where he cruized with considerable success during the remainder of the war. After the peace of Amiens, he went several times to St. Domingo, to confer with the French General Le Clerc. The *Cerberus* was paid off at Chatham in Feb. 1803, after having been most actively employed, and almost constantly at sea during a period of five years and a half.

On the 6th April, 1808, Captain Macnamara being in Hyde Park with his Newfoundland dog, the latter began fighting with one belonging to a Lt.-Col. Montgomery, who alighted from his horse to separate them. High words ensued between their respective owners, which led to a duel the same evening at Chalk Farm. The parties were both wounded, the Colonel mortally. A verdict of manslaughter having been returned by the Coroner's inquisition,

Captain Macnamara was taken into custody, and on the 22d of the same month, tried at the Old Bailey (see vol. LXXXIII. p. 378). His defence, an eloquent appeal to the feelings and passions of the jury, he read himself to the Court, and then called on the following naval officers, to give evidence as to his character: viz. the Viscounts Hood and Nelson, Lord Hotham, Sir Hyde Parker and Sir Thomas Troubridge; Captains Martin, Towry, Lydiard, Moore, and Waller; also General Churchhill and Lord Minto; who all concurred in bearing testimony of his conduct as an officer and a gentleman; and of his being an honorable, good-humoured, pleasant, lively companion, exactly the reverse of a quarrelsome man. The jury withdrew for about ten minutes, and then returned a verdict of, *Not Guilty*.

Our officer subsequently obtained the command of the Dictator, a 64-gunship, in which he served two years on the North Sea station, and then removed into the Edgar, 74. In 1808, we find him employed in the Baltic, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Keats, and assisting in the rescue of the Spanish army commanded by the Marquis de la Romana, which had been drawn from Spain by Buonaparte, preparatory to his designs upon that country being carried into effect. Whilst on that service, he was selected to command some gunboats sent to attack a Danish brig of war and a cutter, lying under the protection of the batteries of Nyborg, and which he compelled to surrender after a gallant resistance. They proved to be the Fama, of 18, and Salorman, of 12 guns. The enemy on this occasion had 7 men killed, and 13 wounded. The British, one officer, Lieutenant Harvey of the Superb, slain, and 2 seamen wounded.

On his return to England, Captain Macnamara was appointed to the Berwick, a new 74, in which he was employed on various services in the North Sea, and occasionally had the command of a squadron blockading Cherbourg. On the 24th March, 1811, he chased a large French frigate, and compelled her to take shelter, with an ebbing tide, within the rocks near Berfleur light-house, where she was burnt by her crew, after receiving considerable damage from the Berwick's fire.

The deceased was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, June 4, 1814. He married, at Bath, Jan. 26, 1818, Henrietta, daughter of Edward Kigg, of Askham Hall, esq. and widow of the hon. Lieut.-Col. George Carleton, brother of the present Lord Dorchester.

MAJOR-GEN. G. JOHNSTONE.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Major-General George Johnstone.

This officer was appointed Lieutenant in the Marines, March 5, 1776. In 1777 and 1778 he served at New York and Halifax; in 1781 he embarked for the East Indies, and was in various sea engagements; and he returned to England in December, 1785. He received a commission in the New South Wales Corps, Sept. 25, 1792; and in December 1796 embarked at Woolwich for New South Wales, where, paying only a short visit to England in 1801, he served till 1809. He received the brevet of Major, Jan. 1, 1800; a Majority in his corps Nov. 13, 1806; and subsequently a Lieutenant-Colonel. He was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of 93d Foot, May 3, 1810; Colonel in the Army, Jan. 1, 1812; and Major-General, June 4, 1814. He served in the campaign in Flanders, and commanded the 6th British brigade of the 5th division, but which, being at Hal, was not engaged at Waterloo.

MAJOR SCHALCH.

Feb. 23, 1825. In action in the Burmese territory, at the Stockade of Chomhala, Major Schalch.

His paternal family is said to have been of German extraction. His father and some immediate relatives were officers of rank in our Royal Artillery, for which, or the engineers, the son also was originally intended. With this view he had been placed at the Military College at Marlow; but his health proving delicate, he was removed from that institution. The same delicacy of constitution would seem at times to have attended him in after-life; but under the influence of his ardent and sanguine disposition, he ever treated it lightly, and as seldom as possible allowed it to interfere with his pursuits or inclinations. It was recommended to his friends, that he should proceed to India; and in 1809, at the early age of 15, he arrived in that country, as an Infantry Cadet. It may appear strange, that at this period there was nothing to mark or distinguish in him any superiority of education or ability; and in some few of the common acquirements of general education, he was said to have been scarcely equal to many of his young contemporaries. Soon, however, his mind, hitherto unawakened, was roused to an impulsive sense of its powers. Instigated by the example and kind assistance of Captain Everest, now employed on the trigonometrical survey of India, he engaged deeply and successfully in mathematical, astronomical,

and other congenial studies and pursuits. Under a former Surveyor-General, Colonel Crauford, he still further improved himself; and after having been actively employed under Captain Morrison in surveying the Sunderbunds, he was noticed and kindly patronized by the Marquis of Hastings, and obtained in 1819 a situation in the Quarter-Master General's department. It was then that he first became conspicuous at the Presidency, and thenceforward, in the survey of Calcutta, in his projected and extensive canals some time since commenced upon, his introduction here of the Iron Suspension Bridges and other public works of utility, he soon rendered himself known to the Government by his splendid talents. But we may here pause to say, that although he was thus rapidly and unmeasurably outstripping all his former comrades and competitors in the career of public life, yet such was his amenity of manner, such the frank, unassuming, unchanging sweetness of his social disposition, that it is a truth, the full force of which many are ready to acknowledge, he was not more prized by the authorities of Government as a zealous public servant, than he was beloved by the many individuals who sought him in domestic or private life as their friend. Possibly nothing could better have instanced the talents and persevering intelligence of Major Schalch, than the erection of the well-known Iron Suspension Bridge at Kallee Ghaut. He had never before practically engaged himself in the slightest mechanical work—he had every thing to effect in the manufactures of the component parts of his first attempt—from the scientific application of its theoretical principles, to the mere handicraft or operative direction of the very smiths and workmen employed. Yet, with untiring patience he went on, alone, and every way unassisted by professional people, himself almost presiding at the forges; and at length, in a few months, effected the erection of a handsome and most highly useful bridge, with no other aid from any establishment or public department, than the accommodation of a small piece of ground whereupon to make his experiment, and a few native blacksmiths, whom he had in every thing to guide and instruct.

REV. WILLIAM CHAFY, A. M.

Jan. 28. At his residence, *Westgate*, Canterbury, at the advanced age of 80, the Rev. William Chafy, A. M. (formerly Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and father of the Rev. Dr. Chafy, the present Master of that Society), Vi-

car of Sturry, near Canterbury, and Rector of Swalecliffe, co. Kent. Of the former parish he had been the Incumbent for 45, and of the latter 35 years.

He was descended from an ancient and respectable family, in the county of Dorset, being the youngest and last surviving son of the late Rev. John Chafy *, Rector of Purse Caundle, and also of Lillington, in that county, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and co-heiress of John Corbin, Esq. of Hazelbury Bryan, a descendant from the celebrated Hollis.

Mr. Chafy married, April 5, 1774, his cousin Mary, only daughter and ultimately sole heiress of John Chafie, Esq. of Sherborne, co. Dorset, by whom he had issue ten children, eight of whom, three sons and five daughters, survive, with the widow, to deplore his loss.

Few persons have quitted this world more universally respected and lamented than this most pious and charitable Christian. Endearred to his family and acquaintance by the many amiable qualities and estimable virtues which adorned his life and conversation, his memory seems less to require the tribute of public eulogy. But, in deploring the loss of departed worth, sincerity and gratitude may be permitted briefly to state its claims to imitation and praise. Suffice it then to say, that, in a probationary course of eighty years, Mr. Chafy's unostentatious benevolence, unaffected piety, and undeviating rectitude of conduct in his intercourse with mankind, gained him alike the esteem and respect of the rich and the poor. His mind was cheerful, his heart benevolent, his morals pure and correct; his general deportment so innocent and condescending, and his example so exemplary and instructive, that he was admired and beloved by all who had the happiness of enjoying his society. His attention to the welfare and well-being of his parishioners, and his industry in the discharge of the duties of his office, constantly directed by a love of virtue and truth, by piety and charity, diffused a beneficial influence over the whole of his professional sphere. It is no small consolation to his mourning family and friends to know, that, great as had been the excellence and utility of his life, they were equalled only by the calm and pious resignation with which he resigned his soul into the hands of his Creator.

He has bequeathed 120*l.* to each of the parishes of Sturry and Swalecliffe, to establish schools for the education of their poor; and 50*l.* to the General Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

* See a neat Latin epitaph to this Clergyman, in Hutchins's Dorset, iv. 27.

MR. DEODATUS BYE.

Feb. 12. In Camden-row, Peckham, aged nearly 82, Mr. Deodatus Bye, formerly an eminent Printer in St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.

He was with only one exception the oldest member of the Company of Stationers, of which he had been a Liveryman 60 years. Though possessing no inconsiderable talents, he was one of the most unassuming of human beings, but at the same time one of the most kind-hearted. Content with a very moderate income, he long since retired from the fatigues of business to the tranquil retreat where he calmly breathed his last. Though more than eight of his latter years were embittered by repeated attacks of paralysis, which deprived him of the use of his right side, and confined him wholly to his bed-chamber, he bore his sufferings with that manly fortitude and that patient resignation to the Divine Will, which his constant study of the Holy Scriptures had enabled him to sustain.

Whilst in business, his principal employment was the printing of the Religious Tracts of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. He was Editor of the last edition of Cruden's Concordance, in which he carefully examined every Text by the original in the Bible. He also printed the "Diversions of Purley" for Mr. Horne Tooke, with whom he was deservedly a great favourite, and who permitted him to substitute *blanks* for many names which the timid Printer thought it prudent to suppress. Mr. Bye compiled the copious Index to the octavo edition of Swift's Works, published in 1803. That he was also sometimes a versifier may be seen by a few lines signed "D. B." in vol. LXXXVII. i. 445. With his habitual placidity of mind, after he had totally lost the use of his right hand, he soon acquired the habit of writing very neatly with his left. In a letter of some length, dated March 1820, he says:

"I have every reason to be thankful for the mercies I daily receive, although I have been confined to my house nearly three years. My Bible, my Prayer Book, and your Magazine are my constant companions; by the former I humbly hope I receive Divine instruction and consolation, and the latter lets me see as much of the busy and changeable world as I desire, and sometimes more."

"The last year was an eventful one indeed, and many great and good characters are recorded in your Obituary to have left this world, I hope for a better! Perhaps several of them were personally known to you, and were among the

number of your friends, your bosom friends; when that is the case, it verifies the truth of that line of Young, "When such Friends part, 'tis the Survivor dies."

"You will, I am sure, pardon the imperfections of this left-handed scrawl, which has taken me hours to execute, but I am much pleased now it is done, as it may perhaps be my farewell letter, but whether it be or not, it affords me an opportunity of saying, that I remain, with the greatest sincerity and affection, your friend and humble servant,

D. BYE; ætat. 76, natus 1744."

That such was Deodatus Bye, testifies the friend who now laments his loss, after an intimate acquaintance of nearly 70 years.

LINDLEY MURRAY, ESQ.

Jan. 16. At his residence, Holdgate, near York, aged 80, Lindley Murray, Esq. the Author of an English Grammar, and of many other approved works on Education. His last illness was of short duration, scarcely exceeding two days: but his whole life may be said to have been a constant preparation for his final change, so that death could scarcely, at any time, have come upon him unawares. He expired, very peacefully, in the full possession of his mental faculties.

Mr. Murray was a native of Pennsylvania, in North America; but he resided for a great part of his life at New York. His father was a distinguished merchant in that city. Both his parents were persons of respectable character; and were solicitous to imbue his mind with pious and virtuous principles. He was carefully and regularly educated, and made a rapid progress in learning. At the age of nineteen he commenced the study of Law, under the auspices of a gentleman eminent in the profession; and he had the pleasure of having for his fellow student the celebrated Mr. Jay. At the expiration of four years Mr. Murray was admitted to the Bar, and received a license to practise both as Counsel and Attorney, in all the Courts of the State of New York. In this profession he continued with increasing reputation and success, till the troubles in America interrupted all business of this nature. He then engaged in the mercantile line; in which by his diligence, abilities, and respectable connexions, he soon acquired a handsome competency.

Having been afflicted with a fever, which left a great weakness in his limbs, and his general health being much impaired, he was induced in the year 1784, by the advice of his physicians and

friends, to remove into a more temperate climate. He accordingly came to this country, accompanied by his faithful and beloved wife; and though not restored to his former health and strength, he received so much benefit as induced him to remain in England. He settled in Yorkshire; and purchased a house pleasantly situated at Holdgate, a small village about a mile from the city of York, where he continued to reside. The weakness of his limbs gradually increased; so that he soon found himself incapable of walking more than a few steps in the course of a day, without great inconvenience. He was, however, able to ride in his carriage an hour or two every day. He regularly attended public worship; and in summer he was frequently drawn about his garden in a chair made for that purpose, but for many years previous to his decease, he was wholly confined to his house, for he found that even a very small degree of bodily exertion increased the debility of his frame; and that exposure to the air occasioned frequent and severe colds, together with other indisposition. To a person distinguished as Mr. Murray had been for health, strength, and agility, confinement was at first a severe trial; but during the whole course of it, a murmur or complaint was never known to escape from his lips. Time and religious considerations perfectly reconciled him to his situation.

Deprived of the usual occupations and amusements of life, and of the common occasions of doing good to others, he very happily and generously turned his attention to compose Literary works, for the benefit, chiefly, of the rising generation. In this benevolent employ he found great satisfaction, and met with uncommon success. His English Grammar, with the Exercises and the Key, has been much approved by the publick, and been adopted in most of the principal seminaries in Great Britain, and in America. It has passed through many large editions in this country, and been frequently reprinted in America. His French and English Reader, his Abridgment of his Grammar, and his Spelling-book, have also received very high encomiums; and they are most extensively circulated both in this country, and in his native land. Having begun his literary career from disinterested motives, he constantly devoted all the profits of his publications to charitable and benevolent purposes.

The work which he first published, and which appeared to afford him peculiar satisfaction, was "The Power of Religion on the Mind." This book has

passed through many editions. The first edition was made wholly at Mr. Murray's own expense; and given away by him chiefly in the neighbourhood of his own residence.

Time thus employed, and the rewards of labour thus distributed, prevented that depression and gloom which ill health and long confinement are so apt to produce; and contributed to render Mr. Murray cheerful and happy in a situation that many would think must have been highly distressing. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and was much respected and esteemed by them; but in his writings designed for general use, he scrupulously avoided introducing, in any shape, the peculiar tenets of the sect. On moral and religious subjects, he confined himself to the leading principles of piety and virtue, and to the general spirit and precepts of Christianity. For this meticulous care, as well as for the exemplary chastity of his works, he has received particular commendation.

Mr. Murray married, early in life, a very amiable woman, about three years younger than himself. They had no children. They lived together in uninterrupted harmony, for nearly sixty years. Mrs. Murray is a person of great worth and respectability. She was most faithfully and tenderly attached to her husband. The loss which she has sustained is unspenkable. She is deeply afflicted, but resigned to the Divine Will, and thankful that the inestimable blessing which is now taken away, was vouchsafed to her during so long a course of years.

Sound judgment, an amiable disposition, and great piety, were striking characteristics of the subject of this memoir. Of him it may truly be said, he did justly, he loved mercy, and walked humbly with his God. He was a most affectionate husband, a sincere friend, a kind neighbour, a cheerful and instructive companion. His manners and conversation were peculiarly pleasing and impressive; his sentiments were refined and liberal; and the whole tenour of his life beautifully exemplified the moral and religious principles which his writings uniformly inculcate. But however excellent his character and conduct, all his hopes of acceptance with God, were founded, not on himself, or on his own doings, but on the merits and atonement of the ever-blessed Redeemer.

Further particulars respecting this estimable man, and highly distinguished author, would, no doubt, be acceptable to the publick, especially to those who

have derived benefit from his literary labours. It is therefore with much satisfaction that the writer of this article adds, from indisputable authority, that "Memoirs of his Life and Writings" will shortly be published, which from their authenticity, and other circumstances, will, it is presumed, prove peculiarly interesting and instructive.

SAMUEL PARKES, Esq. F. L. S.

Dec. 23. At his house in Mecklenburgh-square, after a lingering illness, aged 66, Samuel Parkes, Esq. F. L. S. F.S.A. of Perth, Member of the Geological Society, Honorary Member of the Literary and Philosophical Societies of Newcastle and Norwich, &c. and proprietor of the Chemical manufactory in Goswell-street.

He was born at Stourbridge in Worcestershire; but received his education at the academy conducted by Dr. Addington at Market Harborough.

In 1806 he published his highly interesting and valuable "Chemical Catechism." A second edition was soon called for, which contained so many additional facts as to be almost a new work. (See vols. LXXVII. 143. LXXVIII. 227.) Many editions have since appeared. In 1808 he published "An Essay on the Utility of Chemistry to the Arts and Manufactures." (See vol. LXXVIII. 228.) In the following year he produced his "Rudiments of Chemistry, illustrated by Experiments," 18mo. (See vol. LXXX. i. p. 52.) The publication of this work was occasioned by the fact that a well-known bookseller made so free with the Chemical Catechism, as to transcribe it without any modesty, under the title of a Grammar of Chemistry. An injunction in Chancery however corrected the piracy, after which, the injured author, for the protection of his property, published an abridgment of his own book. In 1815 he published "Chemical Essays, principally relating to the Arts and Manufactures of the British Dominions," 8 vols. 8vo. (See vol. LXXXV. ii. pp. 47. 340.)

The benevolence of his disposition, and the amenity of his manners, attached him to a large circle of friends; and in him the community have lost a most estimable member. His works attest his ardour, diligence, and perseverance in the pursuit of science; nor was he less distinguished by his beneficent efforts and pecuniary liberality in the support of every public institution which tended to increase the happiness or promote the improvement of his fellow creatures. His industry and activity of mind were

evinced even during his last illness, by his being anxiously engaged in preparing and superintending improved editions of his Chemical works.

CHEVALIER DE BOCCAGE.

Lately. Of apoplexy, aged 65, the Chevalier Barbie du Boccage, Member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, Geographer to the department for Foreign Affairs, Professor to the Faculty of Letters to the Academy of Paris. He had sustained many attacks during the last three or four weeks, but he was thought perfectly convalescent. The Atlas of the Voyage of Anacharsis established his reputation. He continued through the whole of his life to study the topography of Greece, and generally of classic lands. He must have left valuable notes behind him. Two of his sons are successfully treading in the steps of their father.

JACOB MOCATTA, ESQ.

Nov. 29. Jacob Mocatta, esq. The sudden death of this gentleman, so eminent in the commercial world, and so highly esteemed in it, made a strong impression on the public mind. An inquest was taken on the 1st of December before J. W. Unwin, esq. the Coroner, and a highly respectable Jury at the Pied Horse public-house, Chiswell-street. The investigation was most minute, and the attention of the Jury was particularly directed to ascertain the real facts of the case. The Inquest-room was thronged with some of the most respectable persons of the Jewish persuasion, all of whom deeply lamented the melancholy catastrophe. Among these was Mr. Montefiore, the intimate friend of the deceased. From the evidence it appeared, that Mr. Mocatta, while at a friend's in Nichols'-street, Spitalfields, complained of violent pains about the stomach. These increasing considerably, he was removed up stairs, and placed on a bed, and medical aid sent for. Before it arrived, Mr. Mocatta had breathed his last.—Mr. Andrews, the professional attendant of the family, and one of the medical gentlemen of the London Hospital, minutely examined the body, and gave as their opinion, that Mr. M. died of dyspepsia. The Jury returned a verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."

ARCHIBALD BOYD, ESQ.

Dec. 27. Aged 75, Archibald Boyd, esq. for 30 years the respected Treasurer of the City and County of London-

derry, and the Father of that Corporation, having been a member of it for upwards of 50 years. Possessed of a strong and intelligent mind, richly stored with useful information, no man better understood the various duties of a citizen and a subject. On every occasion, Mr. Boyd was found at his post, ready to promote the best interests of his country, and support its establishments with spirit and independence. As a friend, his attachments were marked by a warmth of feeling and regard, which at once proved their sincerity and their value—in his domestic circle he was endeared to his family by the strongest ties of affection. The respect paid to his remains amply testified the value in which his character was held—they were accompanied by the Corporation, of which he had been so long an independent member, in their robes, and by almost every respectable member in the community. The pall was borne by his respectable friends, Geo. R. Dawson, esq. Col. Knox, Sir Wm. Williams, Alderman Curry, Captain Hill, and Major Nicholson.

JOHN MONRO.

Dec. 15. Aged 99, John Monro, of Glenary, Argyleshire. For many years it had been the daily practice of this venerable mountaineer to plunge, with his clothes on, into the river Arca; and so far did habit become second nature, that if compelled to remain for any length of time with a dry skin, he felt all the uneasiness of a fish out of water. He always enjoyed excellent health; and, till his last illness, had never been but twice seriously indisposed, and on these occasions, as an antidote, his aged helpmate had to souce him overhead and ears at his bed-side, a remedy that never failed to restore his health. A few days before his death he had been prevailed upon to leave his ancient habitation at Glenary, to reside with his daughter at Furnace, near Inverary, that he might have the advantage of her care; but all her affectionate tenderness could not make up to poor John the loss of his native stream: sickness came; and he who had for 99 winters braved many a bitter storm, was evidently soon to submit to the grim king of terrors. Still he clung to his specific; and a few hours before he breathed his last, he earnestly beseeched he might be carried back and plunged in the stream of his native Glenary, when he would soon be well again. His request came too late, had his friends even been disposed to comply with it. He retained all his faculties to the last; and such was the

high estimation in which his worth and inflexible honesty were held, that his remains were attended to the place appointed for all living by a concourse of friends that does not always honour the obsequies of those in more exalted stations.

J. P. F. RICHTER.

Nov. 14. At Bayreuth, aged 61, Jean Paul Frederic Richter, one of the most prolific and popular writers of Germany. Four years ago he lost his only son, a most promising young man, who was pursuing his studies with, perhaps, too much zeal. Since that loss, which he bore with calm resignation, the health of this worthy man had been constantly declining. For some months past, his eye-sight had gradually decayed, till the lamp of life itself expired.—He was born at Wunsiedel, in the principality of Bayreuth, March 21, 1763. He was educated by his father, who was one of the preceptors at the public school at Wunsiedel, and very early gave an earnest of that talent which distinguished his literary career. He made his *debut* as an author in 1783, with his *Greenland Lawsuits*, which at once stamped his reputation for originality and humour. The most remarkable of his other numerous productions are *Extracts from the Devil's Papers*, the *Invisible Lodge*, *Hesperus*, *Titan*, *Lerana*, &c. Yet, deservedly admired as they are by his own countrymen, his productions are almost totally unknown among us, even by name; and so formidable are the difficulties which a translator would have to overcome, that it is doubtful whether any one will undertake to transfer any of his numerous works into the English language. The task would require a complete familiarity with the author's peculiar genius; the attempt has never, that we are aware of, yet been made, with the exception of a few fragments that appeared some time ago in the *London Magazine*, from the pen of Mr. De Quincey, who offered them as a specimen of an intended '*Richteriana*.' We believe there are very few Englishmen indeed who understand Richter sufficiently to relish him. His own countrymen, who must be allowed to be the most competent judges, esteem him for the nobleness of his sentiments, his poetic talent, his rich and varied imagination, his sparkling wit, his brilliant imagery, his copious illustration, and the exuberance of his language,—for his energy both of thought and diction, his bold and luxu-

riant style, and the glowing colours in which he arrays every object. It has, however, been objected, by some of his critics, that great as are the beauties of isolated parts, there is a certain want of unity of interest in his works that disappoints and dissatisfies the reader.

MRS. BOTFIELD.

Oct. 26. At Norton-hall, co. Northampton, aged 46, after a protracted indisposition, Charlotte, widow of Beriah Botfield, esq. and only daughter of the late William Withering, M.D. F.R.S. If an ingenuous disposition, and cordial sincerity towards her equals (with whom she maintained a frequent intercourse of elegant and liberal hospitality); if kind condescension to her inferiors, concern for their welfare, and care for their wants; if the moral and religious instruction of the youth among her poorer neighbours, was to her an object of warm and generous interest; if these, and such as these, are qualities which deserve and command esteem, then will her memory be cherished by every class of society with affectionate regret, respect, and gratitude. In the buoyant spring of her existence she accompanied her highly-gifted father, and a circle of relatives and friends, from whom she could not fail to derive improvement, during a voyage to Lisbon, and residence in that metropolis and its environs; where each novel and interesting object was rendered so agreeably subservient to the acquisition of knowledge, that the excursion assumed the aspect of one of those "painted clouds which beautify our days," ever after yielding a theme of grateful allusion.—Neither when advanced to a more responsible station by her marriage, July 26, 1806, were the most favourable anticipations disappointed. Whilst experience of the world and its vicissitudes chastened an exuberant vivacity, a strict attention to the public ordinances of the church, with an equally punctual observance of family worship, by invigorating a rational piety, both inspired and strengthened every good emotion. Nor was the monotony of a country life unenlivened at stated periods by incidents which, though trivial in themselves, were counted as events in the simple annals of the village. The young will long remember the raptures of the May-day morn, when in festive groups, proud to challenge the admiration of their generous patrons, they presented their choicest garlands; or with what delight they annually sat down to the extended tables of the rural

fete, commemorative of a happy union ; or partake of the Christmas regale, combined as it ever was with seasonable deeds of charity.—After the death of her husband in 1813 (see vol. LXXXIII. i. 595) Norton, endeared by many fond associations, became still more decidedly the place of predilection to the widow, whose interest in the family seat prompted her not merely to preserve the order of the pleasure grounds with assiduous care, but to occupy herself in various little embellishments, and in raising a succession of many thousands of forest and fruit trees, for the benefit of posterity.

Mrs. Botfield has left an only son, now a Gentleman Commoner at Christ Church, Oxford. Her remains were interred Nov. 3, in the family vault at Norton, attended by a numerous procession of mourners, closed by the fifty children of the schools, instructed by her care, and clothed by her bounty.

ROBERT BRYER, ESQ. F.S.A.

Dec. 29. At Canterbury-row, Newington, aged 70, Robert Bryer, Esq. F.S.A. He had been 48 years in the service of the Bank of England, 25 of which he filled the situation of Assistant Accountant.

He was actuated by the highest sense of honour and integrity, truly loyal, and firmly attached to the Established religion of his country. A lover of Literature, his mind was enriched with an extensive knowledge of Ancient History, Numismatics, and the Antiquities of this island. He became a member of the Society of Antiquaries in the year 1801, to whose works his name appears as a contributor*. A gentlemanly urbanity and suavity of manners, united to a vein of cheerfulness peculiarly his own, gained him a numerous acquaintance, amongst whom were many eminent Literati.

He married, rather late in life, a lady whose amiable qualities gladdened his existence ; but his happiness in that connexion was of short duration. The rapid incursions of disease, added to a delicacy of constitution, suddenly terminated a few years of the most perfect reciprocal affection, and deprived him of the companion with whom he anticipated so much comfort.

His private life was highly exemplary, and in his own domestic circle his irreparable loss, as a father, friend, and master, will be long and deeply felt.

* See the General Index to the *Archæologia*, p. 12.

CHARLES ST. BARBE, ESQ.

Jan. 19. All who have visited the pretty town of Lymington during the last forty years will bear testimony to the urbanity and gentleman-like manners of Mr. St. Barbe, whose death we announced in p. 93. He was in every sense of the word a useful man ; honorable in his dealings ; upright and impartial in the various public offices he filled of Magistrate, Deputy Lieutenant, Commissioner of Taxes, &c. a loyal subject to his King and country, and a zealous supporter of the Established Church. He was the representative of his family, originally seated in Somersetshire (see our vol. xc. pt. i. for a view of their ancient mansion at Ashington). By Ann, daughter of John Hicks, he had six sons and two daughters.

T. A. BROMHEAD, ESQ.

Sept. 9, 1825. At Konich, in Caramania (the ancient Iconium), aged 32, Thomas-Ayre Bromhead, Esq. late of Christ's College, Cambridge (where he took the degree of M.B. in 1820), and only son of the Rev. Edward Bromhead, of Repham, near Lincoln. This enterprising traveller, after an absence of five years from his native country, was hastening homewards, when arrested by sudden and fatal disease. He breathed his last with no attendants but his foreign servants, or the uncivilised natives ; and the sad satisfaction of knowing the closing event of his life seems denied to his numerous friends. One of the companions of Mr. Bromhead's travels, the Rev. Joseph Cook, Fellow of Christ College, died on a camel under almost as melancholy circumstances, near the Palm Trees of Elim, in March (see July Mag. p. 90) ; and the other, Henry Lewis, Esq. R.N. after traversing Palestine in his company, parted from him at Beirût, in June, and returned to England. The same post brought his own cheerful letters from Damascus, and the official announcement of his death by the Porte.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Jan. 5. John Webster, esq. of the Upper Mall, Hammersmith, and of Queen-street, Cheapside.

Jan. 9. In Upper Charlotte-street, in his 64th year, Dr. Edward Fryer. Distinguished ability, various and extensive knowledge, strict probity, and unsullied honour, united with the most prompt, ardent, independent, and generous feelings, adorned by the most engaging and gentlemanly manners, combined to render him beloved and admired by all who knew him.

Jan. 15. At Holding's Hotel, Dover-street, Rose Lambeth Price, esq. son of Sir Rose Price, of Trengwainton, Cornwall.

At Brompton, aged 76, Algernon Learmouth, esq.

In Connaught-place, Sarah, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Thos. Salwey, Rector of Richard's Castle, Salop.

Jan. 16. In Upper Belgrave-place, aged 71, Mary, widow of Mr. Thos. Williams.

Jan. 19. Aged 56, Anne, wife of James Banke, esq. of Berners-street and Whitehall, Hayes, Middlesex.

Jan. 20. In Burton-crescent, aged 78, Catherine, relict of Tho. Forbes, esq. late of Clifton.

Aged 66, John King, esq. of St. John-street road, Clerkenwell.

Jan. 21. At Camberwell, aged 63, Apsley Pellatt, esq. of the firm of Pellatts and Green, of St. Paul's Church-yard, and the Falcon glass-works, Blackfriars-road.

Jan. 22. In the City-road, aged 63, Jas. Carter, esq. late of Barbican.

Jan. 24. In Great Ormond-street, aged 93, James Farrer, esq.

Mr. John Norbury, of the Spaniards, Hampstead.

Aged 50, Wm. Manley, esq. of his Majesty's Victualling Yard, Deptford.

Jan. 25. At Lambeth, aged 64, Wm. Howard, esq.

At Dorset-place, Clapham-road, aged 60, T. F. Bristow, esq.

In Portman-square, the Countess Dowager of Harcourt, relict of the late George Simon, Earl of Harcourt, and sister of the present Lord Vernon. Her remains were interred at Stanton Harcourt.

Jan. 26. Charles Willoughby, infant son of John Davison, esq. of Tavistock-place, and of the East-India House.

Jan. 28. In Portland-place, Marianne, wife of John Vivian, esq. of Claverton, co. Somerset.

In C. . . . Westminster, aged 84, Mrs. H of John Hussey, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

Jan. 29. In Manchester-square, aged 71, Charles Mills, esq. M. P. for Warwick.

Aged 77, Wm. Ashlin, esq. of Upper Bedford-place, and late of Crawford, Midd.

At Bayswater, aged 21, Robert, son of Major-Gen. Dighton.

Jan. 30.—Edw. Mawley, esq. Surveyor to the Commissioners appointed for the building of Churches. He was proceeding in his gig with his wife to his own residence on Balham-hill, when the shafts broke, and precipitated him on the ground; his skull was severely fractured, and he died in a few days. This gentleman was highly respected by the profession of which he was a member, and in his situation of Surveyor to the Commissioners of Churches, he gave the fullest satisfaction.

Aged 89, Mrs. Phoebe Hollis, of Stoke Newington.

In London, John Williams Witles, esq. of Astrop House, Northamptonshire.

Jan. 31. Aged 73, Mr. G. Parkinson, of Clarendon-place, Maida Vale.

In Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Miss Allen, dau. of the late, and sister to the present Viscount Allen.

Aged 82, Mrs. D. St. Leu, of Spital-sq.

In Harley-street, aged 80, the relict of the late John Crawley, esq. of Stockwood, co. Bedford.

Lately.—In Caroline-place, Foundling, aged 94, Eliz. widow of Wm. Harrison, esq. inventor of chronometers.

In Woburn-place, Robert Trower, esq.

Feb. 1. At Slough, aged 69, Anne, widow of the Rev. W. Chapman, late Vicar of Margate.

Feb. 2. William Scott, esq. late Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Art. in which he became first Lieut. Jan. 1, 1794; Capt.-Lieut. July 16, 1799; Captain, Sept. 12, 1803; brevet Major, June 4, 1811; and Lieut.-Col. Dec. 30, 1814.

W. Coningham, esq. of Upper Gower-st.

Feb. 3. At Hampstead, Mrs. Mary Belson, dau. of the late Richard Belson, esq. merchant, formerly of that place, and niece of the late John Bindley, esq. M. P. for Dover, and James Bindley, esq. A. M. and F. S. A. fifty years Commissioner of the Stamp Office.

Feb. 4. Aged 81, Mrs. Anne Moreland, of Old-street, St. Luke's.

Aged 82, Mr. John Jackson, of Bridge-water-square.

Feb. 6. At his house, Hyde-park corner, Sir Edmund Antrobus, bart. He was the fourth son of Wm. Antrobus, esq. and was created a baronet on the 22d of May, 1815.

Aged 79, Mrs. King, of Highbury-terrace. In Upper Norton-street, Portland-place, Eliza, wife of Wm. Blount, esq.

Agnes, wife of Mr. Wm. Cameron, of Walworth-terr. and St. Paul's Church-yard.

Feb. 7. At his residence, Lower Grosvenor-place, John Thos. Skinner, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Skinner.

Aged 71, Mr. Edw. Smith, of Bath-place, Peckham.

At Grove-hill-terrace, Camberwell, Anne, wife of Cha. Dodd, esq. of Billiter-street.

Mrs. Pillar, wife of James Pillar, esq. of Moore-place, Lambeth.

Feb. 8. At Ponder's End, aged 75, W. B. Naylor, esq.

Feb. 10. Aged 73, Alicia Maria, Countess Dowager of Carnarvon. She was the eldest dau. of Charles, second Earl of Egmont, and sister to George O'Bryen, the present earl. Her mother was Alicia Maria, dau. of George 2d Lord Carpenter, and sister to George, Earl of Tyrconnel. She was married July 15, 1771, and had issue the present Earl of

Carnarvon, five other sons, and a daughter, now Lady Ducie.

In Wimpole-street, the relict of W. Shaw, esq. of Inglewood House, Berks.

Aged 84, Tho. Brown, esq. of the East India House.

At Clapham, aged 47, Mr. Wm. Ghrimes, of Leigate-street.

In Doctors' Commons, aged 78, Maurice Swabey, esq. D. C. L. of Langley Marsh, Bucks.

At Highgate, aged 66, Wm. Reynolds, esq. late of St. Andrew's Wharf.

At Stamford-hill, 81, Jos. Stonard, esq.

At Penton-place, Walworth, aged 28, George Edw. Forth, son of the Rev. Nath. Parker Forth, of White-cottage, Chelsea.

Feb. 11. Aged 83, R. J. Mason, esq. of Furnival's-inn.

At Forty-hill, Enfield, aged 70, universally respected, James Meyer, esq. late of Lendenhall-street.

In Clatham Dock Yard, aged 54, Beatrice, wife of Commissioner Cunningham, and third dau. of the late Commissioner Proby.

Aged two years, Joseph, youngest son; and on the 13th, Mary, wife of John Radford, esq. of Winchmore-hill.

In Great Portland-street, aged 88, Mrs. Moultrie.

Feb. 12. In London, aged 21, Lieut. Geo. Read, 41st Reg.

In Great Portland-street, aged 75, Mrs. Comyns, of Great Baddow, Essex, relict of John Ric. Comyns, esq. formerly of Rylands.

Feb. 13. Mr. John Stevenson, of the English Opera House.

At his house, Chester-place, Lambeth, aged 68, Mr. Richard Thomas, sen. of the Strand.

Feb. 15. In York-place, Baker-street, John Wright, esq. of Kelvedon Hall, Essex.

In Well's Row, Islington, aged 68, Mr. George Thompson, many years a printer of ballads and cheap pictures in Long-lane, West Smithfield. He had been for some time in a declining state of health, but the immediate cause of his dissolution was the rupture of a blood-vessel in the chest during a violent fit of coughing, whilst walking in his garden. His death was instantaneous. He is said to have died worth 70,000*l*.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Feb. 1. Aged 55, Geo. Wm. Monk, Esq. of St. John, near Biggleswade.

BERKS.—Jan. 19. At Reading, aged 72, Margaret, relict of Dominic Trant, esq. late of Easingwold, Yorkshire, and grand-dau. of the last Viscount Bellow.

Jan. 26. At Binfield, R. Matthews, esq.

Feb. 1. In the London Road, Reading, aged 81, Eliz. Susanna, relict of Cap. Arthur Wm. Morris, E.L.C.'s service.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Jan. 25. In his 83d year, John Rose, esq. senior Alderman of Eye, and many years surgeon of the Tower Garrison, London.

Feb. 9. In his 21st year, Mr. Samuel Eyre, scholar of St. John's college, Cambridge.

DERBYSHIRE.—Jan. 7. Miss Frances Clara Bower, heretofore of Stockport, and late of Buxton, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of the late Buckley Bower, esq. of Aspinshaw.

Jan. 31. At the Pastures, near Derby, aged 66, Bache Heathcote, esq. universally regretted. As a husband, parent, brother, friend, and magistrate, he was most exemplary.

DORSETSHIRE.—Jan. 25. At Weymouth, Louisa, only daughter of the late Sir John Cox Hipplesey, bart.

At Cerne Abbas, aged 92, Cath. relict of the Rev. Samuel Berjew, Rector of Up-Cerne, Somerset.

DURHAM.—Feb. 7. At Gainford, near Darlington, aged 76, the wife of Marmaduke Cradock, esq. grand-dau. and only descendant of late Sir John Tyrwhitt, bart. of Stainfield Hall, Lincolnshire.

ESSEX.—Jan. 20. At Leyton, W. Copeland, esq.

Feb. 15. At Leyton, aged 70, Jas. Innes, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Jan. 26. At Bristol, leaving a widow and 7 children in distress, Mr. John Plumley, land-surveyor, who was engaged in forming a map of that city on a scale of unprecedented magnitude.

Jan. 29. In the Moravian house in Bristol, aged 59, Mrs. Whittaker.

Lately. At Cheltenham, George Wilkes Unett, esq. Major in the army. He was appointed 2nd Lieut. of Royal Artillery April 22, 1795; 1st Lieut. Jan. 1, 1797; Capt. Lieut. Sep. 12, 1803; 2nd Capt. July 19, 1804; Captain, Feb. 1, 1803; brevet Major, June 4, 1814. He served at the attack of Guadaloupe, in 1810; in Flanders, and at Waterloo.

Feb. 2. At Cheltenham, aged 87, Mrs. Anne Travell.

Feb. 7. At Wellington Cottage, Clifton, Sarah, relict of Rev. Charles Elwes, Vicar of Bitton, co. Gloucester.

Feb. 8. At Bristol, aged 43, Mr. William Clement Barlgett, attorney, of Bristol, a man of the utmost integrity.

Feb. 11. In his 50th year, John Colston Coulson, esq. solicitor, of Bristol.

HANTS.—Dec. 30. At Portsmouth, deeply regretted, aged 72, Major-gen. John Miller, late of the Royal Marines, in which he was appointed 2nd Lieut. Feb. 21, 1776; 1st Lieut. Aug. 15, 1778; Captain, Jan. 1, 1793; brevet Major, Apr. 29, 1802; Major Royal Marines, Nov. 9, 1803; Lieut.-col. Aug. 15, 1805; brevet Col. June 4, 1813; and Major-gen. Aug. 12, 1819.

Jan. 29. At Portsmouth, Mr. Chas. Manley, 4th son of the Rev. Henry C. Manley, late Rector of Bradford, in Somerset.

Feb. 10. At Testwood, near Southampton, aged 90, Mrs. Elizabeth Outley.

Feb. 16. At Newport, Isle of Wight, Francis Worsley, esq. an eminent solicitor, and son of the Rev. Francis Worsley, late Rector of Chale. Descended from an ancient and respectable family, he maintained through a long professional career, a character of the most strict and undeviating integrity.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*Jan. 19.* At Lyons-hall, aged 60, John Cheese, esq.

HERTS.—*Jan. 17.* At Marshall's Wick, George Sullivan Marten, esq.

Jan. 25. At Cheshunt, Frances, wife of Samuel Key, esq.

KENT.—*Jan. 29.* At Combe Bank, aged 20, Eleanor, youngest daughter of Wm. Manning, esq. M.P.

Feb. 1. At Ramsgate, aged 31, Emma, wife of W. Chaplin, esq. Madras Civil Service, (Commissioner of Dekkan), and eldest dau. of the Rev. Roger Frankland, Canon Residentiary of Wells.

11. At Footscray, Heneage Twysden, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—*Jan. 7.* At Liverpool, aged 70, Sir Wm. Barton, knt. one of the oldest merchants of that port, head of the firm of Barton, Irham, and Higginson. He had the honour of knighthood conferred on him May 9, 1816, on presenting, as Mayor of Liverpool, an Address of congratulation to the Regent, on the marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. Sir William was a warm supporter of the King and Constitution.

Jan. 10. Aged 87, Mr. James Brayshaw, of Idle, near Bradford; and on the Friday following, aged 84, Mrs. Brayshaw, his wife. They were both buried on Sunday, at Calverley, and followed to their grave by children, grand children, and great grand children, amounting to 125.

Jan. 16. At Liverpool, aged 25, Roger, 5th son of the late Roger Swetenham, esq. of Somerford Booths, Cheshire.

Jan. 28. At Blackburn, aged 23, the Rev. Joseph Foster, pastor of the Baptist Church at Scarborough. His literary attainments were very considerable.

Feb. 12. At his father's house, Mayfield, near Bolton, in his 25th year, Edward Malbone, 3rd son of Major Watkins.

Jane Dalglish, youngest daughter of John Grant, esq. of Nuttall Hall.

Feb. 14. At Manchester, aged 59, Mr. T. Bellott, surgeon.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Jan. 16.* At Gt. Grimsby, aged 84, Robert Lister, esq. senior Alderman of that borough. He served the office of Mayor four times; in 1786, 1791, 1796, and again on the death of his eldest son, in 1816. His funeral was attended by the Corporation, and a sermon preached by the Rev. George Oliver.

Jan. 17. At Great Grimsby, aged 68, Mr. William Kirk, a burgess.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb. 14.* At Twickenham, Susan, wife of Joseph Hickey, esq.

Jan. 29. At East-pole Farm, Southgate, in his 67th year, Mr. George Wilkie, late of Paternoster-row, bookseller.

NORFOLK.—*Dec. 7.* The wife of Mr. Freeman, surgeon, of Walsingham.

Feb. 4. At Yarmouth, aged 75, the widow of Benj. Costerton, esq. and mother of the present Mayor of that town.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Feb. 4.* Richard Jones, esq. of Daventry.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*Feb. 3.* At Mansfield Woodhouse, Harriet, wife of Captain Milne, R. N. and daughter of Mr. Shepherd, of Melton Mowbray.

Feb. 17. At his seat at Kelham, aged 73, John Manners Sutton, Esq. eldest surviving son of the late Lord George Manners Sutton, and grandson of John, the 3rd Duke of Rutland, K. G. who while Master of the Horse in the year 1765, appointed him Page of Honor to his late Majesty King George the 3rd, by whom he was presented to an ensigncy in the Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards, of which he became afterwards a Lieutenant Colonel. He was elected M.P. for Newark, upon his father's demise, on Jan. 21, 1783, and which he continued to represent till the dissolution in 1796.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Jan. 13.* Aged 23, Mr. Richard Burn, of All Souls' College, Oxford, youngest son of the Rev. Edward Burn, minister of St. Mary's and Ashted Chapels, Birmingham.

Jan. 20. Aged 86, Mary, relict of Rob. Appleton, esq. of Henley-upon-Thames.

Jan. 21. At Witney, Mrs. Hyde, mother of the Rev. Thomas Hyde, Rector of St. Martin's, Oxford.

SALOP.—*May 24.* At Quarry-place, Shrewsbury, aged 84, Anne, widow of Cecil Forester, esq. dau. and co-heiress of Robert Townsend, esq. and mother of lord Forester.

SOMERSET.—*Jan. 1.* At Marston House, aged 27, Edmund William Viscount Dungarvon, eldest son of Edmund, 8th Earl of Cork and Orrery, by Isabella Henrietta, 3d dau. of late Wm. Poyntz, esq. of Midgham House, Berks. His last surviving brother, Charles, born in 1800, is now heir apparent to his father's titles.

Jan. 2. At his house, Albion-terrace, Bath, aged 76, Capt. Goodwin Colquitt, R.N.

Jan. 18. At Cannington, aged 69, Rich. Symes, esq. many years a respectable Solicitor at Bridgewater.

Jan. 24. Mary, relict of Francis Skurray, esq. of Beckington, and mother of Rev. Francis Skurray, of Horningsham, Wilts.

Jan. 25. At his residence at Taunton, aged 73, Lieut.-Col. James Pearson, of East India Company's service.

Lately. At Twiverton, near Bath, aged 79, Theophilus Thomas, esq. late of his Majesty's Customs.

Feb. 1. At Bath, Mrs. Gunning, dau. of Dr. Randolph, Fellow of All Soul's, Ox-

ford, and relict of Dr. Gunning, Rector of Farnborough.

Feb. 4. At Bath, aged 68, the lady of Sir Thomas Whichcote, bart. of Aswarby, co. Lincoln, and third dau. of Edmund Turnor, esq. of Panton House, leaving issue five sons and three daughters.

Feb. 14. At Chapple Cleeve, John Halliday, esq. a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of the county.

At Abbot's Leigh, the wife of the Rev. R. Whish, Vicar of St. Mary Redcliff.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Feb. 2.* At Silkmore House, Thomas Mottershaw, esq.

SUFFOLK.—*Dec. 3.* Aged 85, Francis Harrison, gent. of Badwell Ash.

Dec. 14. Captain Spears, R. N. of South Town.

Dec. 18. Aged 70, Mary, wife of Joseph Poole, of Ipswich, gent.

At Stoke by Nayland, in his 21st year, Charles, youngest son of the late Rev. Tho. Bolton, Rector of Nedging, and Perpetual Curate of St. Mary at Quay, Ipswich.

Dec. 20. Aged 82, the relict of Rev. Rich. Moseley, late Rector of Drinkstone.

Dec. 28. At Needham Market, aged 80, Hannah, relict of John Ward, of Tarsen Hall, esq.

Jan. 4. At Bramford, the wife of Wm. Meek Marston, esq.

Jan. 13. At Eye, aged 57, Mr. George Clabon, a Common Councilman.

Jan. 22. Aged 59, James Kindred, of Frostenden Lodge, gent.

Jan. 24. At Ipswich, aged 81, Samuel Atkinson, of the Society of Friends. Born in the parish of St. Matthew, he spent in it a long life with the strictest integrity, justly respected for the mildness of his manners, and his truly Christian and charitable disposition.

Jan. 27. At Baltham, aged 24, Ann, sole surviving child of late Rev. Josiah Rodwell, Lecturer of the High Church, in Hull.

Jan. 28. At Needham Market, aged 89, Thomas Hayward, gent.

Jan. 30. Aged 49, Henrietta, wife of Mr. Snell Cooper, of Wenham Lodge.

Feb. 1. Aged 82, John Rose, gent. senior Alderman of Eye, and for many years Surgeon of the Garrison at the Tower of London.

SURREY.—*Jan. 20.* Frances, eldest dau. of Wm. Devas, esq. of Herne-hill.

Jan. 27. At Carshalton, aged 77, Mary, widow of E. Bacon, esq. formerly of Hackney.

Jan. 28. At East Sheen, aged 78, Mary Catharine, relict of Wm. Hill, esq.

Feb. 6. At Richmond, Rich. Hugh Gore, third son of Rev. Cha. Gore, of Barron Court, county of Somerset.

Feb. 9. At Farncombe Cottage, near Godalming, aged 65, Thos. Cobb, esq. late of Newgate-street.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 15.* At Brighton, Eliz. widow of Major-Gen. John Smith, and daughter of Sir Bellingham Graham.

Jan. 29. At Arundel, aged 80, the relict of Henry Howard, esq. and mother of Lord Howard of Effingham.

Feb. 8. At Brighton, aged 60, Mr. Tho. Lawrence, of Drury-lane Theatre.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Jan. 20.* At Ansley Hall, aged nearly 70, Elizabeth, relict of John Newdigate Ludford, esq. D. C. L. who died May 16, 1825, as recorded in our last Volume, part i. p. 469. She was the eldest dau. of John Boswell, esq. of Wotton, Warwickshire; was married June 16, 1778; and has left three daughters, as noticed in our last Volume. This worthy lady will be long and affectionately remembered, not only by her immediate relatives, but by all who had the happiness of witnessing her hospitality, her benevolence, and unaffected piety.

Jan. 29. At Rugby, aged 61, Mr. Joseph Baxter, father of Mr. W. Baxter, Curator of the Botanic Garden, Cambridge.

Feb. 2. Aged 75, Cha. Gregory Wade, esq. many years a Magistrate for the Borough and County of Warwick.

WILTS.—*Jan. 26.* At Swindon, aged 65, James Strange, esq. of the firm of Strange and Co. Bankers. Swindon.

YORKSHIRE.—*Jan. 12.* At Hull, aged 83, Mr. Nath. Howard Usher, attorney.

Jan. 19. At Viscount Hood's, Whitby Abbey, in his 4th year, the Hon. Horatio Nelson Hood, youngest son of Samuel Lord Bridport.

Jan. 22. At Bedale, in his 70th year, Henry Prest, esq. brother of the late Edw. Prest, esq. of York.

Jan. 24. At Wardsend, near Sheffield, aged 77, Tho. Rawson, esq. distinguished as a staunch Whig of the Old School.

Jan. 24. At Doncaster, aged 57, Leonard Walbanke Childers, esq.

Jan. 25. In her 75th year, Dinah, wife of Cha. Reeves, esq. of Wood Hall, near Howden.

Feb. 1. Aged 105, Mr. Tho. Dooley, of Butley near Macclesfield. He retained his faculties until within a short period of his decease.

Feb. 6. At Bainton, Mrs. Dixon, sister to the Rector of that parish, and relict of Joseph Dixon, esq. of Calcutta, who died in London, in Dec. 1785.

Lately. At Scarborough, aged 55, Mr. J. Knaggs, attorney at law.

WALES.—*Jan. 19.* At St. Arvon's, Monmouth, Jos. Earle, esq. late of Watling-st. London.

Lately. At Evlenstock-hall, Denb. Sir John Evans, who was knighted when Sheriff of Merionethshire, July 1, 1817.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan. 26.* At Edinburgh, aged 27, Mr. Robert Butterworth Runcorn, of Manchester, Student of the Royal College of Physicians.

ABROAD.—*July 16, 1825.* At Prome, in the kingdom of Ava, of a fever, Capt. Henry Parsons, 47th Reg. eldest son of late

Rev. J. Weddell Parsons, Newton Hall, near Monmouth.

July 20. On board the Tamar, James Kirkpatrick, eldest son of Sir Tho. Kirkpatrick, of Closeburn, bart.

July 20. At Mahatee, near Arracan, aged 23, Captain Randall, adjutant of the 16th reg. Madras Native Inf. eldest son of the late W. Randall, esq. of Battersea, Surrey.

Sept. 23. At Sea, Henry H. Sumner, esq. Commander of the Ephinstone, late of the E. I. C.'s service.

Oct. 24. At Jamaica, Capt. Augustus Champion de Crespigny, of H. M. ship Scylla, having succeeded the late Captain Russell only a short time previously. This gallant officer was with Lord Nelson at Trafalgar, and distinguished himself in a variety of actions during the war. He seven times jumped into the sea to rescue seamen who had fallen overboard, for which, in 1815, he

received a medal from the Royal Humane Society.

Oct. 26. In the Island of Montserrat, West Indies, aged 46, the Hon. Thomas Hill, Member of His Majesty's Counsel, and Judge of that Colony. His public character was distinguished by a truly zealous spirit, regulated by a liberal, conscientious, and polished mind; in private life possessing every quality that adorns society.

Jan. 13. At Florence, Wm. Slade, esq. Royal Navy.

Jan. 21. At Mountstuart, Isle of Bute, aged 21, Gertrude Amelia Villiers Stuart, only dau. of the late Lord Henry and Lady Gertrude Stuart.

Lately. At her Plantation, St. John's, Jamaica, Mrs. Cath. Deane, wife of Mr. Tho. Deane, late merchant of Kingston, and dau. of the late Dr. Walker, Physician General to his Majesty's forces of the Island.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from January 25, to February 14, 1826.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 983	} 1894	Males	- 1118	} 2347
Females	- 911		Females	- 1229	
Whereof have died under two years old				602	
Salt 5s. per bushel; 14d. per pound.					
		Between	2 and 5		215
			5 and 10		73
			10 and 20		73
			20 and 30		132
			30 and 40		179
			40 and 50		235
			50 and 60		223
			60 and 70		245
			70 and 80		258
			80 and 90		92
			90 and 100		7
			100 and 110		1

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending February 11.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
60 8	36 7	23 11	41 3	39 10	43 4

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, Feb. 20, 50s. to 60s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, Feb. 15, 34s. 10½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 5s. Straw 2l. 2s. Clover 5l. 10s.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 15s. Straw 2l. 2s. Clover 5l. 15s.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 20. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market Feb. 20:	
Veal.....	5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.	Beasts.....	2,885 Calves 97
Pork.....	5s. 2d. to 6s. 0d.	Sheep.....	19,680 Pigs 120

COAL MARKET, Feb. 20, 29s. 6d. to 39s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 40s. 0d. Yellow Russia 39s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 74s. Mottled 82s. 0d. Curd 86s.—CANDLES, 9s. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

THE PRICES of CANAL SHARES, &c. in February 1826, at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE, Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—Trent and Mersey Canal, 2,000l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 400l.—Grand Junction, 265l.—Oxford, 700l.—Birmingham, 300l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 52l.—Ellesmere, 110l.—Stratford-upon-Avon, 40l.—Peak Forest, 150l.—Huddersfield, 25l.—Lancaster, 40l.—Kennet and Avon, 25l.—Wilts and Berks, 6l.—Regent's, 37l.—West India Dock, 178l.—London Dock, 85l.—Globe Insurance, 100l.—Guardian, 18l.—Atlas, 7l.—Hope, 5l.—East London Water Works, 120l.—Grand Junction ditto, 78l.—Westminster Gas, 50l.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 27, to February 25, 1826, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Jan.	°	°	°			Feb.	°	°	°		
27	29	36	32	30, 30	fair	11	35	37	38	30, 18	fair
28	32	39	32	, 25	fair	12	45	48	40	, 17	cloudy
29	32	43	38	, 15	fair	13	42	47	42	, 17	fair
30	40	45	43	29, 78	cloudy	14	44	46	44	29, 97	rain
31	41	45	43	, 80	cloudy	15	45	48	45	, 92	fair
F. 1	43	45	43	, 85	rain	16	45	49	42	, 75	fair
2	45	50	44	, 88	fair	17	45	47	38	, 42	rain
3	46	49	45	, 74	fair	18	39	45	38	, 87	showery
4	43	48	48	, 95	fair	19	45	50	50	, 60	cloudy
5	43	44	45	, 90	rain	20	48	50	43	30, 06	fair, stormy
6	49	51	48	, 60	fair	21	38	48	47	, 36	fair [night.
7	42	48	36	30, 15	fair	22	47	50	47	29, 98	rain
8	35	46	38	, 40	fair	23	43	46	37	, 90	rain
9	37	41	31	, 30	foggy	24	35	46	47	30, 20	fair
10	30	36	34	, 27	fair	25	49	52	—	, 10	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From January 28, to February 24, both inclusive.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Old South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
28	214½	81½	80½	89½	89½	97½	20	8 9 pm	—	—	par 1 pm	1 3 pm.
30	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	213½	81½	80½	89½	89½	97½	20	6 5 pm.	39½	—	par 1 dis.	par 1 dis.
1	213	80½	79½	89½	88½	97½	20	—	—	—	par 1 dis.	1 dis. 1 pm.
2	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	214	80½	79½	89½	88½	96½	7 19½	3 6 pm.	—	—	par 1 dis.	par 1 pm.
4	212½	80½	79½	89½	89	96½	7 19½	6 4 pm.	—	—	1 dis. 1 pm.	par 1 pm.
6	211½	80½	79½	89½	89	96½	7 19½	4 6 pm.	89½	—	par 1 dis.	1 pm. par
7	211½	80½	79½	89½	88½	96½	7 19½	3 pm. par	—	—	par 2 dis.	1 dis. 1 pm.
8	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	200	79½	78½	87½	86½	96½	4 19½	—	—	—	2 1 dis.	2 dis. par
10	197	78½	77½	86½	85½	94½	3 19½	410 dis.	—	—	1 4 dis.	par 3 dis.
11	197	78	77½	86½	85½	93½	3 19	14 dis.	—	—	2 5 dis.	3 1 dis.
13	193	76½	76	83½	83½	92½	18½	10 14 dis.	84½	—	4 10 dis.	5 8 dis.
14	193	75½	74½	83	82½	92 90½	18½	30 dis.	—	—	14 22 dis.	12 21 dis.
15	196	75½	74½	84	83½	92½	18½	10 18 dis.	—	—	8 dis. par.	1 pm. 2 dis.
16	200	75½	74½	84½	84	92½	18½	15 12 dis.	—	—	1 dis. 1 pm.	1 pm. 1 dis.
17	201	76½	75½	84½	84½	93½	19	12 4 dis.	84	—	1 dis. 1 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.
18	203	76½	75½	84½	85½	93½	4 19½	—	—	—	par 1 pm.	par 1 pm.
20	—	78½	80½	88½	88½	95½	7 20½	223	1 5 pm.	—	par 1 pm.	par 1 pm.
21	208	79½	79	88½	88	96½	8 19½	—	par 7 dis.	87½	1 dis. 1 pm.	par.
22	206	79½	78½	86½	85½	96½	5 19½	234	1 dis.	—	par 1 pm.	par 1 pm.
23	205	77½	76½	85½	85½	94½	5½	228	3 6 dis.	—	1 dis. 1 par.	1 dis. 1 pm.
24	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times--New Times
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
Brit Press--M. Adver.
Represent--Courier
Globe & Traveller
Sun--Star--Brit Trav.
St. James's Chron.
Lit Gaz. Lit Chron.
Eng Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
3 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks--Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton 2
Boston--Brighton 2
Bristol 4--Bucks
Bury 2--Cambridge
Cambridge Carlisle 2
Carmarthen--Chelms 2
Cheltenham 2--Chesh. 2
Colchester--Cornwall
Coventry 2--Cumberl.
Derby 2--Devon 2
Devonport--Devizes
Doncaster--Dorchester.
Dorset--Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 3



Gloucester 2--Hants 2
Hereford 2--Hull 3
Hunts 2--Ipswich
Kent 4--Lancaster 2
Leeds 4--Leicester 2
Lichfield--Liverpool 2
Macclesfield 2
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk--Norwich
N Wales Northamp
Nottingham 2--Oxf 2
Plymouth--Preston 2
Reading--Rochester
Salisbury--Sheffield 3
Surrey 2
Surreybury 2
Sunderland--St. David
St. David's Portenies
Stamford 2--Stockport
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Embellished with Views of the CHURCH OF ST. LUKE, Chelsea;
and an OLD HOUSE in LEADENHALL STREET.

With Representations of GAULISH and BRITISH VASES.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, CIGERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the "Progresses of King James I." again ventures to inquire whether a copy exists of "The Ayres that were sung and played at Brougham Castle, in Westmorland, in the King's Entertainment; given by the Right Honourable the Earle of Cumberland, and his Right Noble Sonne the Lord Clifford. Composed by Mr. George Mason and Mr. John Earsden. London, printed by Thomas Snodham, cum privilegio, 1618," folio, mentioned by Sir John Hawkins in his History of Music, and by Dr. Whitaker in his History of Craven. A speedy answer will much oblige.—The Editor has also still among his desiderata the London Pageants of 1611, 1612, 1614, 1617, and 1624.

D. A. Y. writes: "Clarendon, in his History of the Rebellion (ed. 1732, I. 28, 30), tells us that Sir Thomas Fryer was a Colonel in the army under George Duke of Buckingham, and that the Duke was speaking to him when Felton took the opportunity to stab him at Portsmouth. We further learn that this Sir Thomas Fryer and Sir John Taflakeme had been knighted together at Portsmouth, June 20, 1627. I shall be thankful to any of your Correspondents who can give me any information about Sir Thomas and his family. It seems probable that he was either an Essex or a Suffolk man. What were his arms? and did he leave any issue?"

We find we were incorrect in announcing that Mr. Alaric Watts is the editor of the new Series of the Literary Magnet. This is not the case. He is, we believe, the proprietor of the work, but has nothing whatever to do with its editorship.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL COLLECTOR respectfully asks whether a new edition of Mr. Gough's "Anecdotes of British Topography" may be expected from the Clarendon Press.

Mr. Archdeacon Beatty (vol. xcv. i. p. 572), died in 1821, not 1825, in his glebe house at Maydow, co. Longford, not at Buncrana, co. Donegal.—Lady Bowyer (whose epitaph was printed in last volume, part ii. p. 587) was called "The Star of the East." See Walpole's Anecdotes, under Cornelius Jansen; and see also the poem called "The Wizard" in the Censura Literaria.—Dean Plumtre (p. 646) was son of a clergyman who was younger brother of the late John Plumtre, esq. of Fredville in Kent, many years M.P. for Nottingham. He married his cousin, a daughter of Dr. Robert Plumtre, the President of Queen's College, Cambridge.—The Rev. George Garratt (not Gerrard) Hayter (ibid.) was son of Geo. Hayter, esq. formerly of Pancras-lane, a Bank Director; and nephew of Dr. Thomas Hayter, who died Bp. of Lon-

don in Jan. 1762. He was B.A. of Exeter College, Oxford, and was presented to the Rectory of Compton Bassett in 1782 (not 1762).

W. C. D. begs to observe, that "however ingenious the suggestion of A. Z. p. 98, may be, it is not well founded. The German word *Rath*, erroneously written by him *Kat*, cannot form *Ratz* for its plural, that being a form quite unknown in the language. Moreover, I am inclined to think, though on this point I do not speak with certainty, that the *black rat*, a species now nearly extinct, and not the *brown* or *Norway rat*, is the species distinguished as the Hanoverian."

The same Correspondent is right in supposing that the word "Pandoxator" (mentioned in p. 129), does not exactly mean an "ale-brewer;" it is explained by Dicke as a tavern-keeper, and as derived from *παδοξεον*, *hospitium*. The same authority explains pandoxare as *camporum exercere*. Pandoxator, therefore, in p. 129, must mean one of the Company of Cooks, as Zonarius probably one of the Company of Hatband-makers. W. C. D. remarks, that "the tale is still retained in some of our colleges,—Trinity College, Cambridge, for instance, and is bestowed upon that member of the Society to whom is committed the charge of the beer-cellar."

Chiltern Hundreds. W. B. will be obliged to any of our Correspondents who can inform him where these Royalties are situated: whether they are confined to Buckinghamshire, or extend into Oxfordshire and other counties. And further requests a reference to any work wherein information may be obtained as to their locality and extent, the nature of the office of Steward, which when accepted by a Member of Parliament, causes a vacancy in his seat in the House of Commons, and whether the Stewards continue for life.

MR. GEORGE YATES remarks, with reference to the observation of a GENEALOGIST in last vol. p. 98, as to the Dyer family, that "it now appears that there have been two Baronets of the name of John Swinerton Dyer, and that the necessary distinction of persons has not been observed. The original statement of an OLD SUBSCRIBER is therefore correct, as applied to the first Sir J. S. Dyer; and mine is equally correct, as applied to his grandson, a Baronet of the same name."

G. W. W. asks, "Can any of your Correspondents direct me to a topographical account of Over Kellet, Lanc. and its ancient possessors? Did it give name to the family of Kellet, of whom Matthew Kellet, of Rypley, co. Surrey, gent. was living temp. Edw. VI.? See Gwillim's Heraldry."

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1826.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

EXECUTION OF REBELS IN LANCASHIRE, IN 1715.

THE following curious document is printed from the original in the valuable collection of Mr. WILLIAM UPCOTT, of the London Institution. It exhibits a melancholy picture of the consequences of Civil War. The small items for coals, straw, &c. for the unhappy Jacobites (most of them probably men of respectability) form a curious contrast to those for wine for the Grand Jury, &c. The 34 prisoners appear to have been hung by two executioners, who were paid 60*l.* for the whole, and 7*l.* 10*s.* for their travelling expences to Preston, Wigan, Manchester, Garstang, Lancaster, and Liverpool.

An account of the disbursements of Thomas Crisp, Esq. High Sheriff of Lancashire, attending the Tryall of the Rebels at Leverpoole, of executing 34 of them. Conveying prisoners, making conveniences, and finding straw and other necessaries for them at Leverpool and elsewhere, which amount as follows: viz.

Dec. 31, 1715. Payd for messengers about the precepts, and to hasten them out	£. s. d.
	0 12 0
Jan. 2. Payd sending the precepts out to the severall hundreds in the county, and printing tickets	1 15 6
Payd the like at Preston from the office there	1 17 0
Payd the charge of the Undersheriffe, a trumpeter, and some Sheriffs men to wait on the Judges from Warrington	7 10 0
Payd the charge of messengers from Leverpoole about the returns of the precepts	0 13 6
Payd the charge of sending to the officers at Manchester to get guards to convey five prisoners to Preston to be executed	0 7 6
Jan. 26. Payd the charge of horses and men to lead the horses, &c. on conveying them thither	5 9 0
Payd for cords to pinion them	0 2 6
Feb. 6. Payd for messengers for other guards to convey 7 more to Preston, 5 to Wigan, and 5 to Manchester to be executed	0 11 0

Payd the charge of men and horses on the conveying the 7 to Preston	£. s. d.
	6 9 0
Payd the charge of the like on conveying 5 to Wigan	2 6 6
Payd the charge of horses and men to lead them, on the conveying of 5 to Manchester	3 7 6
Payd the smith for irons, fetters, &c. for the prisoners	3 19 4
Payd for carpenter's work, making guard beds, and conveniences for the prisoners and soldiers at Leverpoole	15 7 6
Payd for straw for them	4 4 6
Payd for coales for them	10 3 0
Payd for brickwork, building up the windows, &c. to prevent escapes	7 0 7
Payd for candles, &c. for the guards and prisoners	17 19 9
Payd for men to attend and guard the condemned prisoners which the military forces required from the Sheriffe	12 0 0
Payd two men attending the other prisoners, cleaning the rooms, &c.	6 12 0
Payd for a cellar and rooms for the prisoners and soldiers	13 0 0
Payd for rooms for the witnesses that are prisoners	10 0 0
Payd for coales, candles, and straw, &c. for them	9 10 0
Payd for a man to attend them, and clean rooms, &c.	3 10 0
Payd for candles used in court	1 1 8
Payd a person that attended and cleaned the court	1 10 0
Payd for wine for the Grand Jury, &c. and other disbursements about them for their room, grate, coales, &c. 30 days and upwards	82 8 8
Payd for ale for them	6 7 6
Payd for persons to attend them, &c.	2 10 0
Payd one days dinner for them	15 7 5
Payd the charge of 17 men and horses 38 days attending at Leverpoole at 4 <i>s.</i> per day each, man and horse	129 4 0
Payd for hatts, stockings, and other part of their liveries worn out	17 9 6

The Highsheriffs charge and expence not included.

The Undersheriff and his deputy attending expences, &c. not included.

Payd the charge of the Sheriffs men, &c. attending the Judges to Warrington on their return back - - - - - 12 0 0

Four Sheriffs bailiffs attending 4s. per day each, 33 days - - 26 8 0

The Goaler and his servants attending expences, &c. he charges upwards of - - - - - 50 0 0

Payd messengers for guards to pay all the remaining condemned prisoners from Leverpoole to Lancaster, and about 20 that were committed over to Lancaster assizes - - - - - 0 10 0

Payd for cords and tying the prisoners - - - - - 1 8 8

Payd for horses for them that could not goe on foot, and for men to lead them, &c. being 17 by the first guard, and 16 on horseback by the second guard - - - - - 25 0 9

£515 5 10

The Charge of Executing 34 Rebels.

Jan. 27, 1715. Erecting gallows, and paid for materialls, hurdle, fire, cart, &c. on executing Shuttleworth and 4 more at Preston, and setting up his head, &c. - 12 0 4

Besides the Undersheriff and Goalers.

Feb. 9. Disbursements on executing old Mr. Chorley and others, and setting up a head, &c. - 5 10 6

Besides the Undersheriffs.

Feb. 10. Charge at Wigan on executing Blundell, &c. - - - 7 1 2

Besides the Undersheriffs.

Feb. 11. Charge at Manchester on executing Syddall, &c. - 8 10 0

Besides the Undersheriffs.

Feb. 16 and 18. Charge at Garstang and Lancaster on executing 4 at either place - - 22 0 8

Besides the Undersheriffs.

Feb. 25. Charge of executing Bennet and 3 more at Leverpoole - - - - - 10 3 0

Payd the 2 executioners - - - 60 0 0

Payd for horses to carry the executioners to the severall places of execution, and their travelling charges - - - - - 7 10 0

£132 15 8

ON ANCIENT ALTARS.

(From Dr. Nuttall's MS. Collections for his "*Bibliotheca Scholastica*,"—a work intended for future publication)

IN tracing the history of man from the remotest period to the Christian era, we discover that, wherever the idea of a superior invisible Being existed, Altars have been usually employed, for the manifestation of religious feelings; and it is curious to trace the subject, as being frequently indicative of the early history and manners of a people. The humble devotee of uncultured tribes has raised the simple turf of his native wilds, and adored the "Great Spirit" to whom it was offered, with the same enthusiastic ardour as the gorgeously bedecked priest of an Egyptian or Roman temple; and perhaps the impressions produced on the surrounding spectators, by the simple offerings of one whose "soul proud science never taught to stray," were equally strong.

Herodotus says that the Egyptians were the first who consecrated to the gods temples, statues, and altars. Dr. Clarke has given us an Egyptian Altar in the form of a dice-box. One, singularly curious, is depicted on the Hamilton vases. There is a square pedestal, upon the table of which is a flat pair of bellows, like those of an organ, from one end of which springs a Doric column. At the foot of this was a grating, or fire-place, and the bellows were intended to excite the flame. The Altars of the Egyptians and Greeks, before the war of Troy, were distinctively characterized by the form of a truncated pyramid, or cone, with an overhanging table, hollowed to receive a dish or ashes, when the victim was burnt. They had also hooks or points of metal, to which the animal was fastened.

The first Altars were simply made of turf, placed under trees, or covered with boughs of oak for Jupiter; laurel for Bacchus; pine for Pan; cypress for Apollo; myrtle for Venus; poplar for Hercules; ivy, vine, and fig, for Pluto and Silvanus; for all which the Latins substituted vervain. To turf, succeeded stones, bricks, marble, metals; even the ashes, and horns of victims curiously interlaced.

The Greeks distinguished two sorts of Altars; that whereon they sacrificed to the gods was called *βωμος*, and was

a real Altar, different from the other, whereon they sacrificed to the heroes, which was smaller, and called *ισχάρα*. Pollux makes this distinction of Altars in his *Onomasticon*; he adds, however, that some poets used the word *ισχάρα* for the Altar whereon sacrifice was offered to the gods. The Septuagint version does sometimes also use the word *ισχάρα* for a sort of small low Altar, which may be expressed in Latin by *craticula*; being a hearth, rather than an Altar.—Among the *Greeks*, the celestial gods had their Altars raised considerably above the ground; Pausanias states that the Altar of Olympian Jove was nearly twenty feet high. The Altars appropriated to heroes, or demigods, were one step high. The infernal deities had small trenches ploughed up for the purpose of sacrificing, instead of Altars, which were called *λακκος* and *βόρυς*. The character of the deity to whom they were consecrated was usually engraven on Altars; and sometimes the reason of their dedication. The most ancient ceremony in the act of consecration was in the use of unction, which ceremony appears to have descended to the Catholics, through the medium of the Romans. At the time of consecration great numbers of sacrifices were offered, and entertainments given. The Altars were sometimes named according to the particular sacrifices for which they were destined: *Ἐμπυρος* were Altars intended for sacrifices made by fire; *ἄπυροι*, those without fire; and *ἀναιμακτοι*, those without blood, on which only cakes, fruits, &c. were placed. The figures of Altars were different; some were round, others square or oval; but they were always turned towards the East. There was one dedicated to the *Parce*, of an oblong form, called *ἱπιμακκος*; and a square one was on the summit of Mount Citharon.

Among the *Romans*, the Altar was a kind of pedestal, either square, round, or triangular, (adorned with sculpture, with basso relievos and inscriptions,) whereon were burnt the victims sacrificed to idols. According to Servius, those Altars set apart for the honour of the celestial gods, and gods of the higher class, were placed on some tall pile of building; and for that reason were called *altaria*, from the words *alta* and *ara*, a high ele-

vated Altar. Those appointed for the terrestrial gods, were laid on the surface of the earth, and called *aræ*. Thus Virgil, *Ecl.* v. 64, 65, makes his shepherd erect two altars, named *aræ*, for Julius Cæsar, and two for Apollo, called *altaria*:

En quatuor aras!

Ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duoque altaria
Phœbo.

The Romans dug into the earth, and opened a pit for those of the infernal gods, which they called *scrobiculi*. But the distinction is not every where observed: for we find the best authors frequently use *ara* as a general word, under which are included the Altars of the celestial and infernal, as well as the terrestrial gods.—Roman Altars, or *altaria*, erected for offering sacrifices, were usually covered with leaves and grass, &c. adorned with wreaths of flowers. Altars, called *aræ confugii*, were appointed by Romulus as places of refuge to slaves from the cruelty of their masters, to insolvent debtors, and to criminals. During the Triumvirate it was directly forbidden to take by force any criminals out of the temple of Julius Cæsar, who had fled there, and embraced his statue.

The *Jews* had their brazen altars for burnt-offerings, and a golden altar, or altar of incense. They also gave the name of altar to a kind of table, occasionally raised in the country or field, whereon to sacrifice to God,—“In such a place he built an altar to the Lord.”

Like the Jews, the *Primitive Christians* and *Roman Catholic Church* had a variety of altars. In the primitive church, the altars were only of wood; owing to the necessity of frequent removals. From the most authentic accounts they were first used A.D. 135; consecrated in 271; and adopted in Britain in 634. The Council of Paris in 509 decreed, that no Altar should be built but of stone. At first there was but one Altar in each church; but the number soon increased; and from the writings of Gregory the Great, who lived in the sixth century, we learn that there were sometimes twelve or thirteen.—In the Cathedral of Magdeburg there were no less than 49 Altars. The Altar was sometimes sustained on a single column, as in the subterraneous chapels of St. Cecilia at Rome, and sometimes by four columns, as

the Altar of St. Sebastian of Crypta Arenaria; but the customary form was to be a mass of stone work, sustaining the Altar-table. These Altars bore a resemblance to tombs; in effect, we read in Church history, that the primitive Christians chiefly held their meetings at the tombs of the martyrs, and celebrated the mysteries of religion thereon. For this reason, it is a standing rule to this day in the Church of Rome never to build an Altar, without inclosing the relics of some saint.

The authentic mark of an ecclesiastical Altar-table was its five crosses. As no Altar could be consecrated without relics, there was a small stone called the *sigillum altaris*, by which the aperture where the relics were deposited was closed up by mortar tempered in holy water. Symmachus, Gregory of Tours, and others, mention the *ciborium*, an arch over the Altar, supported by four lofty columns, in imitation of the *Propitiatory*, which covered the Ark. It was sometimes illuminated and adorned with tapers. Where there was no *ciborium*, a mere canopy hung over the altar, which was most common among us; a fine stone screen full of niches being the back of the Altar, from which the canopy projects. Curtains called the *tetracelum* were annexed, and drawn round, that the priest might not be confused by view of the spectators. Under this ciborium or canopy hung the *pix* or box containing the host, commonly a dove of goldsmith's work, esteemed so sacred, that upon the march of hostile armies it was especially prohibited from theft; Henry the Fifth delayed his army for a whole day to discover the thief who had stolen one. Over the Altar was put the *palla*, carried out against fires; and over the pall the *corporal*, always made of linen, according to an order of Sextus in the year 133. The *antependium* was a veil which hung before, as the *dorsale* behind. About the Altar were *pertice*, or beams ornamented at the great feasts with reliquaries of ivory, silver, &c. Besides piscinas were the stalls, where the officiating ministers retired during parts of the service performed by the choir. — At the Reformation these Altars were abolished wherever Protestantism was established*.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLIS.

IN the House of Commons, on the 21st of March, Mr. *Arbuthnot* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the improvement of Charing Cross and its vicinity. The Right Hon. Gentleman said that it is intended to purchase all the stacks of buildings situated between the Mews and St. Martin's-lane; also the further stack of buildings beyond these, bounded on the North by Chandos-street, extending Southward to the Strand, and having its Eastern termination near Bedford-street. The purpose of this extensive alteration would be, not only to embellish that part of the town, but to make a better communication between its West and Eastern quarters. Upon the first portion of the land so purchased, it was proposed to erect a quadrangle, the West side of which was already formed by the beautiful edifice occupied as the Union Club-house and the College of Physicians. The East side would be erected on a line with the portico of St. Martin's Church, and be composed of buildings corresponding to those before mentioned. On the North there would be a row of buildings, continued from Pall-Mall to Saint Martin's Church, affording a view of the splendid portico of that Church from Pall-Mall. It was his wish that the paintings, statues, and works of art, possessed by the nation, should be placed in this range of building, because he thought they would be more useful to the public there than in the British Museum. It was under consideration to have in the centre of the quadrangle another large building, to be devoted to the Royal Academy. The quadrangle would have its South side open to Charing-cross, Whitehall, and Parliament-street. It would be in extent, from West to East, 500 feet; and from the Statue up to what, in its present state, formed the stables, the space would be of equal dimensions. The other part, occupied by the ground commencing at Chandos-street—running North and South to the Strand, and ending at Bedford-street. By this alteration the Strand, which in that part was at present only 35 feet, would be made sixty feet wide, from the quadrangle up as far as Bedford-street. It was therefore intended, when these houses were pulled down, to make a wide commodious street, running in a

* Du Cange—Bp. Jewell—Gough—Montfaucon—Danet, &c.

line diagonally down to the Strand, opposite Villiers-street; so that persons driving in through Pall-mall might pass across the upper part of the quadrangle; and, by coming down this new street, be relieved from the stoppages, and other inconveniences, now so justly matters of complaint. It was also proposed to make another large carriage-way from the new line of street into Leicester-square, through a place called Hemming's-row; and a second communication with the Strand, between Castle-court and Bedford-street. This arrangement would add considerably to the beauty of the Metropolis, and besides getting rid of many bad houses which at present existed in that neighbourhood, would add to the convenience and commodiousness of that part of the Metropolis to such an extent as he could not possibly describe. It might be satisfactory to the House that he should make an observation or two as to the probable expence for carrying the plan into execution. It was not his intention to ask that House to vote any sum of money—he meant for the plan itself; but if any public building, either for a Royal Academy, or for a National Gallery, should be erected in the quadrangle, it would, in that case, be necessary to come for a vote to that House. It was now necessary to enter into details as to the way in which he intended to meet the expences; but he could assure the House that the plan had been carefully examined in the department to which he had the honour to belong; and he hoped that by the sale of some, and the exchange of other Crown lands, he should be able to meet the expences. However, in order to effect this, it would be necessary that the Commissioners should have the power to borrow a sum of money on mortgage of part of the new street. With respect to that power, his Hon. Friend near him (Mr. Wilnot Horton) reminded him that the Commissioners already appointed for improvements possessed that power. He was most anxious that the unsightly appearance of Charing-cross and the neighbourhood should be removed; and if this opportunity were lost, another would never present itself. The thing could not be left as it was; and if the improvements contemplated by his Bill should not be agreed to, improvements upon a smaller scale must be commenced. It might,

to know the result of the great undertaking to which he had alluded, and which added so much to the beauty of the Metropolis, and to the commodiousness of the neighbourhood. He meant the new street from Pall-mall to the Regent's Park, which was undertaken when this Country was engaged in the most expensive war ever known, and he trusted such as would never again be witnessed. Taking the expence of beautifying the Regent's Park, and of the new street, magnificent as it was, the money paid for good-will, and the sums awarded by Juries, he had the satisfaction to state, that while the Crown property was improved, and a great permanent interest, which never before existed, was created, there was at present, interest, within a fraction, of 3 *per cent.* derived from the money expended. He was well aware, that in consequence of the magnificence of the intended Quadrangle, and of other circumstances, the expences incurred would be greater in proportion than the expences incurred by the undertaking which he had just mentioned. In the line of the new street there was a continuity of buildings, the leases of which were productive; but in the present instance many houses must be taken down, and none erected on their sites. However, combined with the improvement of Charing-cross and the neighbourhood, he was satisfied that the money laid out would yield 2½ *per cent.* That interest would, he was satisfied, not be considered small, when the improvement of the Metropolis, in the midst of buildings which were daily rising up, and which would daily increase in the neighbourhood, to the exclusion of the free air, was taken into consideration. In such a situation, he thought it desirable to all classes, whether high or low, that improvements, which added not only to the beauty but to the salubrity of the Metropolis, should be made. The Right Hon. Gent. concluded by moving that the Bill be now read a first time, and referred to a Committee; and upon the report of the Committee it would be for the House to decide whether the plan be adopted or not. The Right Hon. Gentleman also moved for leave to bring in a Bill for extending to Charing-cross and place adjacent the power of the Act for making a more convenient communication with the West end of

missioners of Land Revenues to grant leases of the Crown Lands.

Mr. Arbuthnot proceeded, in reply to some observations suggesting the removal of Exeter Change, to state that it was private property; that the proprietors were not disposed to part with it, and that it was not in their power to compel them.

—◆—
Mr. URBAN, *Wood-street, March 3.*

AS many of your learned Readers are intimately acquainted with the Canons and Constitutions of our venerable Church, as established at the Reformation; and with the subsequent Ordinances and Regulations, either by Regal or Episcopal Authority, or by the immediate sanction of Parliament or Convocation; permit me to ask whence the origin of what is understood in the Metropolis, and many other large Towns, by the title of "Lecturer," which I do not find in the Rubrick, A Rector, Vicar, and Curate, are titles well-known and distinguished; but when did the "Lecturer" commence? what is his particular duty? by whom is he legally to be appointed? by whom paid? and does he obtain or require the Bishop's Licence, similar to that of a Curate? Finally, what constitutes an endowed Lecture? A CITIZEN.

—◆—
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 23.—Henry Hallam, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.—N. H. Nicolas, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a MS. relation of the progress of Edward I. in Scotland, in 1296, from the time he crossed the Tweed, to his return to Berwick after the submission of Baliol.

March 2.—Hudson Gurney, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.—The reading of Mr. Nicolas's communication was continued.

March 9.—The Earl of Aberdeen, President, in the Chair.—Mr. Ellis exhibited an ancient Bell, which formerly belonged to the Monastery of Innis Castle, at the mouth of the river Shannon, in Ireland. O'Halloran, in his History of Ireland, records that this bell is believed to retain a miraculous power at the present time; and that the common Irish still imagine that any one who perjures himself by it will instantly be attacked by convulsions and death.

The reading of Mr. Nicolas's communication was then resumed and concluded.

In this paper, Mr. Nicolas investigates the authenticity of the MS. by a scrutiny of the dates which it contains, by an examination of the distances from place to place said to be travelled in each day, and by a

comparison of its statements with those of our chroniclers and historians. This investigation appears to be altogether favourable to, or perhaps demonstrative of, the authenticity of the document. The scrutiny of the dates is very favourable: that of the distances travelled is not so satisfactory, on account of the want of a good topography of Scotland.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. N. notices a discrepancy between the statement of the instrument given in the *Foedera*, dated from Kincardine, that Baliol resigned his crown on the 2d of July, and that of our historians, who record the resignation to have taken place at Brechin on the tenth of the same month. This he reconciles by means of the following passage of Fordun:—

"Ubi advenienti regi Angliæ in predicto castro de Montrouisse idem Johannes rex, regis exutus ornamentis, et virgum album in manu tenens, * * * omne jus quod habuit, vel habere potuit, in regno Scotiæ, cum fuste et baculo sursum reddidit, et in manu regis Angliæ resignavit."

Fordun, Scotchchronicon, lib. xi. cap. xxvi.

Fordun here states that Baliol resigned his kingdom in person, and did homage to Edward I. as his Lord, on the 10th of July, which our historians have rightly taken for the time, as the resignation was inchoate until then.

The MS. states, in its quaint language, that King Edward "conquered and searched the kingdom of Scotland, as aforesaid, in twenty-one weeks and no more." And the writer observes, in proof of the barbarous nature of the Scottish people, that before the invasion, they believed there were no men in England, but women only!

Mr. Ellis communicated a letter from Fox, Bishop of Winchester, minister of Henry VII. to Wolsey, describing the military strength and the fortifications of Calais, being one of the few memorials of him extant.

March 16.—Thomas Amoyt, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

A letter from Mr. R. Stothard was read, accompanying the exhibition of a drawing of a beautiful recumbent statue of a female, lately used as a step in Stevenage Church.

Mr. Ellis communicated an ancient code of instructions to the Portreeve of Westminster, and the civil officers under him, relative to the sale of meat, poultry, &c. in that city. Among other curious items in this document, are the following: all tainted meat, seized for having been offered for sale in that state, is ordered "to be distributed, carefully and seasonably among the poor." Every butcher who did not bait and exercise his bull before he killed him, is to be amerced: butchers are to be fined two shillings for every piece of meat, under a quarter of beef, offered for sale on the Saturday, which had been offered on the preceding Thursday.

The Society then adjourned to April 2.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. VII.

ST. LUKE, CHELSEA.

MR. URBAN,

March 6.

THE modern ecclesiastical architecture of the Metropolis is so universally formed after Grecian designs, that, beautiful as the style adopted is, a monotony is created, which we can only expect to be relieved by a more universal adoption of the Pointed style. Those elegant monuments of Grecian taste and genius which we can never enough admire, the Monument of Lysicrates and the Tower of the Winds, copied and imitated as they are in every direction, in many instances with a very small portion of the genius observable in the originals, tire and satiate from want of variety. Our architects seem to have forgotten, or at least to have disregarded, a style of architecture which grew and flourished in our native land; a style so peculiarly appropriate to the construction of religious edifices, that it has been very appropriately designated by a writer on Monastic Institutions*, *the Christian order*.

The Church which forms the subject of the present article, is almost a solitary exception to the foregoing observations,—it is perhaps the only instance in which the Pointed style has been adopted on an extensive scale.

On the 12th of Oct. 1820, the first stone of Chelsea New Church was laid; the proceedings on this occasion have already been noticed in your Magazine†. It was not until the expiration of four years that the building was completed. It was consecrated on the 18th of October, 1824, the anniversary of the patron saint. This ceremony has been detailed in your pages, as well as that observed at the commencement of the structure, by Mr. Faulkner, the historian of the parish‡. The architect is Mr. Savage of Walbrook. It is pleasing to record the erection of so splendid an edifice in this ancient parish, which it would be satisfactory to hear proved a Saxon village, as your Correspondent M. H. promises§. I wish I could add any

evidence, to be deduced from the structure of the old parish church, in favour of your Correspondent's ingenious suggestions, but which I fear will not be practicable.

As a preliminary observation to the description of the Church, it is necessary to remark that the style selected by the architect is that which prevailed at the commencement of the *sixteenth century*; the Pointed style was then hastening to its decline, and it is now universally admitted by men of taste that the earlier specimens were far more tasteful and elegant than the florid productions of the age referred to. I can only look upon the selection of the last age of Pointed architecture in the same light as if an architect were to reject the chaste buildings of Greece for the formal productions of the Italian school. The arch adopted in the present structure is, however, in a medium between the equilateral and the obtuse.

I now proceed to a survey of

THE EXTERIOR.

The accompanying engraving (*see the Frontispiece to this Volume*) shows the Western front and the South side in perspective. It is well calculated to display the lightness of the flying buttresses, and the general proportions of the building||.

The tower, it will be seen, rises from the ground in the usual style of the old Church towers. It is made into five principal divisions by belts, and is strengthened at the angles by octangular buttresses. The ground floor is open at three of the sides forming a porch in front of the central entrance, and had the architect have finished this façade with that scrupulous attention to ancient models, which ought to characterize modern buildings in the Pointed style, the Antiquarian spectator would not have been disgusted with that display of the "*fantastic or-*

|| For the dimensions I am indebted to the Lit. Gaz. of Oct. 30, 1824.

	Feet.
Interior length of Church	130
Width	61
Height from pavement to crown of vaulting	60
Ditto of aisles	32
Height of East window	32
Width	16
Square of Vestry	28
Height of tower to top of pinnacles	142

* The Rev. P. Newcome, in his *History of St. Alban's Abbey*, p. 97.

† Vol. xc. ii. p. 293.

‡ Vol. xciv. ii. 291—2.

§ February Mag. p. 111.

GENT. MAG. March, 1826.

der," which the piazza along the whole front possesses. The arches in the front of this appendage are obtuse, while those at the ends are more acutely pointed, and are destitute of canopies; the four pinnacles of various dimensions, the extraordinary high pedimental canopy applied to the central arch, the uncouth and unmeaning heads, and the mass of meretricious detail of this modern portico can only, I apprehend, be found in the productions of the inventors of "modern Gothic." The plain flat ceiling, as well as the ungroined vault of the tower, are entirely modern. Above the exterior arch of the tower is a long window with three tier of mullions and tracery in the head of the arch. The upper story has a window of smaller dimensions, and this portion of the elevation is more ornamented than the parts already described. It is finished with a parapet, embattled, and pierced with upright divisions, and at the angles are four lofty pinnacles crocketed; they are hollow and pierced, in the style of the Bell Harry tower of Canterbury. Returning to the lower portion of the Western front, we find the windows to the aisles almost hid by the excrescence before noticed. The lateral entrances to the aisles are arched, and furnished with weather-cornices; the architraves of each are moulded.

The South and North fronts are each separated by slender buttresses into nine uniform divisions, all of which, except the extreme East and Western ones, contain mullioned windows of three lights divided horizontally by a transom; the two remaining divisions have small blank arches with weather cornices in relief, very agreeable to modern notions of uniformity, but an injury to the design, as they break the series of windows which ought to occupy every interval between the buttresses. The clerestory is high and bold, and has windows corresponding with those in the aisles; the design of which is the same as that seen in the upper story of the tower, and those in the aisles only differ in having the transom. From the parapet of the aisles where the buttresses terminate, rise segments of arches which cross the aisles, and spread at their junction with the clerestory into broad fans, pierced with quatrefoils; the upper

moulding of each rib is carried perpendicularly up the wall of the clerestory, and is terminated with a mean pinnacle. The parapets of the clerestory and aisles are both pierced; the former with upright divisions, having trefoil arched heads, the latter with triangular compartments, enclosing trefoils. A block cornice is carried along the parapets, but it wants more relief to render it conspicuous. The solitary pinnacle perched upon each of the exterior angles of the aisles, like a sentinel, is quite out of place; either all of the buttresses should have finished with pinnacles, or they should have been omitted altogether.

The East front is made into three divisions by two octangular buttresses between the centre and side aisles, which rise above the roof, and are finished with a bird-cage sort of termination (one of which is shown in the engraving, consisting of a dome closing in an octagon turret with trellis work in each face. The apex of the gable wants a cross, although a pedestal appears to have been formed for one. The principal Eastern window contains seven upright divisions, and is made by transoms into five tiers of mullions; the head is occupied by two sub-arches having a circle between their heads filled in with cinquefoils. Beneath this window is an attached building, with square-headed windows, containing vestries and other offices. The entrances to the aisles are obtusely arched, and enclosed within square architraves and weather cornices, and similar ones are attached to the vestries: they are very correct and chaste, and would have looked better at the West end, than those which are adopted in that situation.

There is a novel feature in this Church deserving of notice, which is a sunk walk round the whole of the basement; it is guarded by a low parapet towards the church-yard, and the lower part of each buttress is pierced to allow of an uninterrupted passage. The crypt beneath the whole edifice communicates with this area by grated windows, by which means the ventilation of the extensive catacombs is effectually secured, at the same time that they are hid from observation.

I have only, in concluding the description of the exterior, to add, that the Church is built of brick, faced

with Bath stone, in which material all the ornamental particulars, already noticed, are executed.

THE INTERIOR.

At the West end is a vestibule, extending across the whole building, and occupying the space beneath the organ gallery and staircases; this is separated from the Church by a fine stone screen, consisting of a large pointed arch, flanked by square open buttresses, and ornamented above with a range of upright divisions, finished with a block cornice; in the centre is a bow, or projection in the corbel style, in the front of which is a dial. The doorway is formed of carved oak, representing tracery work and mullions, the upper part of the panelling being pierced and glazed. Above this screen is the organ, in a carved oak case, the design of which is an assemblage of three towers, with pinnacles at the angles, and united by flying buttresses, the wood-work ornamented with upright arched pannels*.

On each side of the Church are seven arches, resting upon six octangular columns, to each of which four small pillars are attached; an additional one being placed upon the capitals of those which are situated towards the body of the Church, and carried up to support the vaulting. At each of the extreme ends of the arcade a semi-column is attached to the walls to complete the number necessary for sustaining the arches. The main pillars and arches are ornamented with a simple ogee moulding. The aisles are occupied by galleries that hide the lower divisions of the windows, which are only seen externally, no light being admitted below the galleries through the outer walls. Beneath the sills of the clerestorial windows are recesses of the same breadth as the windows, fronted by four cinquefoil-headed arches, and finished with a cornice of roses in enriched quatrefoils, designed as an imitation of the ancient triforium.

The eastern window† does not fill up the entire wall, as we find in all ancient buildings, but a considerable portion of plain masonry is left round it. The space below it is occupied by a splendid stone altar-screen of a beautiful antique design. It consists of five upright divisions, formed by buttresses, the central being the width of two of the others; they are covered by ogee arches, with cinquefoil sweeps in each, the centre one having a canopy of the same form, but more highly enriched with a greater number of sweeps. From the canopies rises a series of five upright divisions, with trefoil heads, and above is an entablature; the frieze is formed of foliage in alto-relievo; the cornice of various mouldings; and the whole is fronted by seven demi-angels in ancient costume crowned, one hand of each is placed on the breast, the other held up in the attitude of benediction. The screen is flanked on each side by a magnificent composition of niche work, ranging above two small doorways leading to the vestry, the arches of which are obtuse, and the architraves entirely formed of mouldings. Above the point of the arch of each doorcase is an hexagonal canopy, highly enriched, and supporting the pedestal of a large and similarly-formed niche above it, crowned with a like canopy, which rises above the rest of the screen, and occupies a portion of the wall on each side of the window. The pierced stone-work, elegant buttresses, and minute pinnacles of this elegant composition form an assemblage of architectural ornament which would not disgrace any age in which the pointed style prevailed; the scale of grandeur in which they are executed, and the general tastefulness that marks the design, together with the correct style of the elaborate detail, would do honour to a Cathedral: to witness such a specimen in a Parish Church, and that too at a period when one of the wealthiest Collegiate Foundations

* The organ was made by Nicholls, and comprizes the great organ, choir organ, and swell organ, containing 33 stops, and 1876 pipes, and is said to be the most powerful instrument in London. *Lit. Gazette*.—To its powers, and the grandeur of its tone, I can add my testimony: how finely did the sounds produced by it, reverberate along the vaulted roof when this noble instrument pealed forth the hundredth psalm!

† A subscription has been set on foot to fill this extensive window with painted glass, from a design of a Scripture subject by Mr. Henry Sass. *Lit. Gaz.*—Should the subscription be filled, I trust the gentleman alluded to will form his design on the ancient plan. Occupied with plain glass, this window is far from an ornament, but filled with resplendent stained glass, what a glorious shew it will make on entering the Church from the West!

in the Kingdom could bestow no better material on such a work than *plaster*, exceeds what even the most ardent admirer of the pointed style could have expected.

The screen is at present in an unfinished state, and not defaced by any inscription; I wish I could add it never would; the utter inutility of the custom of affixing the decalogue, &c. in such a situation ought to plead for its abrogation, especially since in so many instances the mere complying with the *letter* of the canon is deemed sufficient, as I could point out more Churches than one, in which, from the mode of inscribing the subjects, many of the congregation must be ignorant that they exist in such buildings.

The centre division of the Church is roofed with stone from East to West. To the architect the highest praise is due for the boldness which designed, and the talent that executed, this noble piece of masonry. Modern architects (with the exception perhaps of Sir C. Wren) appear to have regarded those masonic glories of the old race of architects, the vaulted roofs of our Cathedrals and oratories, as something above their comprehension; it is not therefore a small share of praise that is due to the first architect who formed a modern work of this kind. The style of the vaulting is, however, full two centuries earlier than the building; the nave of Westminster Abbey seems to have been the prototype.—From each of the capitals of the small pillars before spoken of, as rising from one of the capitals of the great cluster, spring nine ribs, diverging as they spread over the vault, and meeting in the centre the ribs of the opposite cluster, one principal rib being continued at the point of the arch along the whole surface: the various inter-sections are ornamented with carved bosses, in the design of which there is, however, too much sameness. That part of the roof immediately above the altar is groined in a different manner, the surface of the cove being filled with long panels, separated by arched ribs, springing from corbels, and crossing the Church from side to side; the same is repeated above the organ: the corbels are all sculptured with figures of angels, which at the altar are represented in the act of prayer, and over the organ appear to be chanting the hymn of praise;

though these portions are well executed, the conceit of varying the design is too novel to be admired: I believe it would be difficult to find any precedent for a groined roof, which was not vaulted from one extreme end to another in an uniform plan. From the groined roof depend three elegant brass chandeliers, suspended on gilt chains.

The pulpit is octangular, and stands on a frame work of pointed arches; it is not wanting in ornament, but it falls short of the ancient oak carvings. The reading-desk, which is situated on the opposite side of the nave, is similar in design. The fronts of the galleries are set off with panelling, having cinquefoil heads, but wanting that boldness of relief which distinguishes the ancient specimens of carved wood-work; to the altar-chairs the same remarks apply.

The font is situated in the centre aisle, near to the pulpit and reading-desk; it is of an octangular form, and sustained on a pillar of the same shape. The different sides are panelled, each containing a shield in an enriched quatrefoil, and the pillar is ornamented with upright panels. It is executed in marble, and as far as I could judge from the partial sight obtained through the opening in the leathern cover, which is singularly enough kept over it, the carving appears to be highly deserving of praise. This is the last particular which is worthy of description in the Church, and highly creditable it is to the parish that the keeping of the building has been so finely preserved in every feature. An incongruous font, and a formal modern altar-piece, would have injured the design in the eyes of every critical observer; but here the general character of the edifice is so good, that the faults are likely to be overlooked, or at least viewed with milder feelings than in a building where the strict attention to minor detail was less apparent than in the present.

As your Engraving contains a partial view in the distance, it will perhaps excuse my lengthening this already extended article, by a short notice of the

NATIONAL SCHOOLS,

which are situated in a piece of ground at the East side of the cemetery. The first stone was laid by the Vicar, the

Rev. G. V. Wellesley, D.D. in June 1824 *. The pointed style has been adopted on account of the contiguity of the building to the parish Church. It consists of a centre, with low wings. The former being the residences of the Master and Mistress of the schools; each of their houses contains three floors, besides the sunk basement; the windows are mullioned, and the elevation of each finished by a gable; a large pointed arch connects the two. The wings are occupied by the schools; they are each made by buttresses into five divisions containing obtusely arched windows, with sweeping cornice; each window has a single mullion diverging at the head of the arch into a trefoil head. The interior is vaulted with brick, and whitewashed; the roof is crossed by arched ribs, springing from pilasters against the walls in the intervals between the windows. Both of the principal fronts are alike. The erection is constructed of brick, and covered with cement, and when viewed from the West front of the Church, and as connected with that edifice, it has not an unpleasant appearance.

E. I. C.

MR. URBAN, *Northampton, March 7.*

THOUGH naturally averse from obtruding myself on the public, I feel impelled to make a few observations on the article of "Sir John Spencer," in the last number of "Monumental Remains." The editor says:

"There appears to be no little difficulty in deducing the subject of the present article in a direct line from the common ancestor of the family, owing to a confusion that prevails in the arrangement of the individuals, and the appropriation of the alliances.—The recent historian of Northamptonshire, Mr. Baker, has acknowledged these discrepancies with great candour, and by giving three early pedigrees, as derived from three different sources, has enabled his readers to compare, at the same time that he confesses his inability to reconcile, the conflicting statements.—For our own parts, we should be inclined to adopt the Harleian MS. No. 6135, and the rather, since it coincides, in all the main particulars, with one preserved in another public library, to which Mr. Baker does not appear to have referred. From these two sources we apprehend the following may be offered as tolerably correct."

In the absence of any reference I can only conjecturally apply the editor's allusion to a pedigree in the Ashmolean Museum; but the obvious construction of the paragraph, is that by collating the pedigree which I had seen, with another which he supposed I had not seen, he had succeeded in compiling one more satisfactory and correct; whereas, in point of fact, the one he has published is not so full as the Harleian MS. 6135, as printed by me, and does not vary from it in a single descent, or even marriage. As the editor has taken credit for improving my pedigree, it would certainly have been but fair and candid, if he had given me credit for the description of the monument, especially of the heraldic position of it, which is copied verbatim, with the exception of a couple of errors in transcribing.

It is possible he might not, at the time of writing, be aware he was creating an unwarranted impression in favour of his own research, at my expense; but he should have reflected, that as a County History is a work of no small labour and responsibility, the diligence or research of its author ought not to be impeached on slight or untenable grounds. So far from being actuated by any hostile feeling towards the "Monumental Remains," I am happy in bearing my humble testimony to its merits, both in the graphic and literary departments, and no one wishes its success more sincerely than

G. BAKER.

ON THE ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND RESULTS OF STATISTICAL INQUIRIES IN IRELAND. BY THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, A.M.

(Continued from p. 101.)

THE forfeiture of land in Ireland, during the reign of King Charles the First and the usurpation of Cromwell, led to new surveys, and gave opportunities of recruiting the British colonies in it. So early as the 24th of February, 1642, whilst the Rebellion was raging, proposals were made to the Parliament of England for the speedy raising of money for the reduction of Ireland. These proposals, which are preserved in "Rushworth's Collections," vol. X. p. 395, were that to such persons as should be willing to advance money for that service, should

* See Vol. xciv. part i. p. 558.

be allotted, according to a certain proportion, the Rebels' lands that should be confiscated; which was approved of by both Houses, and an Act passed accordingly, to which the King gave the royal assent. Two millions and a-half

of those acres which should be forfeited, were, by this Act, to be assigned and divided amongst the adventurers after the following proportion; bogs, woods, and barren mountains cast in over and above.

For each adventure of £200 one thousand acres in Ulster.			
Ditto	of	300	ditto in Connaught.
Ditto	of	450	ditto in Munster.
Ditto	of	600	ditto in Leinster.

To be held in fee and common socage of the Crown, at one penny per acre, English measure.

These proposals were accepted; and, though a great part of the money thus raised was diverted by the ruling party to other purposes than those originally intended, the claims to the land remained secure to the adventurers who had subscribed for them; and, with the lands on which Cromwell had given debentures to his officers and soldiers, when the Irish rebellion was finally suppressed, were confirmed to the possessors of them under these titles, by the Act of Settlement, soon after the Restoration of King Charles the Second.

One of the purchasers of some of these forfeited lands was Dr. Gerrard Boate, brother of that learned and eminent physician Dr. Arnold Boate, the friend and correspondent of Archbishop Usher. Gerrard came to Ireland in the situation of physician to the newly-erected state or Commonwealth, in the latter end of the year 1649. On his arrival, and purchasing a share of the forfeited lands, he became very inquisitive after their improvable state; and, in his inquiries, received considerable assistance from his ingenious brother Dr. Arnold Boate, who had lived eight years in the same profession in Dublin, and had frequent calls into most parts of Leinster and Ulster in the way of his practice; all of which opportunities he used in acquiring a knowledge of the natural history of the country.

With this assistance, and some other helps, Gerrard, who died soon after he settled in Ireland, left his friends, Mr. S. Hartlip, a work which was afterwards published under the title of *Ireland's Natural History*; a work, says Mr. Hartlip, in his prefatory letter to it, excellent in its kind, as not only full of truth and certainty, but written with much judgment, order, and exactness.

After the Rebellion, a general Survey of Ireland was made, under a Commission issued by the Lords Justices. This was called *The Civil Survey*, to distinguish it from one made by the military power about the same time; and Petty's subsequent Survey being laid down by chain and scale, was called *The Down Survey*, to distinguish it from both. In the year 1652, Dr. William Petty was appointed physician to the army in Ireland, where he was afterwards State Physician to the three successive Chief Governors, Lambert, Fleetwood, and Cromwell; which lucrative situation, together with his great practice in the City of Dublin, raised him to a considerable affluence. Being also an adept in mathematics, he was a complete master of the useful art of surveying land; and, finding that the lands forfeited in the Rebellion, and allotted to the soldiers for suppressing it, had been very carelessly and defectively measured, he made such representations to Oliver Cromwell, on this important subject, that, in the year 1654, he obtained a contract to make a new survey of these lands, which he finished with such accuracy, his biographer informs us, that the real value of every estate, not under sixty pounds *per annum*, was exactly ascertained, and maps of the whole were drawn up by him. By this contract, he is said to have gained ten thousand pounds; and it appears, upon record, that, in the year 1655, he had surveyed *two millions eight hundred thousand acres of forfeited improvable land*, part of which he had divided among the soldiers.

On the Restoration of King Charles the Second, Dr. Petty went to England, where he was very graciously received by his Majesty, who conferred on him the honour of Knighthood, granted him a new Patent of all the properties he had acquired, and appointed him Surveyor-General of Ireland, and one of the Commissioners

of the Court established to settle the claims relating to the estates forfeited in that country. In the year 1662, the Royal Society was founded in England, and Sir William Petty was elected a Member of its first Council. In the Transactions of this Society, we find a valuable Supplement to the Statistical labours of Dr. Boate: and a list of them (among which are Archbishop King's contributions) may be found in the Irish Historical Library.

Sir William Petty was one of the principal founders of this illustrious and patriotic Society, which, as Mr. Addison observed of it, drew the attention and abilities of many men of brilliant and powerful genius, from the angry and deleterious pursuits of party, to study the arts of peace and benevolence, the happy results of which have been since felt in the improvement of the agriculture, navigation, and trade of the British Isles. It was at Petty's lodgings in Oxford that the philosophical meetings of the learned were held, which preceded the institution of the Royal Society. His *Verbum Sapienti*, and *Treatise on Taxes and Contributions*, have long been reckoned masterpieces in their way; and his Political Arithmetic has been the very grammar of the science of statistics and political economy; to which may be added, his Political Anatomy of Ireland, in whose prosperity he took so lively and successful an interest.

In the year 1684, Sir William Petty, having made the improvement of the agriculture and commerce of Ireland subservient to the advancement of his own fortune, continued to proceed in his honourable and useful career. He set up iron works, and established a pilchard fishery in the county of Kerry, and promoted the establishment of a *Philosophical Society* at Dublin, in imitation of the *Royal Society* of London, of which he was President in that year; and, for the use of the infant society in Dublin, he drew up a catalogue of cheap and simple experiments, which he published with his *Supplex Philosophica*, a description of forty-five instruments requisite to carry on their Institution, which he afterwards sent to them as a present from London.

In 1681, he had published his Observations on the Dublin Bills of Mortality, Baptisms and Burials, Houses, Hearths, &c. and in 1685, a Copperplate set of his Irish Maps were pub-

lished in Dublin, and sold at fifty shillings, and, in a few years afterwards, for double the sum. His *Political Anatomy of Ireland* made its appearance in 1691, four years after he had terminated his useful life. From this great and worthy man is descended the Marquis of Lansdown; and he has left on record, for the encouragement of others, in combining the permanent interests of the public with their own advancement in honour and wealth, the striking example of the establishment of an opulent and noble family from the united efforts of ingenuity and industry, in one man; who, from so small a beginning as sixty pounds, and, after being reduced to such penury in France, as to be obliged, as his biographer informs us, to live for a week on two or three penny worth of walnuts, made, in the fairest and most useful and honourable manner, a fortune, amounting, at his death, to six thousand five hundred pounds a year in land, with a plain demonstrable improvement on it, to produce four thousand pounds per annum more; in addition to which, he left upwards of forty-five thousand pounds in personal effects.

The short and calamitous reign of James the Second was not only unfavourable to the progress of these improvements in Ireland, but proved nearly fatal to them all.

Soon after the Revolution, a considerable quantity of land came into the hands of Government, by the forfeitures of the deluded adherents to the abdicated Monarch, and brought, as usual, a valuable accession to the British Colonies in Ireland. The revocation of the Edict of Nantz, too, was not without a beneficial result to Ireland, as well as to the sister country, being the means of sending us many opulent, ingenious, and industrious Protestant families, who have since risen to great eminence in a country long since remarkable for the most ample returns of the talent, industry, and spirit of those whom her great local advantages, and the mildness of our Government, have, at different periods, induced to settle in it. Among the French families of this description, may be reckoned the Latouches, Saurins, Gladowes, and many others.

Portarlington was built by a colony of these refugees, whose descendants are still to be found in it, and have for

the last half century, rendered it an invaluable seminary for the education of the Irish gentry.

Towards the end of the reign of King William, a period fruitful in men of genius and enterprise, a *Society of Gentlemen in Dublin* endeavoured, by a correspondence, to make inquiries into the *natural state of Ireland*. But whether it was, that this corresponding method was not universal enough to answer their purpose, or that they began to cool in their inquiries for want of a proper fund, the scheme, like many subsequent ones of a similar kind, dropped, with little more fruits than a few collections, which are preserved in manuscript, among Dr. Gilbert's Collections in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.

In the year 1724, Dr. Hugh Boulter, Bishop of Bristol, was translated to the primacy of Ireland.—This active prelate found the agriculture of this country at a low ebb—trade declining—the Protestant religion drooping—and the coinage of the kingdom debased. In the year after his arrival, there was a severe famine;—a great part of the Protestant Clergy, without parsonage houses or glebes to build them on;—many parishes from eight to twelve miles long, with only one Church in them, and that often at one end of the parish;—few market-towns to supply food;—no farmers from whom the necessities of life could be procured; so that no Clergyman could live without a moderate glebe: and such was the want of Protestant Churches, and resident Clergy, that many of the descendants of Cromwell's officers had gone off to Popery for want of pastors and places of worship.

(To be continued.)

FLY LEAVES. No. XXX.

*The Commons Address to the K.
A.D. 1670.*

In all humility we crave
Our Sovereign to be our slave,
Beseeching him that he would be
Betray'd by us most loyally;
And if he please but once lay down
His sceptre, dignity, and crown,
We'll make him, for the time to come,
The greatest Prince in Christendom.

Answer.

Charles at this time having no need,
Thanks you as much as if he did.

This lampoon found common circulation about the year above-mentioned, and may be traced in fugitive collections of state poems of that period, and sometimes attributed to an eminent Satirist. Who was the author remains uncertain, certainly not the Earl of Rochester, in whose works it is usually printed. The poignancy of the wit applies more strongly to Charles I. on whom it was written, as the following lines form the fifth of a poem* of nine stanzas, which the author in the dedication says he "thought fit to deliver in habiliament of a Madrigal."

In all humility they crave
Their Sovereigne to be their slave,
Desiring him that he would be
Betray'd to them most loyally:
For it were weakness sure in him
To be a Vayvod unto Pym:
And if he would awhile lay downe
His Sceptre, Majesty, and Crowne,
He should be made for time to come
The greatest Prince in Christendome.
Charles at this time not having need,
Thank'd them as much as if he did.
This is the happy wisht event
Of privilege of Parliament.

BOSCOBEL.

The enquiry at p. 136 for "Mr. Secretary Pepys's Relation of his Majesty's Escape from Worcester †" brings to recollection the following notice in the *Kingdom's Intelligencer*, 1661.

"By express command from his Majesty we are to acquaint the Reader that a little book named BOSCOBEL ‡ (being a relation of his Majesties happy and miraculous escape after the fight at Worcester) hath diverse errors and mistakes in it, and therefore not to be admitted as a true and perfect Narrative of his Sacred Majesties deliverance."

Yours, &c.

EU. HOOD.

* *A Modell of Truths, or, a Discovery of certaine reall passages of this Parliament. Printed in the yeare 1642, 4to.*

† A Correspondent has informed us that the original MS. is still preserved in the Pepysian Library, but that it has been printed,—in 1766, under the auspices of Dr. Sandby, Master of Magd. Coll., and it will be found, on reference to the *Life of Pepys*, that the circumstance of the Narrative having been published is not unnoticed.

‡ This work had immediate circulation on the Continent. A translation was printed at Rouen, 1676.



OLD HOUSE IN LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

THE accompanying view of an Old House, formerly situated on the South side of Leadenhall-street, (see *Plate II.*) is from a sketch made by me in February 1820, a short time previous to its demolition.

The long range of windows on the first floor, and the obtusely pointed arches flanking the projecting windows in the second story, shew that the building was erected about the middle of the sixteenth century. The corbel shewn in the view is now in my possession; I cannot discover any traces of arms upon the shield. The house was destroyed soon after I made the sketch, and a new one has been built on the site. The room on the first floor was wainscotted with small framed pannels, in the style of the age I have assigned. The other portions of the interior, as well by the back front, were so disfigured as alterations and repairs, as to present no feature of the original structure worthy of particular notice. Domestic architecture after the period to which I have attributed the present specimen received great alteration in point of ornament. Round arches, and deformed termini, with hideous representations of the human form applied as brackets to the angles of the projecting stories, are the characteristic features. Buildings of this class are more common than earlier specimens, which, together with every relic of ancient art in the metropolis, are now every day lessened either by the hand of improvement or innovation. On this score the present sketch may be worthy of preservation in your Magazine. With the exception of a slight notice by Mr. Malcolm (*Londinium Redivivum*, vol. III. p. 321), and an incorrect view given in the European Magazine, I cannot find that any notice has been taken of the subject.

The arch on the right of the doorway leads to the Hall of the Tylers' and Bricklayers' Company, which for many years has been used as a Synagogue.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Evesham, Feb. 9.*

IN your Number for December, p. 487, there is an article on the Chronology of Herodotus. Your Correspondent very satisfactorily establishes the times of the events relatively

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to each other; but his calculation of the Solar Eclipse, which happened in April, 480 years before Christ, being too general to shew whether the eclipse was visible at Sardis, and consequently the one mentioned by the Historian, I made a more particular calculation of it, as soon as I had leisure to do so, and I find that it could not possibly have been visible there.

It is easy to see, from your Correspondent's calculation, that the eclipse, if at all visible at Sardis, must have been a very small one; for the moon, at the time of the conjunction, was upwards of three degrees past her node, and approaching towards the South; consequently her penumbra must have fallen chiefly, if not entirely, in the southern hemisphere.

This eclipse, therefore, can scarcely be supposed to have been the very signal one mentioned by Herodotus. But as we frequently find much exaggeration in ancient accounts of natural phenomena, a still more particular investigation may be necessary to render the matter absolutely certain.

Your Correspondent computes the mean time of the new moon to have happened on the 7th of April, old stile, at 13 minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening. But the true time frequently differs several hours from the mean time; and in this instance I find, by the very accurate solar and lunar tables of Delambre and Burchardt, that the true time of the conjunction, computed from the meridian of Greenwich, was about 20 minutes after 9 o'clock in the evening; and supposing Sardis to have been 28 degrees East of Greenwich, the true time of the new moon at Sardis was about 12 minutes after 11 o'clock at night. Consequently the eclipse could not have been visible at that place, or at any place in that part of the world.

Pursuing the investigation, I also find, as I had before conjectured, that the eclipse could not have been visible at Sardis, even had it happened in the day time. For the sum of the apparent semidiameters of the sun and moon, in this instance is $32' 34''$, the moon's true latitude, at the time of the conjunction, $23\frac{1}{2}'$, south increasing, and the least parallax in latitude which she could have at Sardis (supposing the latitude of that place to have been $38\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north), when on the ecliptic, is $10'$; and therefore her visi-

ble latitude must have exceeded the sum of the apparent semidiameters of the sun and moon by 7 minutes of a degree.

If your Correspondent choose to make a more particular calculation by the tables in Ferguson's Astronomy, he will find the true time of the new moon, at Sardis, by these tables, to have been at about 23 minutes past midnight: which is fully sufficient to shew that the eclipse could not have been visible there. But Ferguson's tables cannot be depended upon exactly with respect to the times of very ancient eclipses; and chiefly on account of no allowance being made in these tables of the moon's acceleration.

Perhaps, if I have leisure, I may endeavour to discover whether any other eclipse, answering the description of the Historian, took place about the year 480 before Christ. If I find there did, I will send you the result of my investigation.

JOHN TOVEY.

Mr. URBAN, London, March 2.

"**M**AN is an encroaching animal," and when improperly suffered to act with impunity, he evinces this disposition, even when he feels a conviction of error. It is on this perverse practice in human conduct, that the just principle of "*Principiis obsta*," is founded. No steps having been taken to put an effectual stop to the wearing of a hat in the Cathedral of Exeter, as formerly stated, the example of so immoral a custom is followed in the neighbourhood. The Clergyman of a contiguous parish has informed me, that lately two Gentlemen, who remained sometime in his Church, wore their hats there. On his remonstrating with them on the impiety of such indecorous conduct, they said they would take off their hats in deference to him, but saw no necessity for it from any other motive. The Clergyman, shocked in the extreme at what but aggravated their offence, strongly expressed his sense of their irreverence in the house of God; and turned away with feelings of indignation and abhorrence. He felt it his duty immediately to report to the Dean and Chapter this determined and flagrant instance of irreligious demeanour impiously maintained in the face of Ecclesiastical Law, according to an opinion instantly given, and in presence of legal authority. Really, Mr.

Urban, this evil "*vires acquirit eundo*," gathers strength as it proceeds, and the cause of morality demands that it should be forthwith put down. What punishment is attached to so manifest a violation of the Rubrick of the Church some of your Correspondents may probably communicate in a future Number of your valuable work; and should it be inadequate to so heinous an offence, it may be for our venerable Hierarchy, distinguished as they are by an ardent and holy zeal for the interests of Religion, to propose an effectual legislative provision to obviate a practice which offers a deliberate affront to the Deity; and is, therefore, highly revolting to general feeling. It has been urged, on the part of the Corporations of Exeter and Norwich, that what is precisely a hat in appearance, ought not to be denominated such, but a Cap of Maintenance. This is begging the question; and leaves it untouched. Others again have attempted to give a serious subject a ludicrous turn, by saying, that as to moral effect, the wearing of a hat, or a wig, must be the same thing; utterly forgetting what might be the consequences to the cause of good order in society, independent of moral considerations, were all indiscriminately to wear a hat in the temple of the Almighty.

One of your Correspondents has informed us, that some of our Senators wear their hats in the House of Commons, formerly a Roman Catholic Chapel, called St. Stephen's; and following such example, he can see no impropriety in acting similarly in the Cathedral of Exeter. Now, in the first place, the House of Commons is not a Church, merely because prayers are read there, any more than private dwellings are, where the same laudable practice is followed. Again, were it a consecrated Protestant Chapel, and were the whole of the six hundred and fifty-eight members to wear their hats daily there, this would furnish no rule for authorising the same in all Churches, or in any Church. He tells us also, that some of our Kings, Queens, and Judges have witnessed the custom in question in Exeter Cathedral, without disapprobation; forgetting that the obnoxious hat never could have been worn in their presence there, as the Mayor and Corporation were previously there to receive the Royal visi-

tors; and as for the Judges, they are known to have condemned this nefarious usage. He informs your readers that Quakers and Jews wear their hats in Churches. In their own places of worship, such may be the case, but in our Churches they would not for a moment be permitted to do what even no Protestant Monarch of Europe would practise or sanction.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

MR. URBAN, London, March 3.

IN your valuable and justly popular Publication, the progress of useful and interesting Sciences is duly recorded; and scarcely any merits more notice than that now in its infancy, and of vast future consequence, viz. *the Variation of the Magnetic Needle*, so intimately connected with National and Commercial prosperity. Since the discovery of the *actual existence* of a North-west Magnetic Pole, I have directed my attention to this important study, in order to induce others, more competent to the task, to establish the least possible exceptionable Theory, or Rationale of so essential a Science to Navigation. In former Communications I endeavoured to carry an imperfect Theory of the *Variation*, as far as the state of our information can well warrant, and future voyagers, and local observations and experiments, may tend to confirm the part of the Theory unavoidably founded on at least a rational hypothesis. The magnetic fluid manifestly is mixed with and pervades atmospheric air; though no means have as yet been found for detecting the quantity and proportions. The change of polarity of all bars, or masses of iron, by mere inversion and reversion, and the constant alteration of the polarity at the top and lower part of the tyre, or iron round a carriage-wheel, evinces the perpetual action of magnetic air emanating from the Magnetic Pole within the Earth, and which is of the contrary description in the Southern Hemisphere, influenced by the South-east Magnetic Pole. It is unnecessary to repeat statements in former papers, further than to say, that the North and South Poles of the Earth have no attraction whatever; that there is a line round the Earth, on which, at the same moment, the Dipping-needle would stand or rest horizontal; that this line, constantly varying, is the Magnetic Equator; that in every other

situation, the Magnetic Needle is acted on in the inverse ratio of the square of the distance of the relative Magnetic Pole;—that the North-west Pole is always moving eastward, at the rate of nearly half a degree annually, making the period of a revolution 720 years and a fraction;—that the South-east Pole is moving westward, with an unknown period round the South Pole, unascertained, because the present site of the South-east Line of no Variation is unknown; that the nature of the curve, in which the Magnetic Poles move, cannot be made out till the place is found in each hemisphere, where the dipping-needle will stand perpendicular;—and that such points or positions must be found, at certain intervals of time, as a line drawn through them can alone indicate the Magnetic curve, now beyond the reach of calculation. There is much reason to believe that all bodies standing perpendicular are magnetic; having a South Pole above, and a North below. All metals, it is highly probable, possess this quality. Brass certainly does; and so much so, that it now becomes necessary to suspend the dipping-needle, by means of wood and ivory, to the exclusion of all metals excepting the needle itself. It may be supposed that the brass above, with a South polarity, would repel the upper extremity of the needle, in the same proportion that the brass part of the instrument below would repel the lower end. This might be the case, were these actions equal and opposite, and which could not be precisely the case were the quantity of metal all round, rendered equal, because the Poles act on all situations, *ceteris paribus*, with unequal force, and hence the necessity of the intended construction. Besides this, the parts of the brass graduated circle, at equal distances from the lowest and highest parts of the circumference, can have but a slight degree of polarity and attraction, which further experiments may ascertain to be, in a great measure, neutralized by the positive polarity at the top and bottom. Add to this, that the greater quantity of metal on which the instrument is based, or supported, renders the action on the lower end of the needle much stronger than that above. All this confirms the necessity of the new construction. Common compasses must also have all metals ex-

cluded, excepting the requisite compensation-plate of the ingenious Professor Barlow. When Discovery-ships approach either of the Magnetic Poles, the action of the needle becomes so sluggish, as to render it useless. This is to be ascribed to the strong perpendicular action of the Magnetic Pole on the nearest end of the needle, tending to throw the Compass-card into a great angle with the horizon of the place. This effect might be obviated by placing a piece of flat lead on the card; near the end furthest removed from the Magnetic Pole.

Your Correspondent adverted to in the preceding Letter, is of opinion that the expression in the Book of Genesis, "The Earth was void," cannot mean that it is "hollow," because he finds in Johnson's Dictionary that the original word, very properly translated "void," has other figurative meanings. If this Gentleman had taken the trouble of looking a little further into the subject, it is probable that he would have abstained from his remark; more especially as what I now quote is sanctioned by the highest authorities. In the Vulgate Latin we read, "*Terra autem erat inanis et vacua.*" The Targum Onkelos renders it, "*Terra autem erat deserta et vacua.*" The Arabic version, with a Latin Translation, says "*Terra erat abysses cooperta.*"—Textus Hebræos-Samaritanus, with a Latin version, has it "*Terra autem erat inanis et vacua, et tenebræ erant super faciem abyssi.*" Textus Hebræicus, with the authorised Version into Latin, has it "*Inanitas et solitudo erat terra.*" In the Greek version, "*incomposita*" is applied to the words rendered "without form." In the Book of Job, chap. xvi. verse 7, there is what bears strongly to the above imports. "He stretcheth out the North over the empty place, and hangeth the Earth upon nothing." We read in Jeremiah, 4th chap. and 23d verse, "I beheld the Earth, and lo, it was without form, and void."

The Earth's Polar diameter is less than its Equatorial, by about twenty-seven miles. This has arisen, in the opinion of reflecting Philosophers, from the combined effect of the rotatory and orbicular motions acting on the shell of the Earth. Were it a solid, increasing in density to the centre, it must have remained a sphere; whereas, actual measurement proves the shape to

be that of an oblate spheroid, flat at the Poles, and swelling at the Equator. Saturn, a thousand times, and Jupiter thirteen hundred times the bulk of the Earth, by parity of reason, must be hollow; and float in the ether of Sir Isaac Newton, of equal levity, bulk for bulk. Otherwise, the centrifugal and centripetal force retaining the planets in their orbits, would differ much from present calculations. The Polar Theory requires that the Earth should be hollow; and we have Scripture and Philosophy confirming so rational a fact. I refer to former papers elucidating this interesting subject, in detail, as far as is fully sanctioned by information.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

ON SAXON COINAGE.

III.—EAST ANGLES.

(Continued from p. 114.)

I HAVE said that all the coins of Ethelstan yet discovered are without the portrait; perhaps I should rather have stated that no such have been ascribed to him, for I certainly entertain an opinion that we have a few, and my reasons for such a belief are as follow.

Many of his coins have both on their obverses and reverses a cross, with a pellet, or something similar, in each quarter of it. A few others have the large A, with a line over the top, so usual on the coins of Edmund the Martyr, which I have before shewn was intended for an N, whence it is plain that these pennies cannot belong to any other prince of a similar name, but must be adjudged to Ethelstan of the East Angles. They cannot be appropriated to the successor of Edward the Elder, as this character is never once seen on any of the coins of the said monarchs after the time of Egbert: and the form of the letters, and the abbreviations, clearly prove them to have had their origin during the Heptarchic times.

These things are mentioned to corroborate my previous arguments relative to Edmund's coins, in refutation of Dr. Pegge's opinion, that we have no East-Anglian coins come down to us: and I shall now proceed to offer some remarks on certain pennies erroneously, as I conceive, given away from him, commencing first with their types, and then with their legends.

One variety of these pennies is of a fabric so unusually rude, compared with the generality of Athelstan, the sole monarch's coins, that I consider it must be attributed to an earlier prince.

Of this kind is No. 8, in Sir And. Fountain's Plate VIII. A second, engraved in Hall's first Plate, No. 18, is of a rather more improved style, but another in the same work, Plate 2, No. 3, is exceedingly rude. Not, however, to lay any great stress upon workmanship as the criterion to decide by, we will consider the type, and see what conclusion must necessarily be drawn therefrom. The obverse has a head much in the usual manner of the Heptarchic coins, and is circumscribed Athelstan Rex, a style exactly similar to that which appears on the coins indubitably belonging to Athelstan of the East-Angles. Some others have also the initial of Rex joined with the terminal N of the name, which very frequently, indeed almost always occurs on the East Anglian Athelstan's, a coincidence not unworthy of notice. The reverse has a cross crosslet extending to the inner circle, which appears for the first time (as a reverse) on the coins of Coenwulf the Mercian, afterwards on those of Beldred, Beornwulf, Berhtulf, and Egbert the Great. On those of the last-mentioned prince with this device, I would ask whether they, as well as all the rest of his coins without the style Saxoniorum and the monogram of Canterbury, may not have been struck whilst he was simply King of the West Saxons, and before he was sole monarch? If this is answered in the affirmative, it follows that the pennies of Egbert with the cross crosslets, must be considered as Heptarchic, and in that case we shall have no less than five different Kings, whose coins exhibit it, while on the other hand, after Egbert's time, it is not seen on a single piece. So few indeed are the coins of Egbert which present us with it, that there is reason to suppose a small number only were minted, and it is certain that after his time the device was entirely disused, nor was it ever afterwards adopted except on the coins of Athelstan, if they do really belong to him. It must be very apparent, I apprehend, that the cross crosslet was taken by the East Anglian Athelstan from the coins of the other Heptarchic sovereigns, who so frequently made use of it, for although

he was not actually a contemporary with any of those princes whose coins bore this device, he lived not more than twenty years after the last of them, viz. Egbert, and there cannot be much improbability attached to the supposition, that from those, or the coins of the other four kings mentioned, the design was copied. It may, however, be objected, that the name is spelt with AE, whereas on his other money it commences with an E only; but this objection is not entitled to much weight, since little regard was paid in those times to the spelling of names, whether with the diphthong AE, or simply E; for not to mention other instances, the name of Aethelward the West Saxon, and Ethelwulf the sole monarch, are sometimes spelt with an AE, and at others with E only. Thus no presumption in disfavour of the East Anglian Ethelstan can be drawn from the legend, and I will add one word more respecting the reverses. All the pennies of Athelstan, the sole monarch, have on their posic some part of the abbreviated word Monetarius, except in cases where it was either impracticable or inconvenient, as in those pennies with the Cathedral, &c. Most, if not all of these Athelstan pennies with the cross crosslet, have no part of this word, which is agreeable to the practice of the Heptarchic minters, but on the contrary was so rarely omitted on coins posterior to Egbert, as scarcely to form an exception, and then only omitted for the reasons above given, namely, want of convenient room for its insertion.

With this monarch, the series of East Anglian coins terminates.

Mr. URBAN, *Westminster, March 6.*

I HAVE great pleasure in being enabled to communicate the following "Observations on the Bell Tower belonging to the religious institution of St. Stephen, Westminster," which were read at the Society of Antiquaries on the 12th of January last. (See p. 164.) These observations were accompanied by a most beautifully-coloured and perspective draught showing the exact state of the whole, with the new roof as in September 1802. The draught and observations were made by W. Capon, esq. the bare mention of whose name is sufficient to testify to their scrupulous fidelity and exactness. Indeed, no gentleman can

be better acquainted with the various niceties and peculiarities of our ancient architecture than Mr. Capon; and few artists pay that strict regard to truth, or are so accurate in their measurements, and so faithful in execution as this eminent artist. ©.

"This tower is adjoining the East side of Westminster Hall, but is not quite parallel thereto; and a space was left (but for what purpose it is difficult at this time to conjecture), on the building of this tower between the wall of the Hall and the West side of the Tower. The North side is visible, but with many modern alterations, in St. Stephen's Court, and covered over with stucco, and a window inserted with a transome somewhat in imitation of our ancient architecture. Through the opening, shown in the perspective view, are seen some of the windows of the Hall, and the upper part of one of the *arched* buttresses, built by Richard the Second against the East wall of the Hall to resist the overhanging of that wall, which was then in a dangerous state, and still does overhang about a foot or more. Some late thickening of the wall from the bottom to the string course under the windows, may seem to reduce the overhanging of the wall, but the fact is as stated.

"On taking down the upper part of this Bell Tower * and the West wall thereof, was discovered one of the original windows of the Hall, built by William Rufus†. One of the ancient capitals, a base, and part of an impost of Reigate stone, were laying on the sett-off of the NEW WALL then erecting by Mr. James Wyatt. This West wall of the Bell Tower was taken down in order to obtain more room to make the great staircase for the Speaker of the House of Commons which now occupies this tower. Several parts of the shafts of columns, with other pieces

of stone, appeared filling up the space of this *original* window, which was vaulted over with a semicircular arch, agreeable to the architecture of the 11th century. Within it was inserted a much smaller window with a square mullion, and two straight pieces laid sloping and meeting at an obtuse angle at the apex, instead of being arched or in any degree curved. This smaller window was of very coarse masonry, and built at an intervening period between William Rufus and Edward III. in whose reign this Bell Tower was erected, at the time the beautiful chapel of St. Stephen and other works of the palace were re-edified‡. Part of the string-course of the original work of William Rufus was cut away to receive the sill of this small window. By the fragments found, I judge the original window to have consisted of a larger semicircular arch, within which were two smaller ones springing from the imposts of the larger, and resting on the capital of the central mullion. Some of these fragments are in my possession, as curious documents of the state of architectural workmanship at that period. The indents of the string-course, made ornamental, seem to have originated from the impressions made in the mortar or cement by the pointed trowel of the mason immediately while using the mortar, and here put in regular rows as an ornament. This ornament has been termed a *dog-tooth* ornament: I venture to give it another name, that of the *trowel-point* ornament, believing it to have originated from the cause just mentioned, as may be seen by observing working stone and brick masons. One original wall-buttress of William Rufus appeared in this tower, and part of two more are remaining on the outside of the Hall. They are all shown in the draught exactly as they appeared, with the courses of the stonework; and each individual stone is

* It was lowered about twenty feet, to range in height with the East wall of the Hall; but it is now, however, several feet higher. ©.

† The Hall was ordered to be built in 1097 (the date usually assigned); and at the feast of Pentecost in 1099, we are informed by the Saxon Chronicle, Rufus held "his court the first time in his new building at Westminster." He kept the feast of Pentecost again here in the following year. ©.

‡ The rebuilding of the chapel of St. Stephen commenced in the year 1329; and the Bell Tower was erected between the years 1331 and 1334; and the stone walls, four feet thick, were carried up thirty feet higher in the 18th year of Richard the Second. Six new stone windows were also made at this time, and another in the place of a former one made to the height of the raised wall of the Hall. ©.

drawn, with the marks of the scoring, as is usual in all the works of masonry of the Normans and Anglo-Normans. The masonry was, as usual in those periods, but a casing or ashlar-work, and the interior of the wall is of grout-work and rubble of various materials, as pieces of Kentish rag-stone, black flint, rock chalk, &c. &c. as found likewise in the various perforations lately made on the West side of the Hall, and all or most other works of architecture down to the time of Henry III. and even lower down. The new work of the time of King Richard the Second* is discernible on the outside by the different mode of the masonry, as well as by the windows with pointed arches; but all the work of Richard the Second is much injured, from having been done with stone so soft, as to be incapable of resisting the effects of the weather. The works of masonry during the long reign of Edward the Third and succeeding periods, have the courses of the stone-work of a much larger scantling than had been used by the earlier workmen, and in this specimen of the time of William Rufus all the ashlar-work as an external wall was as usual at that period wholly of *small stones*, no one being bigger than what one man could lift with both his hands, and needed not the application of the admirable contrivance of the *Lewis*, which most ingenious method seems to have been unknown to our earlier masons; and although that happy means of raising up large blocks of stone had been used by the Roman architects†, and might have been continued by them for some centuries, it was lost, with *other of the*

superior modes of art, in the horrible chaos with which this country was overwhelmed during the irruptions of the barbarous nations from the North."

Mr. URBAN,

March 6.

YOUR readers are most of them doubtless aware of the attention that has been of late excited in France‡, in consequence of the appointment by the Scots Episcopal Church of a Missionary Prelate, as its representative on the Continent. The necessity for such an appointment having been argued in a sermon preached by Mr. Hook on occasion of Dr. Luscombe's consecration for the purpose, on one or two assumptions most fallaciously grounded, I trust to your known candour, and in justice to many most highly respectable members of *our Church* to whom his reflections apply, for your insertion of some remarks in reply to the mistaken views this writer has adopted.

In the first place, he has considered such an appointment imperatively called for by the present unaccredited character of the British Clergy now officiating abroad. Speaking of these, he asserts (in entire ignorance of the facts of the case he is representing) that, as now circumstanced, these individuals are "acting under or rather *taking upon themselves* an unauthorized commission;" and therefore require a licence to give validity to their ministrations. It is evident from this and several similar assertions, that the author has been unaware of the fact that the individuals to whom his reflections apply absolutely are *not* in the position that he represents, as they have been universally licensed by, and most if not all of them continue to hold licences

* The contract for part of this repair, published in Rymer's *Fœdera*, bears date the 18th of March, 1395. At this time the exterior wall was raised two feet, and the inside of the Hall lined with Reigate stone, &c. C.

† That the *Lewis* was used in all architectural works of the Romans, appears plainly from the remains of their edifices now in ruins in Rome and various parts of Italy, and in all or most of the buildings constructed by that great people in the countries conquered by them, and is shown in the representations in picture by P. Brill, Niewlandt, N. Poussin, Panini, Clersseu, Marco Ricci, Piranesi, &c. &c. yet the use of the *Lewis* seems not to have been known to the Greeks, as a very different mode of raising up large blocks of stone appears to have been used in buildings at Athens. CAPON.—The invention of this machine has been attributed to an ingenious French mechanic, and first employed in the public works of Louis XIV. whence its name. Mr. Gishorne, in *Archæologia*, (X. 125,) says, that on examining the key-stones of Whitby Abbey, weighing near a ton and a half each, he found in the crown of each a cavity similar in many respects to those cut in stone for the use of the *Lewis*. He has also given a conjectural form of the *Lewis* supposed to have been used at Whitby. C.

‡ Particularly in the *Revue Protestante*, a new religious periodical, published monthly at Paris, under the conduct of Constant and others.

from their respective dioceses at home; and that consequently any further authorisation, so far from being called for at all, would not even add a validity to their ministry, with which their existing commission has not already invested them.

With respect to the need of such a superintendence for the purpose of "setting in order the things that are wanting," as another of the argued grounds for the appointment of an ecclesiastical head of these English Churches abroad, a more decisive disproof of the existence of the necessity on such a ground cannot well be adduced, than the Bishop's own unqualified representation, after his visitation of them, of his having every where found them conducted in the most regular conformity with the practice of our Established Church, and in the public avowal he has made* in a circular, of "his high opinion of the soundness of their doctrine, and of their very exemplary attention to their duties."

It is not the object of this Letter to dispute the expediency itself of the appointment of a Continental Bishop, as no question could be made that it would be more conformable with the discipline of our Church, to have its congregations abroad united under a pastoral head, deriving his powers from an authority to which they owe submission†. But it must not be forgotten what difficulties there are to be overcome attending its execution, arising in the first place from so wide a dispersion of the Clergy over the various parts of the Continent, resorted to by British visitors; and from the extreme improbability in the next of the local Governments allowing the introduction of a foreign and independent jurisdiction. VIGIL.

* *Minute of the Confirmation at St. Serven (St. Maloes).*

† This allegiance the Clergy of our Church would not be justified in rendering to the representative of a communion, however individually respectable, while bearing no other authorization; "the Pastors or Ministers of any order," which are by law (Act Geo. III. June 15, 1792), prohibited from exercising their functions, or from "officiating in any Church or Chapel where the Liturgy of the Church as by law established is used, unless they shall have been lawfully ordained by some Bishop of the Church of England or of Ireland."

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 13.

THE Rev. Mr. Ruding, in the second volume of his *Annals of the Coinage of Britain*, p. 312, gives the following anecdote, related by Mr. Noble, which he received from the late Earl of Liverpool, to account for the scarcity of Oliver's money, with the date 1656; Mr. R. leaving it to his readers to form the best judgment they may be able upon its authenticity:

"In that year Oliver coined some silver money for circulation, but finding that the people preferred that with the Commonwealth type, he coined very little of the latter sort in the years 1657 and 1658, endeavouring by this means to bring the money with his effigies into circulation; and to save a new die, that of 1656 was altered to serve for 1658, by cutting deeper the space between the shield and the inscription, and also between the letters, so that it mised the letters and figures so much, that the figure 6 might easily be altered to 8, and the whole legend appear still more bold and conspicuous. This scheme answered in part the end he intended; his coins of 1656 are far the most scarce, and much better preserved: though the latter could not be expected to be current after the Restoration."

This "curious information" would have been lost to us, had a careful comparison been made of the obverse legends of the half-crowns dated 1656 and 1658; the very scarce one of the former having the contraction for *Hibernia*, *HI.* only; whereas that of the latter, as well as the crown and shilling (and I may add the gold), is inscribed *HI.B.*

Mr. R. in a note says, "there is a half-crown dated 1656; all the rest of Cromwell's silver coins bear the date of 1658;" and Snelling, that "there are a few half-crowns and shillings with 1656." This discordance in the description of the Protector's money makes it desirable to obtain some further information on this subject, which probably some among your numismatic Correspondents may obligingly impart. G. W. L.

Brownlow and Brydges pedigree. F. E. observes, in reference to the Brownlow descent, stated in p. 26, that William Brownlow married Margaret, daughter of George Lord Chandos, in 1668, as appears by the Marriage Licence issued by the Vicar General of the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated 7 July that year, when he was a widower, and aged 30. The lady was then aged 17, and living under the guardianship of the Right Hon. George Montagu.



BRITISH GRAPE CUP. (SEE P. 218.)

ON GAULISH AND BRITISH VASES.

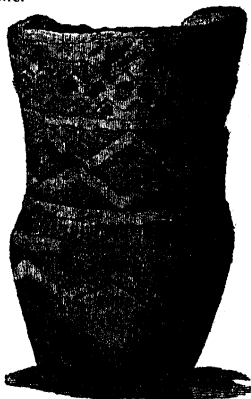
From Mr. FOSBROKE'S "*Encyclopædia of Antiquities*."

THE manufactories in Gaul were numerous. Some specimens of the Vases are black, others mixed with marcasites, according to the soil; or white and very little baked; but the greatest number were well burnt, and wrought with all possible precision and delicacy. The soils of this last kind are tinged with a red colour, but clear, and similar to that applied by the Etruscans to their work, before laying on the black colour. The equality of tint is not, however, so solid as the Etruscan, and will not bear the same tests. The British earthenware had small mouldings and circular channels about the brim, and most specimens have been burned; but with regard to those found in barrows, very imperfectly, and the ornaments done by the hand without a lathe. They have very often horizontal circular mouldings, adorned with saltires and zig-zags, or headings of only four lines. Sir R. C. Hoare divides these Vases into three kinds:

1. The large urn containing the burnt bones of the deceased, sometimes in an upright, but more frequently in a reversed position, which he calls the *Sepulchral* or *Funeral Urn*. The sepulchral urn is a truncated cone, plain, standing mouth downwards, in a dish to fit, like a pie-dish, worked with zigzags, as in

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the annexed specimen, copied from Sir R. C. Hoare's "*Antient Wiltshire*."



2. The *Drinking Cup*, most frequently found with skeletons, and placed at the head and feet. They are always neatly ornamented with varied patterns, and hold about a quart in measure. They are supposed to have contained articles of food for the dead. [The *Drinking Cup* of the Britons will remind the classical reader of the articles found in Etruscan tombs

(grottoes or chambers, under a small hill, perforated below for a door, and at top for light). The bowl, grater, and eggs, found therein may be deemed emblems of the provisions left with the soul of the defunct, to drink the health of the friends and relatives whom they left upon earth. The Etruscan vases are not cinerary, and Winckleman (and after him Dr. Clarke, to whom it has cost a useless disquisition), expresses his surprise at the silence of antient authors concerning the use of these vases. This is very extraordinary, since the supposed thirst of the dead, and the supply of them with cold water in particular (whence the drinking vessels found in tombs and barrows), are conspicuously exhibited, on well-supported grounds, by Montfaucon. The superstition was indeed derived from the Egyptians, as appears by invocations to Osiris for cold water, published by Fabritii.] The British Drinking Cup has the barrel form, only widening at the mouth, and is hooped with fasciæ, and zigzags between. The Incense Cup was about the size of a tea-cup, flat, broad, of the form which a double cone would assume when its top and bottom were cut off, i. e. like the seed-vessel of a poppy. Sometimes one urn is found within another, the small one having a perforated and projecting handle. The most singular is the Grape Cup, full of protuberances (engraved at the head of this article, from a fine specimen in Sir R. C. Hoare's "*Antient Wiltshire*."). These knobs, Mr. Fosbroke supposes to be of mystical meaning, and to owe their origin to some such superstition as that described by Mr. Pennant* in the following extract:

"On the 1st of May, in the Highlands of Scotland, the herdsmen held their Beltein. They cut a square trench in the ground, leaving the turf in the middle; or that they make a fire of wood, on which they dress a large caudle of eggs, butter, oatmeal, and milk, and bring, besides the ingredients of the caudle, plenty of beer and whisky, for each of the company must contribute something. The rites begin with spilling some of the caudle on the ground, by way of libation; on that every one takes a cake of oatmeal, upon which are raised nine square knobs, each dedicated to some particular being, the supposed preserver of their flocks and herds, or to some particu-

lar animal, the real destroyer of them. Each person then turns his face to the fire, rubs off a knob, and flinging it over his shoulders says, '*This I give to thee, preserve thou my horses.*' '*This to thee, preserve thou my sheep,*' and so on. After that, they use the same ceremony to the noxious animals,—'*This to thee, O Fox, spare thou my lambs;*' '*this to thee, O hooded Crow;*' '*this to thee, Eagle.*' When the ceremony is over, they dine on the caudle; and after the feast is finished, what is left is hid by two persons deputed for that purpose; but on the next Sunday they re-assemble, and finish the reliques of the first entertainment."

3. *Incense Cups, or Thuribula*, diminutive, more fantastic in shape and ornaments than the former, frequently perforated on the sides, and sometimes in the bottom like a cullender. These are supposed to have been filled with balsams and precious ointments, or frankincense, and to have been suspended over the funeral pile.

At the bottom of a sepulchral urn, found in Wiltshire by Sir R. C. Hoare, was some ornamental work resembling a wheel, or star, with six rays. The most usual form is that of a pitcher, without the mouth and handle. The variations are mostly of the barrel form, sometimes of the garden pot, without the rim. Some of the specimens are exceedingly rich in ornament, though there is little variety in pattern or form, being chiefly zigzags and lines, never (in pottery) like the Roman, which are figures of animals, or parts of animals. The latter style does appear in a sepulchral vessel, exactly of the cylindrical form of a milking-pail or bushel, but made of oak wood. This had embossed and barbarous figures of human faces and animals. Strabo says, that the Britons of the Scilly Isles imported their pottery by barter for lead, tin, and skins; but there scarcely seems a doubt that the Britons, like the Gauls, had a pottery of their own besides, previous to that which was introduced by the Romans. These British vases were composed of very coarse materials, rudely formed before the use of the lathe was known, and so imperfectly haked either in the Sun or fire of the funeral pile, that they would shiver to pieces by mere exposure to the atmosphere. The ornamental patterns are evidently worked with the hand, seemingly by a pointed instrument, not a mould. The Roman British kind is, on the contrary, beautifully moulded, finely glazed, and

* Scotland, p. 90.

richly ornamented. Sir Richard Colt Hoare very judiciously thinks, that what is called Roman pottery was manufactured by the Britons from Roman models. In the Roman-British era elegant glass vessels occur*.

MR. URBAN, *Bath, Feb. 17.*

IN reading the following passage of "The Life of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's," by Mr. Archdeacon Churton, I was reminded of a scene in a drama by one of Nowell's contemporaries, in which the fact alluded to is very fully explained :

"Nowell stands on record as 'an especial reconciler of contentions and law-suits. Witness for ever to his praise,' says his biographer, 'that agreement and unity which he alone procured between Sir Thomas Gresham and Sir John Ramsey, being fallen out, and fully intending to prosecute their causes at law; but by this reverend Divine's persuasion and mediation were made friends, and so continued to their dying day.' There can be no reason to question the truth of this fact so circumstantially related, though it escaped the researches of the learned and exact biographer of Gresham; but as I find no Sir John Ramsey about this time, I suspect there is a mistake in the name, and that the person intended was Sir Thomas Ramsey, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1577." P. 232.

The quarrel, the mediation of Nowell, and the reconciliation of Gresham and Sir Thomas Ramsey, (for Mr. Churton is borne out in his conjecture that the person intended was not Sir John but Sir Thomas Ramsey,) are represented in "If you know not me you know no bodie, or The Troubles of Queene Elizabeth; Part the Second." The play is one of the small quartos, printed for Nathaniel Butter, 1609. The name of the author is not given, but it is well known to be one of Heywood's. As it appeared within seven years of Nowell's death, it is probable that the circumstances are correctly exhibited.

The whole scene might be thought too long for your pages; but a few extracts from so rare a play will probably be acceptable to the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, and especially to the admirers of the venerable man who is here represented in a very advantageous light.

Enter DOCTOR NOWELL and my LADY RAMSIE.

LADY.

Good Master Doctor Nowell, let your love
Now shew itself unto me; such as they,
Men of the chieftest note within this citie,
To be at such a jarre, doth make me blush,
Whom it doth scarce concerne: you are a
good man; [friends;
Take you the course in hand and make them
'Twill be a good day's work if so it end.

DR. NOWELL.

My Ladie Ramsie, I have heard ere this
Of their contentions, their long suite in law,
How by good freinds they have beene per-
swaded both,
Yet both but deafe to fayre perswasion;
What good will my word doe with head-
strong men? [again.
Breath blowne against the winde returns

LADY.

Although to gentlemen and citizens
They have beene so rash, yet to so grave a
man, [ence,
Of whom none speake but speake with rever-
Whose words are gathered in by every care,
As flowers receive the dew that comforts
them; [in hand;
They will be more attentive; pray take it
'Tis a good deed; 'twill with your vertue
stand.

DR. NOWELL.

To be a make-peace doth become me well,
The charitable motion good in you,
And in good troth 'twill make me wet mine
eyes,
To see them even have beene so long at ods.
And by my meanes He doe the best I can,
But God must blesse my words, for man's
but man.

DR. NOWELL.

How stands the difference 'twixt you, my
good friends?

LADY.

The impatience both of the one and other
Will not permit to hear each other speake:
He tell the cause for both, and thus it is:
There is a lordship called Osterley,
That M. Gresham bought and built upon.

GRESHAM.

And 'tis a goodlie manour, M. Deane.

LADY.

Which Osterlie before he dealt therein,
Sir Thomas my husband here did thinke to
buy,
And had given earnest for it.

RAMSIE.

Then Gresham here deales with the land-
seller,
And buyes my bargaine most dishonestly.

* Fosbroke's Encyclopædia, pp. 66, 203,
et seq.

DR. NOWELL.

Reason being made man's guide, why is't
that these
Are violent passions to sweepe the soule
Into 'sly head-long mischiefs; 'tis onely
this,
Reason should rule; Nature a rebell is.
You know the fire of your contention
Hath onely cherishing, and is maintain'd
From wild affections, whose strength's but
thus,
As souly heat doth make us shunne the
fire,
And extreame cold doth alter that desire;
All things that have beginnings have their
ends, [friends.
Your hate must have conclusion, then be
* * *

DR. NOWELL.

If I must then decide the difference,
Thus it shall bee; because that Sir Thomas
Ramsie [laugh,
Had earnest given before you bought the
Though you were not acquainted with so
much,
I do award he have a hundred pound
Toward his charges, and for that you
Have both paid for the land and built upon it,
It shall continue yours: the money you have
spent
Eyth'er account it lost or badly lent.

GRESHAM.

God's precious! I have spent five hundred
pound.

RAMSEY.

And so have I.

HOBSON.

No matter.
The judgement stands, onely this verdit too,
Had you before the law forscene the losse,
You had not now come home by Weeping
Crosse:

Strifes may as well have end 'twixt honest
men, [them.
Lawyers get foolcs to law, then laugh at

GRESHAM.

Fore God 'tis true; and now I thinke upon
it,
We might at first have ended it by friends,
And made our selves merry with the money;
But being done, 'tis done, then Sir Tho-
mas Ramsie, [pound,
Let's leave both losers, 'tis but a thousand
And if you be as well content as I,
Heere wee shake hands, and let our anger
dye.

HOBSON.

Shake hands.
* * *

RAMSEY.

You show yourselves our friends, to make
us friendes;
Then in good sooth I'll not be obstinate.

LADY.

Nay M. Doctor Nowell joyne their hands,
I know the reverent regard of you
Hath tempered both their hearts.

GRESHAM.

Madam, 'tis true; I thinke to any but so
good a man, [come.
We should have both beene head-strong; but

DR. NOWELL.

With all my heart, long may you live toge-
ther, [brother.
As friend should be to friend, brother to

This reconciliation was the more
memorable, as having (on Heywood's
authority at least) led to the erection
of the Royal Exchange. The scene
was laid in Lombard-street. A storm
comes on, which occasions Gresham
to say,

"Now passion of me, Sir Thomas, a cruell
storme, [skinne;

And we stay long we shall be wet to the
I do not like it, nay, and it angers me,
That such a famous cittle as this is,
Wherein so many gallant marchants are,
Have not a place to meete in, but in this,
Where every shoure of raine must trouble
them; [the Pope's head,
I cannot tell but if I live;—let's step into
Or shall be dropping dry if we stay here;
He have a roof built, and such a roofe,
That marchants and their wives, friend and
their friends,
Shall walke underneath it, as now in Powles."

The parties afterwards dine together
at the house of Dr. Nowell; and after
dinner are conducted by him into a
gallery where he keeps

"the pictures

Of many charitable citizens,"
whose names and worthy deeds he
expounds to his guests.

This I make no doubt is founded on
a real fact in the life of Nowell; it ac-
cords so well with his known charac-
ter. There are Sir John Philpot, Sir
Richard Whittington, Sir John Allen,
and many others not particularly named;
also Agnes Foster, who built the South
side of Ludgate, and Ave Gibson, who
founded a school at Ratcliffe.

Nowell is made to record the in-
fluence of this night upon his wealthy
guests in the following lines:

"If you will follow the religious path
That these have beat before you, you shall
win heaven.

Even in the mid-day walks you shall not
walke the street, [phaus' thankes
But widows' orisons, layars' prayers, or-
Will flie into your eares, and with a joyfull
blush [them,

Make you thanke God that you have done for
When otherwise the'll fill your eares with
curses,

Crying, we feed on woe, you are our nurses.

O is't not better that yong couples say,
 You raised us up, then you were our decay;
 And mothers' tongues teach their first-born
 to sing [wring,"
 Of your good deads, then by the bad to

While on this subject it may be observed, that Roger Nowell, the grandfather of the Dean, seems to have deserved a more extended notice than is given of him in the life of his grandson. Dr. Whitaker has observed (Whalley, p. 248), that in 1480, he had a license from the Crown to found a chantry in the parish church of Wakefield, to pray, amongst others, for the soul of Richard, Duke of York, slain at Wakefield. No notice is taken of this chantry by Holgate or Willis, nor in a recent historical account of the Church of Wakefield; yet it was founded accordingly, and there is a list of five chaplains presented by Roger Nowell and John Nowell of Whalley, his son. In some researches into the history of this part of the West Riding of the county of York, I have met with the will of this Roger Nowell, which supplies several names additional to those in Mr. Churton's pedigree. It is dated in 1496, and the testator describes himself as of Arksey, or rather Ardsley. He leaves to the Church of Whalley and to the Monastery of St. Mary; mentions his daughters Elizabeth, Isabel, Anne, Margaret, and Grace; makes Alexander Nowell his son, and Grace Nowell his wife the executrix; and Sir Richard Sherburn and Laurence Townley supervisors. Sir Nicholas Townley is named in it as a feeoffee.

This Alexander Nowell, who was uncle and perhaps godfather to the Dean, is not named at all by Mr. Churton. I apprehend that he was the Alexander Nowell, who describing himself as of Horton in Craven, gentleman, made his will in 1561, in which he desires that he may be buried at Gisburn near his wife; mentions his sons Henry, Christopher, and Thomas, with Ellen his daughter; a son William, deceased, and a daughter Margaret, wife of Henry Bridge of Stanton. He names as executors Charles Nowell, son of the said Christopher, and Thomas, son of Henry Bridge; and, as supervisors, Nicholas Tempest and William Lister. The will was not proved till 1566.

Mr. Churton has done much to collect together the scattered notices of a

family intimately connected with the history of the Reformation of Religion in England, but there is still, it appears, something left for the gleaners after him: and I should be thankful to any Correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine, for any other notices of this family, and especially of the persons meant in this expression, "my cousin Nowell and Christopher his son," in the will (dated 1587) of John Feild of Ardsley near Wakefield, who is mentioned by Wood as one of the first Englishmen who cultivated with success the mathematical sciences.

Yours, &c.

JOS. HUNTER.

Mr. URBAN,

March 1.

THE evident desire shewn by the Legislative Assemblies of our possessions in the West Indies, that the Parliamentary resolutions of 1823, for improving the condition of the Slaves in the Colonies preparatory to their final emancipation, should remain a dead letter on their shelves, has called forth several animated strictures on their conduct, at the meetings convened in most of our provincial towns to petition the House of Commons on the subject. Norwich, under the auspices of the learned Dignitary who presides over that see, set the example. The inhabitants of Hull, one of the four great seaports of the Kingdom, were not backward in desiring to efface so foul a blot in the national escutcheon. One of the Gentlemen who took the lead, and who represents that town in Parliament, candidly admitted, that, had he been a Colonist, he might have thought and acted differently from what he now does: consonant with which, the preceding speaker, a Clergyman, had observed, we are the creatures of habit. This reminds your Correspondent of an illustration resorted to by Hume in his argument against the populousness of ancient nations. He quotes a passage from Seneca's *Morals*, who is reproving the people of fashion of his time for transposing night and day, just as we censure those who formerly retired to rest at ten or eleven in the evening, and now not till three or four o'clock in the morning. To make the propriety of his strictures more obvious, and solely with that intention, he tells you, that the neighbours of such an innovator are disturbed by *noise of whips and lashes*, (the clamour of the

chastised no doubt inclusively), and, on enquiry, learn that he is taking an account of his Slaves, and correcting them." That is, he is thus engaged at this unseasonable hour. For otherwise the occurrence, which it seems was an usual domestic incident, no more disconcerted this philosopher than it would have done to have seen a chained slave for a porter, which you are told from Ovid was common at Rome. If then one of the most noted moralists of antiquity was wholly callous to practices which would excite so much surprise and disgust in London or at Paris, how can we expect consideration of humanity, or correct views of self-interest, from the ignorant and rapacious adventurers who are understood to occasion the chief obstacle to the measures promoted.

Nothing can be more opposed than West Indian Slavery to the notions familiar to England; where we are accustomed almost from our childhood, with the help of Robinson Crusoe and other aids, to execrate the wickedness of the Barbary Corsairs, in making prize of Christians, and carrying them into a cruel slavery. If we only learn that, perhaps, half a dozen of these captives were fortunate enough to make their escape, a general satisfaction is observed among all who hear of it. And although their purposes was not effected without killing, some accounts say two, and others three or four Turks or Moors, by whom they were discovered, and attempted to be secured; yet on this point there is but one sentiment in any part of the Kingdom which the intelligence reaches; it is, that the Barbarians fully merited their fate. So far all is well, but unhappily the sequel of the story proves different, for they had the misfortune to be retaken before they could clear the coast in their leaky skiff with a contrary wind. On this a marked gloom succeeds our exultation, and we anticipate with horror the lingering tortures to which these poor men are destined, for the crime, as we significantly call it, of attempting to regain their liberty and their native shores.

After glancing at the tremendous lesson taught these freebooters by Lord Exmouth and Co. expressly for the purpose of extinguishing Christian Slavery, and repressing such piracies in future, although the Europeans, with the exception of England and one or two

other maritime powers, are guilty of the same conduct* in lower latitudes on the African coast; let us shift the scene to the West Indies; where, on taking up the Jamaica Gazette, you read that, on such a date, a party of Negroes (from some estate noted for the mortality among the Slaves) succeeded in making their escape to the Blue Mountains; after killing three or four white men, who fired at them, before they had time to reload their pieces. Immediately the whole district is alarmed;

From hill to hill the beacon's rousing blaze
Spreads wide the hopes of vengeance and of
praise;

i. e. the eclat of capturing or destroying the nefarious wretches, who in this manner asserted their right to self-preservation, if they could find it any where. The Turk, if he is not overawed by our arms, has no epithet more honourable for us than that of "Christian dogs;" and the baptized brute, who calls himself our fellow-subject, expects we should participate in his deadly rancour against the fugitive delinquents, for doing that which there is not an Englishman but would do, if thus constrained, and even make a merit of his resolution. But in looking for the concurrence, if not the applause of Britons on this side the Atlantic, with the exception of some local interests, he only proves himself an alien from the common stock—at utter variance with that sense of rectitude by which, before adult age, we contend that man, of whatever colour, in every clime, has a right to the free use of his limbs in sunshine or in shade, and to escape from Egyptian bondage if he can. Whatever are the consequences to Pharaoh and his host, we say "their blood be upon their own heads." If both the Christian and the idolatrous Slaves (if such they were) are retaken, the only difference between the Mahometan and the Nazarere despot, on which they seem to be comparing notes, is, which should excel the other in the cruelties inflicted on their prostrate victims. But I once met with an account of a *clever*

* Quere. In case of any future interference by our Government, would it not be politic, however irksome, to make a distinction between the subjects of such states as continue the Slave Trade, and those of other powers?

refinement in torture, which I do not recollect to have seen mentioned in any description of Turkey, the Barbary states, or the Morocco dominions. A Slave, for having killed the Overseer of a Plantation, probably by what in England would have been held to be manslaughter, or justifiable homicide, was exposed alive in a cage in the woods to birds of prey, in such a manner that they picked his eyes out, and gradually tore him to pieces! The coincidence altogether between the case of these wretched Africans and that of the Europeans who attempted to escape from their task-masters at Tunis or Tripoli, at which places they had been sold in the Slave-market precisely as the Blacks were at Jamaica, is so great, that "tomes of casuistry" might be called for in vain to separate them; and on this ground alone we may exclaim, the whole system is rotten at the core; and reiterate the rallying watch-word of the elder Cato, though the circumstances are not alike, for the existence of Carthage did not dishonour the Roman name, as African Slavery does that of Britain, if found in any part of her dominions.

It was to be regretted that none of the speakers at the Hull meeting adduced a case, which, as a question of policy and expediency—of mere profit and loss, is remarkably in point; and becomes doubly valuable when the cause of humanity is essentially promoted by it, as it would be were it possible to infuse a particle of an enterprising spirit into those men who, contrary to Dr. Young's position, seem to have "a greater proportion of the father's lead;" and to induce them to deviate from the beaten path, though that leads through a Golgotha to a general bankruptcy, as they certify you it will, were Parliament to revoke the vote on East India sugars, and other produce, accruing from free-labour, they ought to add, but are careful to suppress.

I think it was to Mr. Cropper of Liverpool, a gentleman whose name might be appropriately blended in the same sentence with those of a Wilberforce and a Clarkson, we were first indebted for a knowledge of the judicious deviation which this case exhibits, and its successful result. He attended at Hull, and imparted much valuable information to the assemblage at the Town Hall: but

probably because it was in print, forbore any allusion to this illustration of his argument, impressive as it might have been on the hearers; since it meets at once the great difficulty—how to emancipate the Slaves in a certain degree, not only without injury to the Planters, but even essentially to benefit them by such partial manumission.

A Jamaica proprietor, resident in England, being dissatisfied with the progressive accounts received from his manager, by which it appeared that while the mortality amongst the efficient hands increased, the estate, so far from yielding a balance in favour of the owner, was considerably in debt, at length resolved to go over himself, and probe this evil to the source. Not long after his arrival a process in the cultivation of the sugarcane, the local name of which has escaped me, was well-calculated to engage his attention. It answered to what we term dibbling; and it appeared the general practice was to contract with the Overseer at 40 shillings an acre for this part of the work; he being allowed the labour of the Slaves, but to find all other expences and incidentals whatsoever *ad interim*. Though this affair did not seem very reconcileable to common prudence, yet Mr. Steel, which was the gentleman's name, let it pass muster; for he was by no means a hasty reformer; he took three years to make himself acquainted with the management of the concern in all its details. He could not censure his superintendant, who was regular and orthodox in his proceedings as far as custom and precedent could bear him out, and we do not expect more from an uneducated man. The misfortune was, that during this time the owner found his purse possessed not the desirable quality of that attributed to *Fortunates*; it was oftener empty than replenished when he had recourse to its contents; and at length he commenced a radical reformer, in a sense different from that of Cobbett or Hunt. Having made up his mind on the subject, he converted his Slaves into copyhold tenants, allotting each a portion of land with a cottage; for which they were to yield him as snit and service so many days labour in the week, of a certain number of hours each day. Though Adam Smith long ago instructed us in the superior va-

line of free-labour when compared with forced services, yet that economist would scarcely have ventured to predict the fact, that the work of eight or nine of these copyholders would soon be estimated higher than that of more than double the number of Slaves under the lash. So true it is, that no threat or punishment can prevent such coercive toil from betraying its origin. And it should not be forgotten, that the hospital of the plantation was rendered nearly useless; to which, under ordinary circumstances, the Negroes are for ever desiring and contriving to be sent; for the same reason that in Spain, according to the report of travellers in the last century, rows of men in all parts of the Kingdom might be seen standing against a wall, stupidly idle the whole day, because they had no motive for exertion. The secret of Mr. Steel was to furnish his operatives with one, or in other words, to substitute a system of cheap rewards for the brutalizing, but impolitic dependence on the lash. Misconduct, of which the instances were rare among the tenants, was punished by the sentence of a jury chosen from among themselves without favour; a privilege which they felt the value of and did not abuse; nor was it likely they would, if they were brought to comprehend that the interests of their master were identified with their own. The landlord of course had the power of displacing and degrading any of his copyholders, if the stipulations of the tenure were not fulfilled, unless from unavoidable prevention; but we do not hear of matters having come to this extremity in any specified case. And in opposition to the Negro character, as you will have it from "the wisest justice on the banks of the Rio Cobre," there is reason to believe that not even the Society of Friends could have exhibited a more orderly set of folks in proportion to their numbers than this gentleman found in black labourers or copyholders. It was not easy to say whether the master or the men had most reason to be satisfied. For when the advantage of a great reduction in the expence of maintaining these demi-freemen, which soon followed this arrangement, was added to the superior quality of his plentiful crops, this humane speculator was enabled not only to double, but even to triple his returns, when estimated by

the scale of those of his neighbours: a fact which the House of Assembly at Antigua, with two retainers of 300 guineas each*, can never get rid of. The Slaves, under their new description, might be resembled to some of the smaller farmers in England. They were enabled to rear animals and produce adapted to their own wants; to take the surplus to market, and to procure comforts, if not what they would think luxuries, unknown to Negro bondage, and a serviceable stimulant to their exertions, which, as already observed, made their cost very cheap and their labour *cent. per cent.* better than that extorted by the whip. They were married, their progeny smiled round them, and content and satisfaction pervaded their cottages. But, alas! this order of things continued no longer than till this enlightened man was gathered to his fathers. He was far advanced in life, being about fourscore when he embarked for no land of promise: yet he lived to 91 in the climate of Jamaica, unfavourable as it is thought. His successors, whoever they were, having neither his humanity, nor his knowledge of business, or being wrought on by malicious interference, which would not be wanting, revoked the nominal tenures, which had proved so beneficial, restored the savage and improvident system he had superseded; and no doubt would tell you at this day, if you will listen to them, that the abolition of the Slave Trade, which they ascribe to fanatics and hypocrites, will be the ruin of the islands, if measures are not taken to counteract its effects.

There is no occasion we should contest with the Creole that the Slaves cannot be governed without a liberal use of the lash; he is substituting the effect for the cause; this insubordinate spirit having been in all ages a consequence of the same brutalizing treatment. Let him turn to the insurrection of the Helots, or to that of the Roman Slaves under Spartacus; if he is capable of appreciating the application. He has prescription in his favour, we admit; for the author of "A Description of Jamaica, in a series of Letters," written about the beginning of the last century, after observing that

* Premiums were lately voted to a Mr. McQueen, and to the Editor of the *John Bull*, for their services. 48. 1835. 1836.

"no country exceeds them in a barbarous treatment of Slaves," continues, "I have seen them scourged till their flesh was lacerated, and then a long stick of sealing-wax was dropped leisurely on their wounds." This you may think less merciful than a classical instance quoted by a learned gentleman at the Hull meeting, of a youth who, for having let fall a valuable vase of choice fishes, was ordered to be cut in pieces, and thrown into the pond to them. If the question is not too revolting, Mr. Urban, you can make it a subject of debate at your fire-side, whether the Negro would not have preferred being thrown alive to a shark to the long stick of sealing-wax. And yet with a little patience and management, which a West Indian, who is commonly half-brother to Sir Francis, and no better educated than John Moody, will not listen to, it may be seen, as in the instance of the proprietor brought forward, what advantageous effects can be produced by substituting something like substantial encouragement for the degrading and more expensive course on which the planter so injudiciously places his reliance. As valuable as the example was, it appears to have been thrown away on his neighbours, who preferred purchasing experience in a dearer school. Some of them no doubt were no strangers to such incumbrances as this gentleman had incurred by being a cultivator *secundum artem*; yet they had not the prudence to profit by so clear a demonstration of the advantages of free labour brought to their doors. Though his rank gave him a seat in the Council at Spanish Town, and consequently made him more a beacon to the capitalists of the Colony, yet it does not appear to have been attended with the benefits that might have been expected. Those who thought his deviation and its success a reproach to their own want of sagacity, attempted to get rid of the imputation by a side-wind; and because Mr. Steel's domestic establishment and expenses, when added to the debts he had incurred, as has been shown, prevented his property from being quite released at the time of his death, you heard them say there could be no advantage in imitating a cultivator who after all died in debt. But this will not be the view which the dispa-

See Mr. Mack 1826.

sionate inquirer will take of the important lesson he taught; which, to say the least of it, furnishes a ready answer to the everlasting objection with which the Colonist interrupts your argument. This is, that it is impossible to be a judge of the question without being on the spot. It cannot be expected we should all embark for the Tropics; we must necessarily form our opinion by proxy. Here is a gentleman then, who, after taking three years to make himself master of the subject, condemned the existing methods in the most pointed manner, by adopting so contrary a practice. That he could do no good, except within his own immediate sphere, may justly excite the surprise of those who will observe his plan was directed to the best pecuniary interests of his neighbours, whose imitation it invited. How then can so singular an inattention be accounted for, which defeats the usual calculations on the influence of money, and the predominant desire of possessing it so general among men of business? It would appear in this case, that great as that incentive is, it has not so strong a hold of the whole man as the love of despotic power, and the privilege of abusing it at pleasure. Their jealous repugnance on this point has been productive of more acrimony towards the advocates for improvement than considerations of more importance involved in the question, to which Mr. Steel would have drawn their attention, by showing how they might be met both with facility and advantage. But as his plan was opposed to the strongest local prejudices, and to a predilection for the *argumentum baculum*, which grows with the growth and strengthens with the decay of a native West Indian, it was not adopted beyond his own precincts, and it ended with his life. As no other reason could be assigned for this proprietor's deviation, advantageous as it was, proving either so unattractive or so unacceptable to his neighbours, it is fair enough to attribute their rejection of the hint to the basis of his improvements, which called on them to acknowledge a degree of understanding, and of tractable industry, in his copyholders, directly opposed to their degrading estimate of the Negro character; even though it begins now to be

understood that the Black Commonwealth of Hayti* produces men of more intellectual culture and ability, than are probably to be found in all our Islands, if not imported from Europe. Their claim to discountenance whatever tends to raise either the African character or their own, is unfortunately hereditary; for the author of the work which dates above a century back, before referred to, tells you that "learning is here at the lowest ebb; to talk of a Homer, a Virgil, or a Tully, would be deemed quite unpollite, and no gentleman keeps company with a person so inclined." If a bare allusion in that day to names so much respected in Europe was contrary to good manners, and amounted to an exclusion from the company of gentlemen, are we not justified, at the present time, in ascribing to a sufficient portion of ignorance and arrogance, with a zest for cruelty, their usual concomitant, that uniform opposition to all endeavours to rescue this part of the British dominions from that brutality of character, as inseparable a reproach of Negro Slavery in this region, as that of Christians is at Morocco, &c. Let the party concerned desist from making a stalking-horse of their pecuniary interests, which the example of Mr. Steel shows they are very ill-disposed to learn. It is their unwillingness to abate a particle of that uncontrolled power which no wise man would choose to possess† (because he knows the temptation to abuse it),—their exasperation when touched on this sensitive point, that engenders the rage of heart which lately insulted the Law Officer of the Crown in Antigua, and which without the decided interference of Parliament, in enforcing its own enactments conformably to the prayer of the numerous petitions now presented from, or preparing in, all parts of the country, will render any further attempts to vindicate Africa's

injured sons, of no more value than are now the bulletins of the phantasmagoria Chieftain, who

"—left that name, at which the world grew pale.

To point a moral, or adorn a tale."

Yours, &c. HANS HISJORNOR.

Mr. URBAN, Leicester, Feb. 11.

I AM sorry I cannot coincide with your intelligent Correspondent Mr. J. STOCKDALE HARDY (see December, p. 490,) in his thesis on the personification of *Death*. My ideas on a subject so important are decidedly counter to his own. Now, although I do not insist either upon his fallacy, or the cogency of my own assumptions; yet I venture to offer, through your medium, a few suggestions why I approve of the mode in which it is customary to personify the visible *Death*, in other words, to 'pin my faith on the sleeve of the whole world.' Mr. Hardy must be aware that he has arrayed against him (with perhaps one or two eminent exceptions) the paintings, sculpture, and poetry of all ages and nations. Indeed he seems to admit that his position is liable to refutation. Genius, and the noblest works of art, both ancient and modern, portray the 'illustrious Hero,' what, to our very imaginations he is depicted, viz. 'one of his own VICTIMS,' potent, and invulnerable; a "King of terrors," who, 'driving his ploughshare o'er Creation,' dispenses, not 'happiness' certainly, but misery and desolation throughout the earth. Give to Death an arm of flesh, and, however muscular, you make him vincible, however powerful, liable to be opposed, however illustrious, subject to defeat and possible annihilation.

Pourtray Death as one of his victims, I mean endow him with flesh and blood, and though you arm him with thunders, you despoil him of his immortal prerogatives, his terrors, his invulnerability. Depict him a living Spectre, a *Skeleton*, and you present to our ideas the very thing we imagine; an Hero, all-conquering and all-mighty; not to be stemmed in his strides, nor averted in his recognitions. You invest him with a tyranny over our minds, as well as with one over our bodies; whence, imagination immediately recognizes in his 'grim visage' the absolute monarch of un-

* The contiguity of St. Domingo and of the free States of South America, makes the situation of our Colonists perilous in the extreme, if it is vainly attempted to continue the present order of things; and yet, as obvious as the consideration is, they are either too ill informed, or too obstinate to attend to it.

† Mr. Burke once said (in his place in Parliament) of Frederick the Great, that "he was every inch a King, and as despo-

limited dominion. Death is insatiable, never cloyed with his victims, nor replenished with the hosts on whom he feeds; all-devouring he is ever lean; and though his banquets are hourly and momentary, and Kings and Statesmen his most dainty food, still does he not fatten with satiety, nor is he appeased with the vastness and variety of his repasts. On these grounds then, I take it, is *Death* correctly and classically presented to the eye, as a Spectre or *Skeleton*. I cannot think, with Mr. Hardy, there is the least presumption in such a personification; nor do I see that it can possibly offend the majesty of God!! It is an assumption not warranted by the greatest theologists of the age. I wish further elucidation of that passage. Besides, on the same grounds might Mr. Hardy question the authority why the Devil is painted black, or an Angel fair; why? but to convey to our ideas, under these symbols, their approximation, the one to divine perfection, the other to deformity and evil. Your Correspondent evidently, though erroneously, grounds his thesis on the Revelations of St. John. It must be admitted that West, however, is a powerful auxiliary in his behalf. I will not *now* attempt to combat the authority of so great a Master; and am aware I have only yet seen the 'advanced guard' of Mr. H.'s position; no doubt he will defend it abstractedly; but, for these reasons, I protest against it. Perhaps I am in an error; and only wish some older and abler Correspondent would *dissect* the matter.

Yours, &c.

WM. LIEVRE.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 15.

THERE has lately issued from the press a handsomely printed octavo, under the title of "*The History of Lymington, and its immediate vicinity, in the county of Southampton: containing a brief account of its animal, vegetable, and mineral production, &c. &c. dedicated, by permission, to William Manning, Esq. M.P. by David Garrow, of St. John's College, Cambridge.*"—As probably this book, bearing the sounding name of a '*History*,' may attract the attention of some of your readers, I feel it a duty to point out the many errors and inaccuracies which occur in it; and which surely

might have been corrected, had the author submitted his manuscript to some of the many inhabitants at whose '*repeated solicitations*' the author tells us in his preface, he wrote this '*History*.' I shall make no comment on the style, but merely remark the glaring errors as they occur.

Page 16. The Rev. Richard Warner (from whose publications, by the bye, he has derived the most material information, though not acknowledged) he calls a learned Topographer of the last century, and at page 165 terms him the *late* learned Mr. W. I am happy to inform Mr. Garrow that the Reverend Gentleman is at present enjoying good health, and is actually engaged in a work on the interesting Remains of Glastonbury Abbey.

P. 30. With a dash of his pen he annihilates the salt manufacture, stating that there are actually only *three saltworks* in use, though it is a fact that there have been never less than *seven*; and as many as *thirteen* were in full work the last summer.

P. 38. Describing the monuments in the Church, the Reader would imagine that there was, or had been a family of the name of *Armiger*; for Mr. G. speaks of '*Carolus Colborne Armiger*,' and of '*John Burrard Armiger*.' Why does he not inform the unlearned that *Armiger* means *Esquire*?—The inscription for '*Mr. Paul and H. D. Burrard*' is for one and the same person, not for *two*, as must be inferred.

P. 44. The entry in the Register for the burial of Mr. Baldwin extends only to the date 1736; but Mr. G. gives *six or seven lines more*, which do not occur in the register.

P. 47. '*Meeting Houses*—the one in the Old Town, which is appropriated to Dissenters, the other in New-Lane to Baptists.' Does not Mr. G. know that Baptists are *Dissenters*?

P. 60. The proprietor of the pretty villa, '*the Elms*,' never dreamt of calling his lawn of about six acres a *Park*; but Mr. G. christens it '*Elm Park*.'

P. 65. Badlesley.—After erroneously writing *Weld* for *Wells*, as the ancient founder of the Chapel here, he commits another blunder, by asserting that the family of Joseph Weld, Esq., the present proprietor of Pylewell House (not Pyewell) has been seated there for many generations. Now Mr. Weld is the first of his family (of Lulworth, Dorset)

who either possessed the estate, or resided on it.

P. 70. Beaulieu.—Mr. G. could not have made use of his eyes, if really he ever visited the interesting little Parish Church (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. xc. ii. 489, for a view), which consists entirely of the heretofore beautiful Refectory of the once rich Abbey, and which almost joins to several offices; but observe the description—"The Church stands by itself, in the middle of a field, is of a very rude structure, occupying the *scite*, and consisting principally of the refectory of the ancient priory."

P. 76. Hayward Mill—should be *Heywood*; and close to it are the remains of an old mansion of that name, once the residence of the Bromfield family, of which, however, Mr. G. appears ignorant.

P. 86. Hordle Church.—The brass is described by Warner, and a plate given of it by Gough in the "Sepulchral Monuments." It represented simply a man in armour. Query, from whence did Mr. G. get his authority for mounting the supposed knight *on horseback*?

P. 87. Mr. Brander's well-known publication on the Hampshire Fossils, is here said to have been published by the *learned Mr. Howard*—the title is twice erroneously written 'Hantoncensia' for 'Hantoniensia.'

P. 93. Milford Church, which is a handsome village Church, and a picturesque object, is styled by Mr. G. 'as very old and rudely constructed.'

P. 135. Yarmouth.—The arms of this Borough he gives as 'a ship with three masts on waves in base.—Mr. G. is certainly no better *herald* than antiquary; but his meaning may be guessed. The waves would certainly look awkward in the clouds, or heraldically speaking, in *chief*; but how comes it that the author has altogether omitted in the more diffuse 'History' of Lyminster, the arms of that town, which are conspicuous enough in the Town-hall, and in the Church?

I will conclude with some of the various *misnomers*.

P. 29. Penelcase for Penleaze.—Gavan for Gavin.—P. 58. Cassilis for Corsellis.—P. 75. Vile for Vialls.—P. 82.

Castrementation for Castrametation.—98. Fitzakerly for Farakerley.

AN INHABITANT OF LYMINGTON.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 16. March 16.

HAVING recently looked into Mr. Britton's Third Volume of the "Beauties of Wilts," I am induced to notice a few inaccuracies; though I am far from being desirous of depreciating the general character of the work in question. The attempt to give to the publick the benefit of individual topographical researches is at all times laudable; but we may be permitted to express a wish that an author would make a point of examining *most* of the places which he undertakes to describe, or, at all events, collect the materials from sources on which he could place implicit reliance.

In page 37, under the title of Wotton Basset, no mention is made of a curious fresco painting in the Church discovered about three years ago.

In page 56, under Minety. The monument of Nicholas Powlett and his wife is stated to commemorate the birth of *four* daughters; whereas, it expressly mentions a *son*, "Amias," and *three* daughters, "Elizabeth," "Mary," and "Edith." This error is the more extraordinary, as the inscription in the window to Sir Thos. Hungerford is mentioned, as *having been* there, while Aubrey (from whose collections Mr. B. has derived much of his information) states it as *being* there. Hence we should infer that the author or his friend did visit this Church. Nicholas Powlett was not, as he says, the *father* of Sir Amias, the Keeper of Mary Queen of Scots, but his *brother*.

In page 113, &c., under Draycot.—He puts the supposed effigy of Sir Philip Cerne on the *West* side of the chancel, whereas even Aubrey places it where it is, *viz.* on the *North* side. He then states that "by the side of this stone," *viz.* the monumental stone of Sir Edward Cerne, "is another with a brass plate, bearing, &c. &c. This fact was solely derived from Aubrey, as the brass no longer exists. Again he says, "a plain altar-tomb, without inscription, on the South side of the chancel, is supposed to be raised for Sir Henry Long." Aubrey mentions this also. But the tomb has been removed these forty years, and no traces of it remain. It may not be irrelevant to mention that the Draycot property passed from the Cernes to the *Herrings* before it came into the possession of the Waytes

and Long, and that Sir Thomas Long had three sons, William, John, and Edward, besides "Henry, Richard, and Thomas."

In page 191, under Box, some sepulchral monuments are mentioned, but not a word is said of one of the oldest in the Church, viz. a stone escutcheon, with an inscription to "Anthony Long, Esq. 1578."

In page 225, under South Wraxall, he says, "on the North side," viz. of a monument in the Church of very ancient date, "in the centre is a shield of arms and quarterings, *not now to be deciphered.*" The least examination would have shown the bearings to be Long impaling Berkeley, quartering Seymour. The "animals" serving as supporters being evidently lions, and the "devices" of Sir Robert Long, who added the South aisle, were a buck's head and a marshal's bolt. He states further, in allusion to the monument of Thomas Long, Esq. who died 1759: "This Gentleman (father of the late Walter Long, Esq. who died at Bath in 1807) succeeded to the Wraxhall estate by entail from Sir Walter Long of Whaddon and Wraxall." Sir Walter Long of Whaddon did entail *Whaddon* on the before-mentioned Thomas Long; but neither he (Sir Walter) or any of his family had any thing to do with Wraxall, which was in the possession of the lineal heir, a certain Hope Long, and which Hope Long did not die until *five years after* Sir Walter Long of Whaddon. The sister and coheirress of Hope Long married the father of Thomas Long, and that is the line of the descent of Wraxall. Amongst the families settled in Wiltshire *previous* to the reign of Henry the Seventh he has omitted the Longs, who are made to commence their career of gentility *subsequent* to his coming to the Throne. This is certainly a fact of no great importance, excepting as it affects the accuracy of his statement; but it so happens that Robert Long, the grandfather of Sir Thomas of Wraxall and Draycot beforementioned, was member for the county in 1433, fifty-two years *before* Henry the Seventh acquired his crown.

Numerous parishes are utterly unnoticed, such as Lincham, Broughton, Gifford, Collingbourne, &c. Whaddon also, which is alluded to, pos-

of an old mansion and Albourn, which has a remarkably handsome Church, exhibiting proofs of the ancient opulence of the place, and containing one or two very curious monuments, is (*quoad* Church) not even alluded to. There is, moreover, at Upham, in the parish of Albourn a curious Elizabethan house, which belonged to a branch of the Goddard family, and is well worthy of a passing remark.

Yours, &c.

F. S. A.

Mr. URBAN,

March 6.

SINCE my former letter to you, vol. xcv. p. 592, on the subject of West Indian Slavery, I have made some inquiry into that part of it which expressed a wish that "Mr. J. J. Gurney would make known the numbers that are ready to forbear the use of Sugar," made by Slaves. My inquiries have been too much interrupted by other avocations to render them of any practical use, relying still on his more immediate means of information; but I cannot permit this part of the subject to drop, which is become of vital importance.

If the Society of Friends, who are, I believe, without exception, calm and zealous abolitionists, and whose *regula vite* is consistency, may be first taken into the account; a very large portion of the community spread over all parts of it, are and have been for many years quietly setting the example of forbearance, with a view to promote such an emancipation of Slavery as shall at length convert it into free labour; to those may be added an increasing number of other families in whose domestic economy the same principle is observed; these classes seem to divide themselves into two parts, one entirely forbear the use of sugar, or molasses, or rum; and the other, who cannot persuade themselves and their associates to relinquish their palatable favourite, which greets them twice, and sometimes thrice a day, have recourse to the sugar imported from the free labour of the East Indies; and very recently from Mexico. It is allowed that in neither of those countries is either the soil, or the mode of cultivation, so effectual for the produce of the sugar cane as the plantations in the West Indian colonies; the protecting duties upon the importation of East Indian

of equalising the price to the consumer; and the imperfect manner of cultivation hitherto adopted in the East, unites to prevent them from an equal chance in this market: at least until housekeepers will consider rather more the principle, than the actual price, devoted to this article of consumption. But these obstacles are of very trifling importance when examined; and they afford a powerful stimulant to the reasons for adopting the weakest, in order to render it the strongest process of good. Hitherto the cultivation of sugar in Hindostan has been more for home consumption than for exportation to Europe; a smaller quantity has been required, and the process much less efficient: the cane in the West Indies is at its maturity placed in an iron cylinder, which expresses every drop of the saccharine juice, so as to leave nothing but the dry husk; but in the East the cane is pressed by a less efficient instrument, which leaves behind in the cane a considerable part of its juice and moisture: hence it is that its produce in the manufacture of sugar is proportionally weaker in sweetness, and much less in quantity; and the preparation and culture of the soil and growth of the plant have been hitherto laboured with less active attention than in the West; but all these works, it will be recollected, are performed by free labourers, and are not subjected to the severity of discipline practised in the West, of which the evidence laid before Parliament is too atrocious to bear repetition, unless when necessary to produce conviction. I will only say that those who may suffer, either now or hereafter, by the emancipation of Slavery, must thank themselves only for having adopted a system of discipline which has produced more horror in thousands of their fellow subjects of Great Britain, than all the woes of Africa, or of the Middle Passage!!

The more the consumption of East India or Mexican sugar is encouraged at home, the more will the planters and manufacturers be stimulated to improve their soil, and instruments of cultivation and manufacture; the perfect methods which have been adopted in the more ancient colonies will be adopted and transplanted into the new, without carrying the abhor-

with them; the more will free labour be extended, and the better will it be rewarded and paid.

But the obstacle still remains against it of an increased price to the consumer. Some years since the grocers who sold East India sugar, and the pastry-cooks who used it in general, were very few; but now there are several shops where it is sold in different parts of the city; Bishopsgate-street, Great East Cheap, Newington, Surry, &c. &c. From these places, persons who are only beginning to read this lesson to their consciences may be supplied, and may take samples for their comparison at home of each sort with those of the West; and they will find a small difference in the price, and much less in the sweetness than from some of the foregoing obstacles might have been expected; but they were stated in order to be met. Of the moist pale brown sugars for coffee or tarts, such as may be placed upon any of the highest tables, the price at this time is 8*d.* per lb.; and the same sort of West India sugar may be bought at 10*d.* per lb.; the eastern is therefore cheaper by 1*d.* per lb.

The refined loaf sugar of equal appearance with that of the West, may be bought at 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; while that of the West is itself 1*s.* per lb. The question of principle is therefore reduced to a value of 2*d.* per lb. on loaf sugar, with a saving of 2*d.* on moist sugar; here is nothing but a moment's want of reflection whether any one who can afford this sweet indulgence, would not readily make it still sweeter by paying, and that most cheerfully, 2*d.* in every pound weight that he can consume; and this would only increase his domestic expenditure for three in a family, an annual sum of 10*s.* 10*d.* which would be only 3*s.* 7*d.* each towards emancipating the Negro population. It is further alleged that if the consumption should be increased, the protecting duties may be increased also, and thus the habit of adopting East India sugar may become a far more expensive article than we are yet aware of; for the price to consumers should always cover every intermediate charge upon the article; and if the article is less sweet, a greater quantity will be consumed; and the comparative distance from the two countries may im-

and facilitate it from the other. Here it may be replied, that the Legislature will scarcely ever be led to impose any protecting commercial duty which will operate to a prohibition, especially against any part of its own settlements, as this would check their prosperity. Restraints upon importation have for the most part been confined to foreign goods, but our present case applies not to them, but to those of our own people, either settled or adopted into our distant establishments and laws; they stand in this respect upon equal foundations, except in the amount of their respective risks and beneficial returns to the mother country; none can claim any right to monopoly, nor in any respect to protecting duties but on these grounds; all colonial produce therefore must be free to the home-market as soon as an equal claim to protection shall have been proved and established; and therefore the more the consumers at home encourage the importation of sugar from the East, and from Mexico, the more assuredly will they be the means of preventing an increase of the protecting duties on that from the West Indies, and the sooner will they reduce the price they must now pay for it; and thereby hasten the abolition of the West Indian Slavery; but until that period shall arrive, their own privation, either of forbearing the use of sugar at all, or which is far preferable to their palate as well as to their principle, to pay a few pence or shillings more in a year towards the cause of free industry; not wronging labour of its just reward; nor delaying the day, when with dutious thanksgiving the stain of England shall be eradicated! But the distance which some have apprehended as no obstacle, may be reduced by arrangement; as the growth of this article in the East is encouraged and improved it will find its way to England in larger consignments, and in a greater number of vessels; and will supply the consequence of a longer voyage, and prevent the home market from being exhausted *at any time of the article*: having regard at all times to the mischances of elementary and human warfare!

Is it not obvious that the more West Indian sugar and rum is consumed, the more is the West Indian Slavery maintained, and the emancipation pro-

planters would convert their slaves into free labourers, and reduce the severity of their discipline, and grant them the just participation of the English laws and religion, the colonial supply of sugar and rum should be increased, because it is preferable to that of all other places in the world? Is it not clear that, wherever any plantation estates have emancipated their slaves, and then hired them as free labourers, their wages have operated to their hearts content, that they have done their master's work better; settled themselves in comforts agreeably to their condition, and become a regular and useful people?—Bondage prevents them from all these, and also from all religious improvements! and, moreover, it also prevents their owners from entertaining correct ideas of their own moral condition as dependent creatures; of their just relations towards others; and of the higher obligations of their probationary state: so that on every account a *progressive abolition* of slavery becomes a general duty; and every calm rational means in our power incumbent upon all—and every resolution cultivated which can effect its accomplishment. A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

March 10.

THE name of *William de Newburgh*, as an author, appears to have been first brought before the public about the year 1533, by Polydore Vergil⁽¹⁾, who was probably indebted to the labours of John Leland, the antiquary, for his knowledge on the subject; the latter having recently met with *De Newburgh's History* in the Library of Fountains Abbey. ("Fontanâ, alias Wellensi, bibliotheca.")⁽²⁾.

We learn from Leland, Bale⁽³⁾, Lhuyd⁽⁴⁾, Powel⁽⁵⁾, Pits⁽⁶⁾, and others, that the surname of this author was *Petit*, (Latinicè *Parvus*), that he was a native of *Bridlington* in Yorkshire, a Doctor of Theology, and a Canon Regular of St. Augustin

¹ Polydori Vergilli Angliæ Historica, 1570.

² Lelandus, Comment. Oxon. 1709.

³ Bale, Script. Illust. Maj. Britann. 4to. Weasel, 1549, and ibid. fol. Basil, 1557.

⁴ Lhuyd, Breviary of Britain, 8vo. 1572, and ibid 8vo. 1573.

⁵ Powel, Pontici Viriannæ Historia Britannicæ, 8vo. Lond. 1585.

⁶ Pits, De Illust. Angl. Gentib. 1627.

in the monastery of Newburgh, in the same county; to which Hearne (?) adds, that the Christian name of his patron was William. The time of his birth, A.D. 1136, and the fact of his having been bred up in the monastery abovementioned, are stated by Wilkam de Newburgh himself in his *Proœmium ad Rerum Anglicarum Historiam*, and in the body of that History, Lib. 1. Cap. 15.

The only circumstance related of this author, which deserves to be noticed, is, that in or about the year 1165, he was a candidate for the Bishoprick of St. Asaph, and that he was prevented from attaining his object by the intervention of David, the son of Owen Prince of Wales. (On this head see Powel⁽⁸⁾, Hearne⁽⁹⁾, and Bishop Godwin⁽¹⁰⁾).

From a careful perusal of the abovenamed, as well as of other authorities, the date of 1200 may be fairly assigned as about the period which closed the mortal career of W. de Newburgh.

An attempt to trace the Family, of which William de Newburgh is presumed to have been a Member.

In that authentic record, the Domesday Survey, we find that an *Aluric Petit* was one of the King's Thanes, and, as such, held lands in the counties of Hants, Wilts, Somerset, and Hertford. From his being a servant of the Crown, it is conjectured, that this Aluric was the parent of *Gaufridus* (or *Geffrey*) *Petit*, who, in the early part of the reign of King Henry the First, witnesses a Charter of Radulf de Limesi, the King's cousin, for the Church of St. Mary at Hertford⁽¹¹⁾; and who appears to have been a benefactor about the same time to the Cathedral of Rochester⁽¹²⁾.

From the abovementioned *Geffrey Petit* there is the greatest probability for considering as descended,

Sir Otes Petit, who settled in *Cornwall*, where the family founded by him continued for several centuries⁽¹³⁾.

Roger Petit, Miles, who was connected with Milo de Gloster, in Wales⁽¹⁴⁾; and, (it is presumed), a relative of

Hugh Petit, who, in 1165, held four Knight's fees in Gloucestershire, under Margaret de Bohun, the daughter of Milo abovementioned; and of William Petit, who, about 1170, accompanied Hugh de Lacy into Ireland, where he became the ancestor of the Petits, who, for a considerable period, were possessed of the Barony Palatinate of Mullinger.

And *Gregory Petit*, who occurs as of Fiveley (or Filey), near *Bridlington*, in Yorkshire, in or about the reign of King Henry the First, or Stephen⁽¹⁵⁾, when it appears that he, with *Maud*, the daughter of Adam, his wife, was a benefactor to the Abbey of Bridlington.

From his residence being so near to the place of William de Newburgh's birth, it may naturally be surmised that Gregory Petit abovementioned was nearly related to, if not the father of the historian: as a slight corroboration, the William, recorded by Hearne as the patron of the latter, may possibly have been William de Percy, the Chief or Baronial Lord of Filey and its vicinity.

From the circumstance related before, that William de Newburgh aspired to the Bishoprick of St. Asaph, in Wales, may be inferred a relative connection between the Petits, then of Yorkshire, and those of Wales; and the admission of such an inference would, in some measure, appear to account for the pretensions of a claimant residing at so distant a quarter from the See in question.

The descendants of the family to which, it has been endeavoured to be shewn, William de Newburgh has a claim to be considered as allied, are doubtless to be traced in the *Petits*, anciently resident at *Gyseburn*, in Yorkshire, and of whom several individuals occur in the records of *Gyseburn Priory* from A.D. 1230 to 1331⁽¹⁶⁾. It is presumed that the male line of this family, settled at *Gyseburn*, ended in Thomas Petit, who, in 1331, gave to Peter de Hemmyngburgh, clerk, all the possessions he had by hereditary right in *Gyseburn*, after the decease of his relative Stephen Petyt, Chaplain⁽¹⁶⁾. P.

⁷ Hearne's Wm. de Newburgh, 8vo.

⁸ Powel, ut supra, No. 5.

⁹ Hearne, ut supra, No. 7.

¹⁰ Godwin de Præsulibus Angliæ, fol.

¹¹ Dugdale's Monasticon.

¹² Stevens's Continuation of Dugdale.

¹³ Visitations of Cornwall—Pedigree.

¹⁵ Bridlington Register, ex Burton's Monasticon Ebor.

¹⁶ *Gyseburn Register*, ex Cotton. MSS. Cleop. D. 2.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

47. *The History of England during the Middle Ages.* By Sharon Turner, F.S.A. R.A.L. Second Edition. 5 vols. 8vo. Longman.

A CATALOGUE of Authors who have written Histories of England, would be no slight task; but less than a page would suffice to enumerate such as are popular. All anterior to Rapin have devolved by common consent upon the gratitude of Antiquaries, whose often-repeated praises are faintly echoed by the acquiescing world. That a foreigner should produce the first History of our country which possesses a lasting reputation, is neither a small nor an exaggerated eulogium; but its form is inconvenient, and its faults sufficiently weighty to prevent its being republished in a less size.

When we speak of the elegance of Hume, we mention his acknowledged and only merit—a merit which will not suffer him easily to be removed from the tables of such as are content to follow a general decision. As an Historian, his claims bear an inverse proportion to his merit as a writer.

Of Smollett's History, the only portion received at present is his continuation of Hume. The volumes which treat of the prior period, have one merit, that of fairly meeting its most discouraging topics.

Henry has many recommendations, and fills that situation between learned and careless readers, which not a few have failed in their endeavours to attain.

A less diffuse, and more authentic history than Hume's, and one more connected than Henry's, was yet wanting, while the investigation of our public libraries was continually furnishing illustrations from contemporary documents. Few persons were better qualified for the task, than the author of these volumes. To patient research, he joined that nice discrimination of facts which his profession has a tendency to generate, and his industry in that profession guaranteed caution and labour in his literary attempts. The first volume of his History of the Anglo-Saxons appeared in 1799, and three subsequent editions are a testimony of public opinion. But he is

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not merely an able, he is the first historian of this discouraging period: he boldly encounters the Bards and the Triads, those uninviting depositaries of early British affairs; and, though a sanguine Celt might amplify this part of his work, there is little reason to believe that anything of ascertained importance has been omitted.

Of the Chapters which contain the Laws of the Anglo-Saxons, we must remark, that they have been recommended by the present Vinerian professor, as forming a basis of legal knowledge. His Vindication of the Bards is a masterly defence of the materials from which he formed his history; and, taken separately, may be considered one of the best works for studying the nature of literary evidence.

The History of England commences where that of the Anglo-Saxons closed, but is introduced by a judicious and luminous account of Europe, from the irruption of the barbarians in the 4th century, to the Norman conquest of Britain. Contrasted with preceding ones, the details are brief; results form the text, while particulars and authorities are reserved for the notes. From the examination, however, of the various isolated passages, a better opinion may be formed of the merits of the work, than from general censure or praise.

1. Mr. Turner objects to the received account of the death of Robert, Duke of Normandy, in Cardiff Castle, that it is unsupported by contemporary authority, and therefore the later accounts of Matthew of Westminster, and Matthew Paris, are questionable. In public transactions, posterior evidence is dubious, but it is otherwise with secret ones. Probably the contemporary writer (William of Malmesbury) said what he was given to understand, and the fact may have become known to later annalists. After all, Henry's share in this transaction is difficult to be ascertained.

2. Of the invasion of Wales by the Norman adventurers, and the fall of Rhys ab Tudor, in 1089, one of the most important episodes in our history, nothing is said. The conquest of Ireland is well told; and the accounts of

Becket and the Crusades display considerable good feeling and judgment.

3. The reign of John is less copious than might have been expected, but the circumstances are clearly given. Of his successor, Henry III. much less is said than by other historians, though the political consequences of his government are ably shewn. The battles of Lewes and Evesham are dispatched in a few paragraphs; but the following . . . public grievance, as it was called, compensates fully for this brevity, and sets a pattern of real historical composition :

"But this evil, the encouragement of foreigners, against which the nation most loudly declaimed, though actually unwise in the manner and to the extent with which it was conferred, yet contributed to the progress of the country. All nations are benefited by intercourse with each other. Wealthy states are improved by the mixture of a poorer and harder population, as well as by the residence of the more enlightened. Civilization becomes more varied, industry excited, and knowledge enlarged, by the settlement of new families with new habits and pursuits. The reign of Henry connected England with America, whose friars came for a refuge from the Tartars; with Germany, whose Emperor married his sister; with Provence and Savoy, from which both he and his brother had their wives; with Spain, where his son was knighted and wedded; with France, which he visited with much pomp; with its southern regions, Guienne and Poitou, which he retained; with the countries upon the Rhine, where his brother went to obtain the empire; with the North of Italy, where he sent knights to assist the Emperor against Milan; with the South of it, by the intercourse of himself and his Clergy with the Pope, and by the crowds of Italians whom the Pontiff poured into England; with Savoy, whose Count he pensioned; with Constantinople, whose exiled Emperor sought his support; with Jerusalem, whither the English still crusaded; and even with the Saracens, who implored his aid against the Tartars. In this reign the English traded with Norway, Lubeck, Brabant, Lorraine, France, Lucca, Placentia, Florence, Portugal, Germany, and Spain, as well as to Gascony and Sicily. This extensive range of political and commercial intercourse, imparted and excited great improvements through all the classes of English society. The knowledge of Natural History was increased by the new animals that were imported into England, the presents of merchants and foreign potentates; and the Arts began now to receive an attention which makes this reign the first epoch of their appearance in England.

The composition and transcription of Romances, the King particularly cultivated, from his personal taste. The increased intercourse of the nation with Spain and its Mahomedan population, occasioned the Arabic Sciences to flow freely into England during this period. English Poetry and Literature now began to emerge from its embryo state into visible and definite features. Internal trade multiplied as foreign commerce enlarged. The increase of luxury diminished the fierce warlike spirit of the great; and the courtly splendour, and even effeminacy, introduced a love of peace, habits of courtesy, and a polish of manners highly auxiliary to human happiness. The Clergy were raised by the papal avarice, to a salutary resistance, which preserved the liberties of the English Church. And the weak facility and injudicious conduct of the King and his favourites, compelling his parliament to formidable exertions in defence of the national rights, an importance was given to the great council of the nation, which it has never since lost. It became, from the events of this reign, so identified with the public feeling, and so firmly incorporated with the government of the country, that the next sovereign, the vigorous and determined Edward I. allowed to it a due authority, applied to it for all its subsidies, listened respectfully to its petitions, deferred to its opinions, and sought to govern by its aid. From all these causes, England, during this long reign of fifty-six years, made a great and steady advance in all the paths of national prosperity; and acquired a solid accumulation of national strength, whose effects were powerfully felt and brilliantly displayed in succeeding times." Vol. i. p. 439-443.

4. A sketch of the state of Europe during the 12th and 13th centuries, materially assists the reader in his progress. The statement of Edward's conduct to Scotland is temperate and judicious. Baliol's aggression is too clear. The wanderings of Bruce, during his adversity, are ably given in deductions from Barbour's poetical narrative.

5. In the reign of Richard II. the crusade of Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, against an anti-pope, does not appear. This reign, however, particularly the latter portion, is well done, as is the character of Henry V. The transactions of this period are illustrated by new materials, particularly the MS accounts of the siege of Harfleur. The reign of Henry VI. which (to cite Mr. Turner's expression) has hitherto seemed "a confused mass of unconnected events," is now not only an intelligible, but a luminous piece of his-

tory; and the disputes of the Cabinet, and campaigns in France, are related as clearly as those of our own time are likely to be by any considerate writer. From various works in French, we have a pleasing and copious account of the Maid of Orleans, of whose services to her country a proper estimate is here made. The Ecclesiastical history of this period, the contests of the Crown with the Church, and of the mendicant with the regular Clergy, are full of new and interesting matter. The convocation speech, in 1483, is a curious document; other writers present us with theories, but Mr. Turner is particularly successful in discovering contemporary sentiments.

7. The character of Richard III. is one of peculiar uncertainty. Instead of maintaining either extreme, Mr. Turner has *reduced his obloquy to its just proportion*, by acquitting him of the murders of Henry VI. and Lady Anne, while he allows the tragical fate of the young princes in the Tower. Perhaps this reign is one of the most skilfully put together. The conjecture that Columbus was Governor of Queenborough under Richard, is by no means made out, nor does our author claim for it an implicit belief.

The Literary History of England comprises, 1. an Account of the Decline of Literature, including a just estimate of that of the Greeks and Romans. It must be confessed, however, that Mr. Turner underrates the Stagyrite. 2. The Revival of Latin Literature in England, after the Conquest; the History of Anglo-Norman Poetry, the Romances on Arthur, Charlemagne, &c.; the Lays of Marie; the Norman Trouveurs. 3. The Introduction of the Arabian Sciences. 4. The Scholastic Philosophy.

The History of Religion in England elucidates the genius of Catholic devotion. The remarks on the nature of the Deity, on the Redeemer, on Infidelity, and on the temper of Religion, have seldom been excelled in the pulpit. This portion closes with the effects produced by the preaching of Wicliffe.

The History of English Poetry and Prose, is perhaps the least attractive portion for "lady readers." The latter is enriched by progressive specimens of senatorial oratory.

From these remarks, it will be easy to discern the character of this history;

but it possesses another advantage over its predecessors—it is the most amiable. Under Mr. Turner's pen, atrocities disappear at once, and instead of villainy, we meet with human nature, selfish indeed, but not outrageously base. The following remarks on War are written in a spirit too little aimed at by writers of this order:

"The benevolent taste will, indeed, regret that even the violent, the restless, the vindictive, the proud, and the mercenary, should so torment and destroy each other; sacrificing an existence which they cannot renew, and daring consequences which no mortal can either calculate or avert: but as every man may abstain from being either of these characters, it is better for society that they who choose to wield the homicidal weapons should be the principal victims. War is an evil so great, and its slaughter so abominable, that it would never outlive the flattery that disguises its enormities, nor the patronage that recommends it. If the rational would cease to praise it, and parents to value it as a profession, wiser modes of arranging national disputes would be adopted by statesmen; and national prosperity would flourish more uninterruptedly by the change. War has destroyed more kingdoms than it has saved; and will always produce far greater evils than it can prevent." Vol. iii. p. 341.

The notes are alternately illustrative and superfluous, prolix and brief. Of the dissertations which appear in various parts, in that form, we must mention, the analysis of Magna Charta; the note on the Jews, and on the Knights Templars; the state of Ireland under Richard II.; that of society in England under Henry VI.; the substance of the Laws of Henry VII. (an example which we wish were more frequent, for if historians would subjoin such sketches to each reign, the value of their labours would be greatly increased); the discussion as to the author of Turpin's History of Charlemagne, and on Galfrai of Monmouth's British History, both which works he considers as political machines; the specimens of Breton Romances; the analysis of Porphyry's Isagoge, of Aristotle's Categories, of Erigena's *Divisio Naturæ*, of the Schoolmen, of Peter Lombard's Sentences, of the Vaudois poem, entitled, *La Nobla Leyczon*, of Wicliffe's *Triologus*, of St. Edmund's *Speculum Ecclesiæ*, of Gower's *Comfessio Amantis*; and the notice of profane festivals and customs continued under Christianity.

For those readers who enjoy an author's faults, we have a small harvest in store. Among the crusaders (i. 337) is mentioned the *Bishop of Adhemur*—there never was such a see. Simon de Montfort, the crusader against the Albigenses, was not *our countryman*, but son of Amauri, Earl of Evreux*, and a native of France. At p. 129, vol. v. he is erroneously called *Earl of Leicester*, a title bestowed on his son. Mr. Turner discountenances the supposed assassination of Richard II.; but afterwards (iv. 57) draws an argument from it, which is careless or unfair. He speaks of Aristotle's following Alexander to India, and returning home by Persia—he never was beyond Mysia in Asia Minor, in his life†. Erigena, we are told, was contemporary with Charlemagne and Alfred—if so, there were two persons of that name, as has been supposed; for the first of these monarchs died in 817, and the latter acceded in 872. It was not in Greece, but in Egypt, in which it was said to be easier to find a god than a man (v. 19).—But let such as are unacquainted with the *limæ labor* of correcting the press (for to the press most of these mistakes may be referred), consider this sentence in the preface—"a debilitating illness succeeded the publication of the former volumes; at times so severe, that not only writing, but even reading, became often impossible,"—and sympathise.

Of Mr. Turner's style we can say little, as it is unequal to his other merits. Such sentences as these, "this good, mild, virtuous, religious, unoffending, but governed, and badly-governed, because wife-governed, church-governed, favourite-governed, selfish-courtier-governed, King;"—"a proud, jealous, vindictive, insubordinate, independent, warlike, high-spirited, self-estimating, powerful, and irritating nobility,"—every reader must wish away. But these are blemishes which serve to set off the surrounding excellencies; and we too may be forgiven the use of epithets, when we pronounce that Mr. Turner is the most satisfactory, authentic, and amiable historian of his native land.

* Goube, *Histoire du Duché de Normandie*, ii. 634.

† Why, in Aristotle's eulogies, is his conduct to the Princess of Atarneus omitted? A story that displays human nature in an exalted light, cannot be too often told.

48. *Mr. Cradock's Literary and Miscellaneous Memoirs.*

(Concluded from p. 65.)

WE return, as we are persuaded our readers will, with pleasure, to the reminiscences of this worthy veteran. They have a value to all parties, from the amusement and variety of literary and political information which they afford; from their supplying curious traits of character for the use of future Biographers, and, above all, from internal evidences of veracity and good sense.

Of these qualities we see abundant proofs in the notices (besides what we have already mentioned) of the late Duke of Grafton, Lord Denbigh, Earl Ferrers, John Gilbert Cooper, Dr. Farmer, Hawkins Browne, Dr. Percy, Sam. Foote, Dr. Askew, George Steevens, Dr. Mainwaring, Gray and Mason, poets, Bishop Watson, Mr. Pitt, Dr. Hawkesworth, Admiral Walsingham, Bruce the traveller, Sterne, &c.

Mr. Cradock is evidently to be distinguished from the herd of auto-biographers who have lately threatened, or have actually inflicted their *Memoirs* upon the public, and who have flourished in no better society than can afford materials for a green-room jest-book, and all not more valuable, nor more authentic than the ten-times repeated Joe Millers of Grub-street.—Mr. Cradock, owing to the circumstances of birth, education, and manners, was early admitted into the first literary as well as political circles, and from his stores of memory, which are really wonderful at his time of life, has made a judicious selection of what is highly useful in throwing light on past characters and events, and illustrating the manners of a very different state of society than that on which the younger part of his readers have fallen.

We shall now advert to some other parts of this entertaining volume.—As no character has been more frequently misrepresented by vulgar tradition, and common-place anecdote, than that of Lord Thurlow, we have much satisfaction in referring to Mr. Cradock's account of that eminent Lawyer.

Mr. Cradock's characteristic anecdotes of the other eminent Judges will not be found less interesting, particularly those respecting Aston, Parker, Gould, Hotham, Wilmot, Clive, Mansfield, and Yorke. The lamented death of

the latter is attributed, on good authority, to accident, and not to causes which have been so confidently assigned.

The account of the unfortunate Miss Ray, alluded to in our last review, is very affecting. Her history has been much mistaken, owing to the reliance placed on Mr. (afterwards Sir Herbert) Croft's memoirs of her in a book called "*Love and Madness*," which is a fiction from beginning to end, and very discreditable to the author.—The story, as given by Mr. Cradock, is a melancholy one, and a striking exemplification of the "*wages of sin*."—Lord Sandwich's *political* life is justly represented.

In our last, we copied some anecdotes of Hurd and Warburton. The obsequious veneration and friendship of Hurd for Warburton is matter of universal belief; but the following must necessarily be added to our former extracts, as a proof that Hurd's veneration had some secret reserves.

"Before Dr. Hurd was quite recovered at Lincoln's Inn, I once called upon him; and he told me that Bishop Warburton was to preach that morning, at St. Lawrence's Church, near Guildhall, an Anniversary Sermon for the London Hospital. 'Then, Sir, said I, 'I shall certainly attend him.'—'I wish you would,' replied he; 'and bring me an account of all particulars. I believe I know the discourse; it is a favourite one; but I could rather have wished that his Lordship would have substituted some other;' then, hesitating, added, 'but it is, perhaps, of little consequence; for he does not always adhere to what is written before him; his rich imagination is ever apt to overflow.' I was introduced into the vestry-room by a friend, where the Lord Mayor and several of the Governors of the Hospital were waiting for the late Duke of York, who was their President, and in the mean time the Bishop did every thing in his power to entertain, and alleviate their impatience. He was beyond measure condescending and courteous, and even graciously handed some biscuits and wine on a salver to the Curate who was to read prayers. His Lordship being in good spirits rather once exceeded the bounds of decorum, by quoting a comic passage from Shakspeare, in his lawn sleeves, and with all its characteristic humour; but suddenly recollecting himself, he so aptly turned the inadvertence to his own advantage as to raise the admiration of all the company. Many parts of his discourse were quite sublime, and were given with due solemnity; but a few passages were, as in his celebrated Triennial Charge, quite ludicrous; and when

he proceeded so far as to describe some charitable monks who had robbed their own begging-boxes, he excited more than a smile from most of the audience. 'Though certainly, Sir,' said I, 'there was much to admire, yet upon the whole, to speak the truth, I am not sorry that you were absent; for I well knew that you would not have absolutely approved.'—'Approved, Sir,' said he, 'I should have agonized'."

Our author's memoranda of Garrick are copious and original. The most amusing is the detail of Garrick's disappointments in conducting the Stratford Jubilee. George Steevens, and other admirers of Shakspeare at that time, considered the Jubilee as a silly piece of theatrical quackery, but the many blunders committed by the projectors, have not been, as far as we can recollect, laid before the public with such humorous effect as in this volume.

It may seem difficult to make any addition to the copious materials of Dr. Johnson's life, given by Boswell, yet Mr. Cradock has supplied some satisfactory anecdotes. Whatever the enemies of Dr. Johnson may affect (and hostility to his memory has generally been selfish affectation), the admiration of the great majority of readers is not yet lessened; nor will they be reluctant to acknowledge with thankfulness "the smallest contributions" to the history of his life and manners.

In a "*Serious Dialogue between Dr. Johnson and a Friend*," the admirers of the great Lexicographer will find a striking resemblance both in style and sentiment.

"As many accounts," says Mr. Cradock, "have been circulated that are injurious to the memory of Dr. Johnson, on the subject of Religion, particularly at the latter part of his life, I have endeavoured in a fancied dialogue between him and a friend, to give as faithful a picture as possible, from himself, as well as from a free examination of all his works. He was a good man; but, to use his own phrase, a '*morbid melancholy*' had been impressed on him, even from his infancy at Lichfield."

Of Goldsmith's character, too, Mr. Cradock has afforded some striking illustrations, amply confirming the accounts hitherto published.—We may, however, point out a small error in his account of the battle between Goldsmith and Evans, the bookseller. The libel of which Goldsmith complained, did not appear in the *Universal Ma-*

gazine, with which Evans had no concern, but in the *London Packet*, an evening paper, published by him. The offensive article was supposed to have been written by Kenrick, who hated Goldsmith; nor did Goldsmith cane Evans. He struck Evans *once*, a stout and irascible Welchman, who returned the blow with such interest, that poor *Goldy* was greatly disfigured, and sent home in a coach.

The Appendix to this volume contains part of our author's Journal when on his Continental Tour. It has since been announced that the whole of this Journal is about to be published as a second volume to the present Memoirs. This, we cannot doubt, will be highly acceptable. Mr. Cradock has the keen eye of an observer, with the reflecting powers of a man of sense, and a philosopher. And we cannot close our account of his Memoirs, which have afforded us such high gratification, without wishing him health and spirits to complete his intended volume, to enjoy the remainder of his protracted life, and to prove that that life has not been spent in vain.

49. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Bath and Wells, at the Primary Visitation of that Diocese, in July, August, and September, 1825. By George Henry Law, D. D. F. R. S. and A. S. Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. Published at the request of the Clergy.*
4to. Rodwell and Martin, &c.

OUR opinion of the Pastoral labours of this excellent Prelate has been so frequently expressed, that it would be superfluous to add any encomium on this affectionate and truly Christian Charge to an assemblage of Divines, whom the good Bishop was then for the first time addressing and instructing. Suffice it, therefore, that we extract the following animated expressions of paternal affection:

"In conclusion, my Reverend Brethren, give me leave to indulge the pleasing office of giving thanks where thanks are due. The kind manner in which I have been welcomed among you, the desire you have hitherto evinced to meet my anxious wishes respecting residence and duty,—these good feelings on your part, have made a deep impression on a mind not insensible to kindness. I anticipate, therefore, the same mutual good understanding which gladdened the labours of my former Diocese. Your credit, your faithful and effective discharge

of your ministerial functions are the only objects I have had in view in all that I have recommended to you. With pleasure, then, and with pride, do I look forward to the continuance of my connexion with you. This Diocese has been long distinguished for native loyalty, and for sound constitutional principles in Church and State. May it, by the blessing of the Almighty God, be no less distinguished for the promotion and increase of true Religion among us. Of myself, indeed, if it be allowed me to speak, I would say, truly but humbly, that it will always be my anxiety and labour to deserve your esteem and support: and deserving, I have no doubt I shall always attain them."

50. *Lessons in Criticism, to William Roscoe, Esq. F. R. S. &c. in answer to his Letter to the Rev. W. L. Bowles, on the Character of Pope. With further Lessons on Criticism to a Quarterly Reviewer. By the Rev. William-Lisle Bowles. 8vo. pp. 176. Hurst, Robinson, and Co.*

LET not our Readers be alarmed—it is not our intention to detain them by a controversy which we maintained, in our last Report *, had been satisfactorily settled. The question, we now regret to see, has become a personal one, and it is with sincere sorrow we add, that the bitterness of invective, and the acrimony of reproof, have superseded the legitimate weapons of argument, and converted the arena of literary discussion into a scene of personal defamation.

We are sensible that the provocation which has occasioned this lamentable departure from the dignity of the Scholar has been great. We are sensible too, that Mr. Bowles has wielded the missiles which he has stooped to use, with considerable effect. But we cannot share in the triumph so obtained, nor sympathise with the affront so resented. Some apology, indeed, he has made, when the violence of anger has spent itself in bitter sarcasm, and exhausted its venom in the demolition of its victim, by an expression of regret "that he has been obliged to be harder on Mr. Roscoe than he could have wished." But there remains on the record much that a Christian temper will one day wish to blot—much that will require the exercise of Christian charity in an opponent to forgive. The same "grey hairs," and that "former fame" of the author of the *Life of Lorenzo*,

* See vol. xci. i. p. 291—294.

which Mr. B. asserts has withheld his further severities, might, we think, have spared their possessor much of the abuse with which he has been visited. What nobler triumph would Mr. Bowles desire, than that the argument and the truth should be his; the sophistry and the dirt, the weapons of his opponent?—he could have afforded this.

We have been compelled to these remarks, by an honest conviction that Truth has lost somewhat of its lustre in the present discussion, by its unhappy association with coarseness and invective. Setting aside these considerations, it is due to Mr. Bowles to add, that he has made good *every point* in dispute—that his invariable principles have been strengthened by the very examples adduced to overthrow them; and if it were possible to separate the *manner* from the *matter* of this last disquisition, we consider it as able, nay as triumphant an answer as ever was put in, to the allegations of critics and objectors. The arguments in proof, that Halifax was the Bufo of the Satire, is one of the most conclusive bits of reasoning we have ever met with, out of the pale of mathematical demonstration.

Having thus freely expressed our opinion of the *mode* in which this controversy has been recently conducted, and having admitted the general conclusiveness of Mr. Bowles's arguments, we will proceed briefly to assign our reasons for this conviction, by recalling a few of the more prominent objections that have been brought against him in his editorial character.

In the first place, he has been accused of entertaining feelings of hatred and envy of Pope, and of a wish to degrade him from his exalted rank as such, in having placed him in the scale of poetic excellence next to Shakespeare and Milton, and in having noticed some features of his character tending to lessen its value in the estimation of the world.

Whether he has assigned him, as a Poet, his due degree of elevation, we will not now enquire; but surely it is not possible to believe that the Editor of Pope could have been actuated by any such malignant feelings as have been imputed to him, when it is considered, that no adequate motive for them can be assigned; for the Poet having ceased to exist long before his

Editor was born, no offence could possibly have been given, and none could have been received.

As the Biographer as well as the Editor of Pope, he probably considered it a point of duty to say, what he himself sincerely believed to be the truth, with regard to his character and conduct: the facts relating to which, he had exerted himself to collect, and whether of a favourable nature or otherwise, to their object, he has laid them impartially before the public. In so doing, he may possibly have admitted some slight inaccuracies. One of the most serious of those laid to his charge, is, that where he mentions the publication of the character of Atossa, as having taken place during the lifetime of Pope, instead of after his death. But this error of date, surely cannot be considered as any injustice to the memory of Pope, since the *nature* of the circumstance (if it happened) remains *unaltered*. The instant that a sum of money was received from the Duchess, for the suppression of that character, honour should have suggested the propriety of an immediate destruction of the copy; as it must have been sufficiently obvious, that whenever the manuscript was discovered, it would certainly be published.

In the disclosure of these various facts, Mr. Bowles has exposed himself to much literary hostility—to the harshest invectives, and the most unsparring censure of some individuals, who, adhering to the old and erroneous maxim, “*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*,” do not consider that this species of false lenity with regard to the dead, destroys not only the utility of Biography, but also its interest; which consists in the exactness of the likeness it presents, to the character it professes to describe. Without this faithful resemblance, we may exhibit a “faultless monster that the world ne’er saw,”—but the authority of this species of composition will be degraded by it, to the level of that of monumental inscriptions, of which it has been aptly observed, that “one half will never be believed—the other never read.”

It has been objected also to Mr. Bowles, that from the materials he has gained, he has drawn inferences more unfavourable to the character of Pope, than they would justify. But his inferences, unless they are supported by his facts, can do no harm; for without

that support they cannot influence the judgment of others; and supposing this objection to be well-founded, the circumstance merely proves, that Mr. Bowles, in common with all other human beings, was in some instances liable to fallibility of judgment: to the natural imperfection of which, it must be owing, that generally speaking, the same character, the same facts, the same objects, will be regarded by different individuals in very different points of view. It is, in short, owing to the inherent imperfection of the human mind, that the whole amount of this long controversy is, that Bowles, Warton, and others, have viewed the character and genius of Pope in a different and less favourable light than that in which it has been contemplated by Lord Byron, Mr. Roscoe, and some nameless writers in the *Quarterly Review*; and that, of those who have been tranquil lookers-on in this literary conflict, if some have considered the opinions of Mr. Bowles, with regard to the genius and character of Pope, as erroneous, others, and perhaps the greater number, may impute the error to those of his opponents.

51. Nicolas's *Testamenta Vetusta*.

(Continued from p. 43.)

WE shall now proceed to the Wills themselves.

In the Will of Guy de Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, dated in 1315, we find that he bequeaths to his wife Alice, besides a proportion of plate, a crystal cup; and to his daughter Maud another crystal cup (i. 54). We shall take the liberty of considering these *crystal* cups to be *glass*, and the passages cited show that it was then of equal, if not greater value to plate.

The Will of Elizabeth de Burgh, Lady of Clare, mentions *seed-corn* from her manors, as one of the bequests to married daughters. Id. 58. This will appoints no less than *fifteen* executors. P. 59.

Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford (anno 1361), orders, that he be buried "without any pomp, and that no great men be invited to his funeral, which shall only be attended by one Bishop, and by common people." P. 66.

Our ancestors were accustomed not only to wash their faces, but their heads, for the Earl last mentioned be-

queaths to his sister "a basin, in which he had been accustomed to wash his head, and which [had] belonged to Madame his mother." P. 67.

The word *Robe* is a vague appellation. In this will is a bequest, which shows its meaning at that period. He gives "to John Ravenstone xls. and an old Robe, that is to say, a coat and surcoat." P. 68.

At the funerals of the great, the mortuary horse was rode by a man in armour, but not where the deceased was of low rank. P. 75.

Patterns of Tombs were directed to be taken from existing specimens. Sir Walter Manney, Knt. directs, that

"A tomb of alabaster, with his image as a Knight, and his arms thereon, should be made for him, like unto that of Sir John Beauchamp, in Paul's in London." P. 86.

And John de Hastings Earl of Pembroke (p. 372), says,

"My body to be buried in the Church of St. Paul's, London, where a tomb is to be made for me near the wall on the North side, which tomb I will be made as like as possible to the tomb of Elizabeth de Burgh, who lies in the Minories, London, without Aldgate; and I give for the making the said tomb cxlii." P. 88.

Ten pounds were paid for a grave-stone. P. 93. See *postea*.

Richard, Earl of Arundel (I. 375) desires, that his tomb be no higher than that of his wife, which was a compliment apparently paid to Royal rank; for that wife was Eleanor, daughter of Henry Plantagenet Earl of Lancaster (p. 94). Hence it appears, that in joint tombs of them and their wives, if the latter be lower than that of the former, she was only of equal rank, at the best.

Coronets were to be considered as heir-looms. The same Earl says,

"I leave to Richard my son and heir my best coronet; and I charge him on my blessing to keep it during his life, and then to leave it to his heir, and so to remain from heir to heir, Lords of Arundel, in remembrance of me; to Joane my daughter, my second coronet, with the like charge; and to Alice my daughter, my third coronet, on the same conditions." P. 96.

Mr. Nicolas notes, that "the bequests of the second and third coronets to his daughters Joane and Alice, probably arose from their both being Countesses, and consequently entitled to wear them." P. 96.

Sir John Northwood, Knt. wills,

that two pilgrims be sent to visit "the shadow of St. Peter, Paul, and James, in Galacia." P. 102.

Mr. Nicolas doubts whether "shadow" be not an incorrect transcript.

The use of Cenotaphs (as inviting friends to say prayers for their souls) is well portrayed in the following direction of Richard Lord Poynings (1387).

"If it so happen that I depart this life in such a place that my body cannot be buried at Poynings, to the end that my friends afar off may take notice thereof, I will that a stone of marble be provided, with an escutcheon of my arms, and a helmet under my head, and an inscription declaring my name and the time of my death." P. 123.

The Helmet under the head had a particular meaning. In Heraldry the different positions of the Helmet and its various bars and fronts, discriminate rank. A helmet under the head of sepulchral effigies, seems to have belonged to knighthood, and no inferior rank. Thus a mitre appears under the heads of Bishops. Besides the extract last given, Sir John Montacute, knight, says,

"I will that a plain tomb be made for me, with the image of a Knight thereon, and the arms of Montacute, having an helmet under the head." P. 124.

The injunction to take the name and arms was sometimes accompanied with specific donations, not to be alienated. Ralph, Lord Basset, of Drayton (1389), says,

"I will that the person, whosoever he be, that shall first bear my surname and arms, according to my will, shall have the use of my great velvet bed for life; but not to be alienated from him who shall bear my name and arms." P. 126.

We shall now mention a practice of our ancestors, which excites in us a warm feeling, for there were no jobs in their charities; no flaming institutions "of much cry and little wool," and created more to bring into consequence as "Directors and Vice-presidents," persons of obscurity, than to effect benefit of any extent. They had no idea of forming large societies with a grand object, without adequate funds to realize it, and of course to no purpose. Their charities were more domestic. Margaret, Countess of Devon (1391) says,

GENT. MAG. March, 1826.

"I will that ccl. be distributed amongst the daughters of knights and gentlemen, towards their marriage portions, and to poor scholars at school." P. 127.

How improveable would such charities become, under the aid of Life-insurance?

Furniture, it is known, was moved from place to place, even that which is now stationary. Richard, Earl of Arundel (1392), gives to his daughter Charlton his bed of red silk, which was generally at Ryegate; and to his daughter Margaret, "his blue bed, usually at London." P. 131.

The same will, in p. 132, leaves a family Bible to the heir, never to be alienated. P. 133.

Among other bequests of John, Duke of Lancaster, the famous John of Gaunt, is "a large bed of black velvet, embroidered with a circle of fetter-locks." P. 141.

Some light is thus thrown upon the celebrated device of the Falcon and Fetter-lock. The Falcon was the device of the House of York; and the enclosure of the bird within the Fetter-lock, the badge of Lancaster, was to our ancestors, as intelligible as the Crown or the Broad-arrow is to the moderns.

The Duke says, that he stored all his buckles, rings, diamonds, rubies, &c. in a little box of cypress wood, of which he kept the key himself. He further mentions, "a chain of gold of the old manner, with the name of God in each part," p. 141, so that probably some of these chains were formed to be prophylactics, against evil spirits.

It appears, that xxs. was the price of an image of a Saint; and that when 10*l.* was given for a grave-stone, it implied the accompaniment of effigies. Sir Philip D'Arcy, knight (1398), says,

"I will that xxs. be disposed of, to make an image of St. Anne, of alabaster, to be placed on the altar of the Blessed Virgin at Henyngs; and I desire, that my executors expend ten pounds for a marble stone to be laid on my grave, with the image of myself and of Elizabeth my wife, fixed thereon." P. 146.

It seems, if we correctly understand the passage, that our nobility furnished (i. e. *lent*) part of the plate used at Coronations; for Thomas, Earl of Warwick (1400), devises to his son, as an heir-loom, "the knives and salt-cellers for the Coronation of a King." P. 154.

Sepulchral effigies were often made during the lives of the parties. Agnes de Arundel (1401) directs "her body to be buried in the Priory of St. Andrew's in Rochester, under the tomb where her husband and herself are pictured." P. 156.

Nothing is more common than to see Churches of Anglo-Saxon Architecture, embellished with rich though incongruous Gothick windows. The following extract from the will of Thomas Mussenden, Esq. (1402) explains this circumstance:

"Item, I bequeath e shillings to make a window of glass over the high altar of the Church of Helyng, with my arms in the said window." P. 161.

In fact, the splendour or meanness of parish Churches forms no bad barometer of the rank and condition of the ancient inhabitants.

Mean and disgraceful burials are thus delineated in the will of Sir Lewis Clifford, 1404. He had been a Lollard, but repenting, says,

"At the beginning, I, most unworthy and God's traitor, recommend my wretched and sinful soul wholly to the grace and to the mercy of the blessed Trinity, and my wretched carrion to be buried in the furthest corner of the Church-yard in which parish my wretched soul departeth from my body. And I pray and charge my executors, as they will answer before God, and as all my whole trust in this matter is in them, that on my stinking carrion be neither laid cloth of gold nor of silk, but a black cloth, and a taper at my head, and another at my feet; no stone, nor other thing, whereby any man may know where my stinking carrion lieth. And to that Church do my executors all things, which ought duly in such case to be done, without any more cost than for poor men." P. 164.

In old Wills, it is customary to find overseers appointed, as well as executors. It appears from this same Will, that they were comptrollers and advisers of the executors.

"I will, also, that none of my executors meddle or administer any thing of my goods without advice and consent of my surveyors or some of them." P. 165.

Thomas Montacute Earl of Salisbury (temp. Hen. VI.) says,

"I desire that I mark be raised out of my lands, to erect a chauntry to the honour of the blessed Virgin, above the high altar in the East part of the conventual Church at Bustlesham, forty feet in length, twenty feet in breadth, and the height of the walls

twenty feet; and also that a tomb four feet in height be raised in the midst thereof, containing three distinct places, the middlemost higher than the other two by half a foot, in which I will that my own body be laid; and the body of the Lady Alianore, sometime my wife, on the one side, with the body of the Lady Alice, my present wife, now living, on the other side, if she will, which tomb I desire to be made of marble, with portraitures of each in brass, and epitaphs; as also a chapel of timber surrounding it, with an altar for masses to be daily celebrated thereat, for the health of my soul." P. 217.

Here we find, that in a Gothick building, the height and breadth, both equal, (as noted by Browne Willis in his Cathedrals), were one third the length; and that he raises his own effigies in the centre, because apparently the families of his wives were not higher than his own.

Sir Thomas Strickland, Knt. leaves all his property, real and personal, to his wife, "during the nonage of Wat his son, to the quitting of his debts and marrying his two daughters—his wife to take none husband till his two daughters were married or holpyn." P. 220.

Now we humbly conceive, that in rich families, if, instead of accumulation during the minority of an heir for his sole, often unnecessary benefit, the surplus of his support was applied to increase the fortunes of younger children, the disposition would be for the better.

(To be continued.)

52. Polwhele's *Traditions and Recollections*; continued from p. 140.

IN 1782 Mr. Polwhele entered into Holy Orders, and served for a short time the cure of Lamorran, near Truro. He soon married, and removed to Kenton in Devonshire, where he appears most assiduously to have united his Clerical and Literary labours. Here his most important publications were, "The English Orator," a Didactic Poem; his Translation of "Theocritus, Bion and Moschus," and "Local Attachment." Here also he commenced his "History of Devon." At this period he numbered among other valuable Correspondents—Whitaker, Cowper, and Darwin. Of the former our author speaks in terms of strong affection, and his Letters indicate a mind highly gifted both as a general

Scholar and a Critical Antiquary. We consider his Letters indeed as some of the most precious in the collection—distinguished as it is for many elegant specimens.

We close our extracts for the present, with a selection from the Letters written within the years 1784 and 1793; and we will begin with the elegant Greville, not less distinguished for his talents as a poet, than for his taste in musical composition. His friendship for Mr. Polwhele seems to have been ardent and sincere, and as it commenced in youth from a congeniality of pursuits, so it remained unimpaired in advanced age, for we find him addressed in a poetical Epistle in the year 1821, and characterised by Mr. P. as one of the dearest friends of his youth.

“DEAR P. Dec. 20, 1788.

“I received your proposals for writing the History of Devonshire yesterday, and will endeavour to procure you a few names—mine of course you will command; not only in the present work, but in any future one that you may undertake. Your plan I much approve of. I presume you will go through a course of botany and mineralogy, &c. in order to treat on those subjects scientifically. The same plan I proposed as an eligible one a few years since, to a gentleman, for the ground-work of the History of Derbyshire; a county by no means dissimilar to that of Devon. But I recommended distributing the respective branches into different hands. Old Pegge was to write the historical and antiquarian; Whitehurst (the author of the formation of the earth) the subterranean; Lightfoot, the botanical; and Gilpin the picturesque parts of it. This idea was by no means impracticable, as the two former lived in the county, and the third in the adjoining one.

“If the motives that led you to undertake this work are the profitable! prudence justifies you in writing it. If not, as I think it will interfere very considerably with your belle-lettre pursuits, you are blameable. The reputation you have obtained by your poetical publications, ought to make you cautious on entering into a new line. The transition from the flowery walks of poetry to the barren paths of antiquity (I could almost say), is unnatural. I entertain the highest opinion of your abilities, but the experience requisite to enable you to complete a work of this nature, and to add to your fame, must be purchased by much labour and exertion. Besides, will it not have a tendency to damp that fire so essentially necessary to poetical enthusiasm? And will you not, in the end, lose more by the exchange?

“On Monday next I go to Aston, and shall continue there till Christmas Day. Mr. Mason and myself are upon the most friendly terms. We chat together as frankly and unreservedly as we ourselves did when at Oxford. Continue to love me. Yours affectionately,
R. G.”

There is a very sensible letter from the late Bishop Bennett, on the same subject, well deserving the attention of County Historians:

SIR, Dublin, 1793.

“I have been favoured with your answer to my letter, and am much obliged to you for the polite sentiments it contains. I fear I shall not be able to find much countenance to your proposals in this distant country; but I beg you would put down my name among your subscribers—Dr. Bennett, Bishop of Cork. I mention the family name, because we change our sees in this country more frequently than you are accustomed in England.

“I hope, from your taste and abilities, to see a History of Devonshire well executed: at the same time you must expect to be violently attacked at your first appearance, and will have I trust the good sense to despise all cavils. It is the fate of County Histories more than any others, to meet this treatment. I know Devonshire well enough to know there is much of this spirit in it. One man's place is not said enough of, his neighbour's too much, such a thing contradicts the tradition of one's grandfather, &c. &c.; but you well know this nonsense dies away before a work of real merit, and I trust you will prove it does before yours. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. CORK.”

Greville's description of his visit to Mason, is an animated sketch in a fine style of composition:

Kirkby, July 28, 1788.

“My visit, my dear Polwhele, has at length been paid to the author of *Elfrida*. I went there on the Monday, and returned on the Saturday, consequently had time sufficient to form an idea of his character. You can easily conceive, that the man who first introduced himself to your friendship at college, by observing at collections when going up to be examined, (do you recollect this?) that he felt the tortures of the d—d, would experience some degree of diffidence and trepidation on hearing his name announced as he entered under Mason's roof. And not the less so, when I tell you, that my friend H. had been endeavouring to beguile the length of the way, by expatiating on the pleasure he felt in introducing me to a character of such eminence, and that he hoped Mr. Mason would find that his account of me was neither visionary nor ex-

aggregated. There was a kind of sedate benignity in his countenance, however, which soon dissipated these terrors of apprehension, and taught me instantaneously to rely on him as a man, the leading traits of whose disposition were feeling and reflection. This immediate impression of his character I found afterwards to be strictly just. I never yet met with a human being, whose head and heart appear to act and re-act so reciprocally, so concordantly upon each other, as his. 'Tis this harmonious conjunction of body and mind, which in my opinion constitutes the genuine poet. 'Tis this which enables him to mark the beauties of nature, to taste their effects, and to group them in such a manner as to affect, through the medium of imitative representation, others of equal susceptibility with himself.

"I cannot say for some time that I felt myself at my ease. I could not help considering him (see with what awe you poets strike us inferior mortals!) as a species of being of a higher order of intelligence! as a writer whose honours were blooming rich around him; and as one whose name time had already begun to immortalize on his rock of adamant; his condescension, however, soon enabled me to collect myself. I afterwards conversed with him freely and unreservedly upon general topics, and enjoyed the satisfaction of having my vanity flattered, on perceiving that we mutually coalesced in our principles and opinions.

"In his style of conversation, you can trace nothing of the *ars virida* of the poet. Here his inventive powers apparently lie dormant. Those flashes of genius, those intellectual emanations which we are taught to believe great men cannot help darting forward, in order to lighten up the gloom of colloquial communication, he seems to consider as affected; he therefore rejects them whenever they occur, and appears to pride himself on the preference which he gives to simplicity and perspicuity. Conversation (if you will excuse a pedantic allusion!) with him resembles the style of painting mentioned in the earlier part of the Athenian history, which consisted in representing the artist's ideas in a simple unaffected point of view, through the medium of one colour only; whereas his writings are like the pictures of Polignotus. They glow with all the warmth of an invigorated imagination, an animated diction, and a rich luxuriant phraseology.

"'Tis unnecessary, I presume, to tell you, that Polignotus was the first person who introduced the mixture of colours.

"His manners, too, are equally as chaste and unaffected as his conversation. The stream that winds its easy way through woods and verdant meads, is not less artificial or more insinuating than he is in doing the honours of the table, or promoting the graces of the drawing room. That

peculiar happiness which some few I have met with possess, of reconciling you implicitly to their superiority, he enjoys in an eminent degree, by the amiability of his sentiments, the benignity of his attention, and particularly by an indescribable way with him, of making you appear to advantage, even when he convinces you of the erroneousness of your opinions, or the inconclusiveness of your reasoning.

"In regard to his morals, I believe from what I have collected, that few can look back upon a period of sixty years existence, spent so uniformly pure and correct. In the course of our chit chat, he informed me, in an unostentatious, unaffected manner, that he never was intoxicated but once. I give the man credit for the possession of the sublimest merit, that can say this at his time of life. I give him the same degree of credit, likewise, for another instance of temperance equal to this, though not of the same species; when he was a young man, he made a determination as soon as he came to the possession of his present property, which at that time was entailed upon him, to accept of no additional preferment. This resolution he has invariably adhered to, though many have been the temptations to induce him to break through it. But I should not omit mentioning, that when he came to the possession of his estate, the first thing he did to testify to the world his principles, was the giving up his Chaplainship to the King. A priest (says he) in that situation, cannot help looking forward towards a Bishoprick—a species of ambition incompatible with the simplicity and purity of the christian character; for the moment (he superadded) that a man aspires to the purple, that very moment virtue goes out of him.

"He may, with great truth, be said to be the successor of Pope in the elegance of his retirement, and the respectability of his connections. He has about 1500*l.* per ann. to live upon; and one third of this, I am informed, he devotes to patronage and charity. He keeps a regular table of two courses, which is open to all his friends who visit him, without waiting for the formality of an invitation.

"His genius (you observe I write without order or method) is not confined to poetry. It has penetrated the regions of the other arts; and that too with no small success. Some of his productions in painting rise considerably above mediocrity, and have extorted praise even from the sublime Sir Joshua. His compositions in music, specimens of which he has given me, possess so many strokes of originality, that I am convinced had he devoted the same proportion of time in cultivating the smiles and good opinion of that bewitching nymph as he has done to her Parnassian sisters, he would have been equally interesting and

great; even in architecture he has shewn the same elegance and taste. His house at Aston, with the ornaments, &c. were made after his own designs.

"You would have been highly delighted had you spent the week with us. We constituted among us a little academy of the Arts and Sciences. In one corner of the library his curate was constructing a dial; in another, Mr. H. was copying a head of Addison, which Mr. Mason intended as a present to the Bishop of Worcester; in a third was your friend, placed at the piano-forte, correcting some of Mr. M's productions; and, lastly, there was he himself sitting pensively, 'boding forth the forms of things unknown.' I wished very earnestly for you; I knew it was a set that was exactly calculated for your character.

"We conversed much upon poetry; and particularly upon Dryden. Would you conceive it, that he disapproves of many parts of the celebrated Ode on St. Cecilia's Day. He objected, in some respects, against the measure, as partaking too much of the ballad species; and as being too remote from the lyric genius; such as

"War, he sung, is toil and trouble,
Honour but an empty bubble, &c."

"With ravish'd ears
The monarch hears, &c."

The repetition of

"Fall'n, fall'n, full'n, fall'n, &c."

he said, was devoid of all meaning; and that it rather tended to excite something bordering on the ludicrous, than to add to the pathetic impressions already excited.

"Gray he seems to idolize. He says he had more true poetical enthusiasm, more of that divine phrenzy which constitutes what ought to be deemed the true bard, (but which the present rage after philosophical pursuits has nearly extinguished,) than all the modern poets put together.

"We conversed, too, about yourself. Praise from such a character as Mason, must be deemed sterling. Receive it, therefore, with due respect, when I tell you, that he passed the highest compliments on your *Theocritus*. He said, that for smoothness, and harmony of versification, you had considerably exceeded your originals. In particular, he instanced those lines in the '*Vernal Voyage*,' from the 165th line to the 176th. When I told him that you had completed that volume within the small space of six months, he appeared surprised, and observed, 'with application such powers of mind might aspire to the completion of great things.'

"Of Music we had so divine a treat! at the first pause Dr. G. seized a pen, and immediately scribbled the following lines:

"Orpheus, 'tis said, once touch'd the lyre
so well,
He drew his loved Eurydice from Hell:
Vain boast!—To Mason's pious harp 'tis
given

To raise enraptured multitudes to Heaven!"

With that he threw them into the fire. I told him, however, it was useless; for I was sure of retaining them."

We select the following Letter of the Historian of Manchester, as breathing an affectionate and pious spirit.—We shall have occasion hereafter to exhibit him as a scholar.

J. W. to R. P.

"MY DEAR SIR, Feb. 14, 1798.

"It was with great pain that I heard of a mournful event which has happened in your family. I feel very keenly for you. I feel also for those that are too young yet to know the extent of their loss. May Religion, my dear Sir, be your support under a calamity which nothing but Religion can support! May you feel that ray of Heaven darting into your soul to cheer you in this gloomy hour, and to make you live for the sake of the present and the rising generation.

If any thing could soften the severity of such a dispensation, I should comfort myself with the report, that you are now come to Truro in order to settle there. If this is true, I shall be glad of it. I have long wished you to be in this neighbourhood, for both our sakes. Men of congenial minds, and partly of congenial studies, studious of letters, fond of writing, and always writing in order to publish, should be near to each other. And, so near as Truro and Ruan, the two candles will often mingle lights, and burn each the brighter.

"I beg, my dear Sir, to hear from you by my man, to hear how you are, and to know how you mean to settle yourself. I take a lively interest in your fortunes, and remain with Mrs. W's compliments, my dear Sir, your affectionate friend,

"JOHN WHITAKER."

(To be continued.)

53. *The Naval Sketch Book; or The Service afloat and ashore. By an Officer of Rank.* 2 vols. 8vo. Colburn.

THE title of these well-written volumes may perhaps excite a comparison with the *Sketches of the elegant American*; but it will be found that it is only in the arrangement of his materials there is even the slightest resemblance between the Author of the *Naval Sketch Book* and Washington Irving.

There are two classes of persons who have been outrageously caricatured by the Dramatist and the Novel

writer—we mean Irishmen and Sailors. The Author of the "Fairy Legends of the South of Ireland" has rescued the former from the bunglers who have so long mutilated the genuine Hibernian; and the Author of the present work has supplied us with a test, by which we may judge the monstrous absurdities which have been palmed upon us as specimens of the nautical eccentric. There is so much good sense, eye and good writing in the serious parts—and such genuine humour in the lighter articles—so much of the *vraisemblance* in the general anecdote, and such identity in the particular story, that it is impossible, we think, but these volumes must be exceedingly popular.

There is a familiarity with the habits and the minutiae of a Sailor's life, equally the result of nice perception and long acquaintance, and a mode of communicating observations which is the sure indication of a manly and intelligent mind. We might perhaps be disposed to quarrel with his account of the "Saints at Sea," as savouring too much of party feeling and ludicrous exaggeration, but we are unwilling to interrupt the full current of our praise of the *Naval Sketch Book*, by noticing minor blemishes.

The following extracts are favourable specimens of graphic power in the delineation of the Seaman's character, in the ludicrous and the pathetic.

"The habits of a Sailor are so totally at variance with those of a landsman, that in most instances he not only imagines he must pay more dearly for his enjoyments than others, but thinks himself lucky if, in the first jovial night's cruise ashore he happens to baffle the Philistines and the Amazons, and even reserves for himself a single shot in the locker.

"An unsuspecting Tar of this complexion was observed, a short time since, at 2 P. M. reeling out of one of the unhallowed purlieus of Drury-lane. He had no sooner brought up in smooth water, than choosing a snug birth, as he supposed, out of observation, between two buttresses of the piazza, he began overhauling his traps, first turning out the pockets of his trowsers; both were alike empty, which induced him to turn his quid, and ruminate for a moment. His 'bacco box, jacket, and waistcoat pockets underwent a similar fruitless survey; the very lining of his hat was rummaged, still no effects. Here one might have read in his rueful countenance the full conviction that he was hard up on a lee shore, and breakers a head. As a last hope he pro-

ceeded, doubtfully, to unknot the black Bandana from around his neck, which he shook carefully between finger and thumb, until he discovered a flimsy fibre fall on the kirbatone. Delight brightened every feature, and his past despondency appeared to be succeeded by a comparative content, notwithstanding that it was but a few hours since he had ten times the sum; so thrusting it into his 'bacco-box, from which he took a refresher, he slapped his thigh exultingly, and muttered to himself, with a good-humoured laugh, 'D—— the lubberly pirates, I've done 'em for once'."

One other extract speaks of peril and fortitude. We could have wished to have given it entire, but its length forbids.

"It was late in the afternoon of a gloomy day, in the latter part of November, when, in consequence of a signal made that a suspicious sail was seen off the Coast, as if waiting for the flowing of the tide, in the dark, Lieutenant —— had given orders to man his favourite galley, and proceed in quest of the stranger. The crew had been carefully, but to appearance hastily selected from those inured to service, and bearing a character for intrepidity, some of whom had been the partners of an enterprise which was ever uppermost in his mind, when among the first to board the American frigate *Chesapeake*, as a young Midshipman, he was stretched on the deck by the stroke of a cutlass on the head.

"The strokesman of the boat, whose brawny arms had borne him on that memorable day to the cock-pit of the *Shannon*, as soon as the Americans had deserted their deck and fled for safety below, as he now shipped the rudder, looked wistfully in the wind's eye. The glance was not unobserved, but the Lieutenant, apprehensive that it might be accompanied by some remonstrance, quietly motioned him to go forward in order to hoist the mainsail. The boat being shoved off the beach, after pitching twice in the surf, rose triumphantly over the third sea, which had now exhausted itself. In a moment the sail was hoisted; she instantly gathered way, and stood off in a lateral direction from the shore.

"The galley soon gained rapidly on the chase, which, perceiving that the boat from the shore was evidently about to pursue her, bore round-up, making all the sail she could carry before the wind. The bowman just then looking under the foot of the lug, pronounced her to be a large lugger, which he had before seen on the station under similarly suspicious circumstances. The Lieutenant instantly putting up the helm, edged into her wake, and followed precisely her track. A short period, however, sufficed to show that the chase, from the quantity of sail she was enabled to carry, had decid-

edly the advantage, and the wind continuing to freshen, as the tide set in, she rapidly distanced her pursuer. In half an hour she was hull down. The haze of the evening growing every moment thicker, she became almost imperceptible to the view. The men now involuntarily turned their eyes, which had hitherto been strained on the chase, to the stern of the galley—the appeal was unnecessary, the Lieutenant was already occupied in council with the Coxswain; his trusty favourite hesitated not to dissuade him, in terms respectful, yet decisive, from continuing so unequal a chase. A heavy swell had now set in from the point on which the wind had continued all day. The sun had set with every indication of stormy weather, a pale yellow streak of light over the land, partly reflected on the East, formed the only contrast to the general gloom of the horizon, across which the gull and other sea fowl hastily fled the approach of the gale, already indicated by the swift drifting of the scud, which overtook them in their flight, and suddenly enveloped all in darkness, without the intervention of twilight. They had got so far to leeward, that to return with the lug was impossible; the sail had already been lowered, the mast struck, and the boat brought head to wind, when the crew shipping their oars, bent their broad shoulders to pull her through the heavy sea which flung itself in sheets of spray over the bows, and drenched every man on board. It was soon found that oars were unavailing, and at length the reluctant Lieutenant decided to run the boat ashore.

“Lay in your oars, my lads,” cried he, “step the short mast, close reef the storm lug, we must run all hazards, and beach the galley under canvas.”—“While executing this order, the Bowman sung out ‘a sail close aboard, Sir, if she don’t keep her luff, she’ll run us right down.’ ‘Luff, luff,’ exclaimed aloud every man in the boat. The lugger’s course, however, remaining unaltered, there could now be no doubt that she had seen them first, and perceiving her to be a King’s boat, her object was to run clear over the galley by taking her right a beam. Destruction appeared inevitable in their helpless condition. A shriek of despair, mingled with execrations, succeeded, as she neared the galley, when the Lieutenant rose in the boat, levelled his pistol at the steersman, and fired. The hand which grasped the tiller relaxed its hold, and the miscreant his life. The lugger instantly broadened, passing to the windward of the boat. ‘Out oars, my lads,’ said the Lieutenant, ‘We’ll board the villains.’ The oars were again manned—the boat in the mean time pitching bows under, and shipping green seas fore and aft.”

Two of the oars snap short in the rullocks, and again the smuggler dropped the galley astern.

“Having run so far to leeward on the former chase, no one was now able to decide on what part of the shore an attempt to land might be practicable—all was darkness around; and although from two or three flashes discernible at an elevation considerably above the sea, and which appeared to be signals made from the heights to assist the desperate outlaws they had just encountered, there was no doubt they could be at no great distance from the land; still to follow her was to brave unseen dangers. A heavy lurch now swamped the boat. The lug was hoisted at all hazards, and the Lieutenant putting the helm up, she flew with inconceivable velocity in the lugger’s wake, though not without imminent danger of being pooped by every successive sea. The roaring of the surf was now distinctly heard, and soon the whole scene was lighted up by its luminous appearance. The Bowman alarmed, now vociferated, ‘Breakers a head,’ ‘hard down, Sir, hard down.’ Before the word was repeated, she had entered the frightfully agitated element. ‘Down with the sail, or we are lost,’ exclaimed the crew. ‘Hold on, hold on every thing,’ cried the veteran, ‘’tis our only chance to beach her.’ The surf now reared itself in boiling masses, higher than the mast, and as it fell thundering on the shore, the wild din burst on the affrighted ears of the seamen, like successive salvos of heavy artillery. An enormous sea striking her on the quarter, swept her broadside to the surf, washing out the Lieutenant with one of the crew; and the next bursting with wilder fury, turned her bottom upwards, burying beneath her the seven unhappy seamen in one common grave.”

We cannot take leave of these volumes without expressing a wish that we may be favoured with further gleanings from the same elegant and intelligent pen.

54. *A Letter to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, concerning the Authorship of ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ.* By the Rev. Henry John Todd, M.A. F.S.A. &c. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, and Rector of Settrington, co. York. 8vo. pp. 168.

55. *A Letter to a Friend, touching the Question, who was the Author of ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ?* By William-Grant Broughton, M.A. 8vo. pp. 92.

HOW easy it is to throw into obscurity the authorship of any book, is evident from the success of the “Author of Junius;” and the failure of every effort to discover him. Now all this is very natural, for good soups and good puddings do not necessarily lead to any personal knowledge of the cooks. Mr. Todd has certainly, in the

case before us, followed up the enquiry in the most judicious manner, admitting nothing, but proceeding solely upon evidence; which evidence, in our judgment, preponderates in favour of Camden. The same opinion is also given by Mr. Broughton.

As negatives can never prove affirmatives, as what is not can never prove what is, so while Mr. Todd writes like a judge, Mr. Broughton treats the subject like a logician. Such opponents as Dr. Wordsworth, are not men of straw, but he it seems has only two positive allegations; one that the *Icon Basilikè* was, in substance, a work taken among the King's papers at Naseby; the other, that his Majesty was seen to be employed in writing it, during his confinement at Carisbrook Castle. With regard to the first, Mr. Broughton shows (pp. 18, 19), that the book taken at Naseby was not the *Icon*, but Sir Edward Walker's *Collection of Memorials relating to the War*; and with regard to the second, that the King only transcribed the sheets surreptitiously sent to him. Pp. 29, seq.

Mr. Todd, as also Mr. Broughton, both dwell upon the absurdity of laying before Lord Clarendon claims of authorship, which he must have known to have been false. But we must refer our readers to both the Tracts. They are excellently written.

We are not admirers of Gauden, who, we think, was a mean-minded man. But we beg to protest against Mr. Broughton's laying a charge of immorality against him (p. 88), because he did not adopt the work. Now if an unknown Counsellor comes into Court, pleads a cause, and refuses to give his name, we do not see how a charge of immorality lies against him for so doing. There may be consequential vice in secrecy; but surely none in the thing itself.

56. *Papers on Naval Architecture, and other subjects connected with Naval Science, conducted by William Morgan and Augustin Creuze, Naval Architects, formerly Students of the School of Naval Architecture in his Majesty's Dock-Yard at Portsmouth. Vol. I. No. 1. Published half-yearly. 8vo. pp. 112.*

THE best form for ships is, according to general opinion, that of the body of a duck, because that is the

form given by Nature to animals which are to move upon water; but there is this discrepancy, that the said duck carries neither masts nor sails.

The mathematical papers, however good, we shall pass by, because they are studies, and the book is a cheap one. We shall therefore give some of the remarks upon the want of breadth in Merchant vessels, an error, adopted at the cost of their construction as good sea-boats, because it enables the vessel to carry more than her computed tonnage. See p. 96.

"The Merchant Navy is certainly at a very great distance, in point of excellency of form, from the Royal Navy. The present proportion of the length to the breadth in his Majesty's ships, is certainly not owing to any connexion whatever between the Surveyors of his Majesty's Navy, who design them, and the Merchant service, but must be founded entirely on their experience and judgment. Increasing the breadth of a ship, within the limits of the parts immersed and emerged by inclination, certainly adds to the stability, and has been found beneficial in many instances, and may probably be tried with advantage in many others. But it must not be forgotten, that the proportion of the ships in the Royal Navy is very different from that of the Merchant Navy; and that there would be necessarily great disadvantage attending an excess beyond certain limits, which, although not indisputably settled, have been approximated to with considerable correctness. If the breadth of ships were too much increased, it would render them exceedingly laboursome at sea, and might unfit them for service, by frequently carrying away their masts. Perhaps endeavouring to avoid this very serious error, has kept this dimension rather within the limits to which it may be carried with safety and propriety. The proportion of some of the best ships of the line, both Foreign and English, is between the limits of 3, 7, and 3, 8, the breadth for the length."

"Increasing the dimensions of his Majesty's ships, generally, the length as well as the breadth, has been recommended by many, which would certainly contribute to fineness of form as well as to good quarters; but it may be considered, at the same time, that great length is disadvantageous in other respects, in rendering ships less easily and quickly worked, and being more expensive in construction; and it must be remembered, that one of the greatest Admirals England has had to boast of, preferred short ships to general purposes, which he found to possess greater advantages in action. Some nations have found it advantageous to build ships expressly for particular services, especially for fast sailing. In such cases

great length and breadth have been given very beneficially; but for general service, ships that can keep the sea for a long time, and under all circumstances, have been found the most efficient, even if attended with a small sacrifice of velocity to those qualities that especially constitute good sea-boats."

"The breadths of the large ships of the English Navy should probably not be increased much, while smaller ships may be increased with advantage in a greater degree." Pp. 98, 99.

It has been recommended with regard to Windmills, that the yards or flyers should be connected with the beam, by spiral or corkscrew springs, which would prevent their being broken; and without saying that such a thing is practicable, we do not believe that masts would be carried away, if instead of shrouds they had spiral springs, because the wind would then act upon an elastic body; or if a mast itself could be composed of a single or double spring, it would have the same effect. We do not say, that these things are practicable; but of the fact we are satisfied, because an oak is torn up by a storm, while a flexible tree escapes. As to sea-boats, the Dutch-built fashion is known to be the best. They are of the perfect duck fashion.

We by no means disparage the application of mathematical principles to the elucidation of nautical science; but considering the variations in the velocity and momentum of large bodies of water, we do not see how they can apply to all cases. Experiments are therefore more satisfactory; and if ships could be so constructed, as that the weight of cargo should never bear upon the sides, and the masts be so guarded by springs, as never to strain the vessel, then we say (allowing it to be impracticable) that, according to the laws of Nature, rocks and sands only would be the most dangerous things.

Here leaving hypothesis, we have only to add, that the work promises to be very good and useful.

57. *Alexander I. Emperor of all the Russias, &c. &c.* By H. E. Lloyd, Esq. Treutzel and Wurtz.

THE Author of this volume has speedily availed himself of his opportunity, and the mortal remains of the Autocrat have not been consigned to the tomb of his fathers, before Mr.

GENT. MAG. March, 1826.

Lloyd presents the reading public with a sketch of his life. To a volume so hastily concocted, it would be unfair to apply any severe test of criticism. The work has been evidently got up to answer the demands of immediate curiosity. It contains a chronological account of the principal events of the late Emperor's reign, and collects the fragments of his history scattered through the various political journals of his day with a very laudable industry, and an impartial pen.

The anecdotes contained in the introduction have been all sufficiently hackneyed in the pages of the daily press. We will content ourselves by recommending the volume to those who feel an interest in the life of a Monarch, who occupying no considerable space in what (to use a Buonapartean phrase) are called the "destinies of Europe," appears to have borne his high station with amiable moderation, and to have been no less estimable as a Sovereign than as a man.

58. *Essays, Religious, Moral, and Practical.* By Samuel Hopkinson, S.T.B. formerly Fellow of Clare Hall, Rector of Etton, and Vicar of Merton. Harris.

THESE Essays are dedicated to Earl Fitzwilliam, and are on the following subjects:

"Character; Employment of Time; Weather; Seasons; Earthquake, Thunder and Lightning; Deluge; Difficulties, religious and natural; Trouble the common lot; Government of the Mind; Contentment; Walking; Riding; Swimming; Shooting; Field Sports; Industry; Equality of Man; Origin of Government; probable Durability of the English; Forgiveness; Charity; Revenge; Lord's Prayer; Creed; Ten Commandments; Cruelty; Extravagance; Intemperance; Lying; Swearing; Thoughts for Youth; Reflections for Age; Parents to Children; Children to Parents; Death; Judgment."

However multifarious may appear the subjects treated of in these Essays, they nevertheless exhibit a devout and thoughtful spirit in their religious topics, and an observing and intelligent mind in their practical discussions.

There is here nothing of garrulous prosing, but, on the contrary, a felicitous compression of ideas, and a terseness of language, which never wearies.

Were we to venture on a conjecture of the character of the Author, we

should fix on a Clergyman who has grown old gracefully, and with dignity supports an elevated station, of cheerful piety, and of great benevolence, using with moderation the gifts of providence, and gratefully referring the blessings that surround him to the giver of all good.

Such we know to be the sentiments inculcated, and we venture to think that the practical illustration of them is to be found in the character of him by whom they are so well enforced.

We shall conclude with a specimen :

“**SWIMMING.**—Although this is not generally estimated among the most useful, it is certainly a very necessary acquirement. Were I disposed to doubt in any one single individual instance my Creator's goodness, it would be, at first view, of the subject now under discussion. Why is this saving privilege withheld from man, and yet conferred on the generality of quadrupedes? To an infant incapable of fear, as well as to an adult apprised of danger, the deep is death to both alike; but whether an unsuspecting hog or a harmless sheep is thrown into the water, each exerting its natural efforts gains the shore, while man only flounders and sinks.

“Are we, then, authorized to complain? By no means. What seems to our finite understanding a defect, often tends, on inquiry, to exalt rather than to depress the even tenor of that Providence which ‘acts not by partial but by general laws.’ (Pope). If it is hard to one, he it remembered the same inability is common to all: here distinction is unknown: besides, it is not in this world permitted us to know the supreme as he is. Hence it follows, that if we are favoured now with no more than a partial communication of what, in a different stage of existence, may be revealed, we can have no cause to censure what our faculties cannot comprehend. For the self same reason we might crave the strength of the horse, the swiftness of the stag, or the wings of the bird, as the ability of the fish. In comparison of all animated nature, man came from the hands of his Creator far more excellently endowed, and wonderfully adapted for the exercise of ‘*the dominion over every living thing*,’ originally assigned him: with a countenance to behold the glory of the heavens, with limbs to traverse the different regions of the earth, with a frame to sustain the diversity of climate, with a mind to investigate God's ways, and with language to declare his handy works. The inability to swim, if properly considered, is nothing more nor less than an intentional suspension, excellently calculated to excite our activity and to increase our gratitude for all the natural blessings we possess without the

pains necessary in others for the attainment. Surveying nature's works, what mind is not impressed with admiration? Whether we look inwardly to ourselves, whether we expand our attention to external objects, we are impressed with awful gratitude and satisfactory delight. Pleasing as such reflections are, they receive, nevertheless, a temporary check from a conscious sense of danger the moment we become exposed to the surface of the deep without the ability to swim, equalled only by the painful feelings of such as are involuntarily forced to the edge of a stupendous precipice without the aid of wings. Sensible of our inferiority in these respects to other animals, forgetful of what we have, and repining at what is withheld, we go on, without thought, to complain. Many, under such wrong impressions, risk their passage through the perilous ocean of life, often without even an exertion to promote their safety by this easy acquirement.

“If the almost countless loss of life in the great deep is seriously considered, if the variety of dangerous ways is stated by which human beings of every age and of every class are continually lost in the rapidity of currents, and in the sudden expanse of rivers, by night and by day, sometimes in the laudable course of business, at others in the rational avocation of pleasure through squalls on lakes, through heedless accidents on canals; if, in short, this great take-off from the human race is closely traced into all its bearings, it will appear unaccountably extraordinary why an art so conducive to health, so easy to be acquired, and never to be lost, becomes so generally neglected. By the polished nations of antiquity it was reckoned so essential a branch of early discipline, that to represent a person utterly uneducated, nothing was more common, nothing better understood, than, ‘O, he neither reads nor swims.’ What has been done once, will generally be allowed, may be done again: convinced by self-experience that any one of ordinary resolution may teach himself by the mere efforts of nature, under this strong impression I confidently submit to such as wish to become adepts in this useful exercise, the following rules, which, if systematically adopted and strictly adhered to, will be attended with success.

1. The only way to secure the preliminary requisite of self-possession is, to select a reach in some sequestered place about twenty yards in length, ten in breadth, with a sound bottom, in no part exceeding four feet, clear of weeds, and freshened by a moderate current. As nothing tends more to banish the apprehension of danger than an intimate knowledge of the spot wherein the incipient artist intends to commence his efforts, so in a case of such importance no man's word must be taken, no report must be even heard, no doubt must be entertained about its general safety: on the contrary,

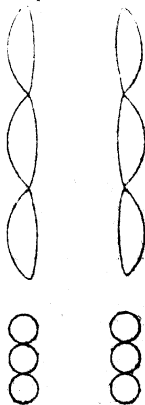
every square yard ought to be examined by a second person before any one individually ventures to commit himself. The pleasing assurance hence arising is heightened by the presumption, which, in fact, is actually true, that the human body is somewhat lighter than a corresponding bulk of the surrounding medium, though the specific gravity of the limbs and head exceed that of the trunk before the higher cavities are discharged of air and filled with water, which must be the case before the whole can sink: how to prevent this: how to acquire so desirable an attainment, is now to be described.

"2. The weather warm and still, retire determined and alone to the destined scene, devoid of internal fear or external apprehension. That part of the brink is to be preferred nearest a level with the surface below. Peel, collect, pause awhile. Now wedging your hands pointed forward, with the base about six inches from the chin, and bending forward, gently detrude.

"3. The body, so far from remaining, like inert matter, in a quiescent state at the bottom, for a reason previously assigned, is directly disposed to ascend whether you will or no. This is generally repeated two or three times till the air is discharged from the lungs, and the chest filled with water. 'Now is the accepted time, behold now is the critical moment,' for art to co-operate with nature, not merely by endeavouring to emerge, but in continuing to float, and propelling yourself along the surface by the simultaneous action of the hands and feet.

"4. Perceiving in yourself now an involuntary propensity to rise, you are to proceed in this manner: dart forth the hands till the lengthened arms, bringing them steadily round flattened by the hips, return sideways to their former position.

The chain of figures so formed at the right and left is similar and equal, each somewhat resembling the oval, except the inner having a less degree of curvature than the outer line. While the higher extremities are thus employed in supporting the body before, the lower also are in mutual action to propel it behind, by drawing up the limbs from the hips, bending the knees, continually closing and retracting the feet, thus add-



ing to the number of circles, of eighteen inches diameter or thereabouts, continually.

"5. These efforts to support and carry on the body, though ever so regularly continued, will be found utterly insufficient without due care to elevate and throw back the head as much as possible. In this disposition its weight is considerably diminished by the pressure of the water underneath, the mouth and nose rising and falling, opening at the inclination, and closing at the end, of every stroke for an imperishable respiration.

"6. Few or none at first, from the extreme novelty of the thing, find themselves equal to this plan of exertion: they, of course, flutter and sink. As soon as ever then his feet touch the bottom, the young practitioner must recommence the system of movement in the water exactly as at the first plunge from the bank, time after time, iterum iterumque tentando. Nor must he expect to succeed in the inanimate mode of timidity, but, as amid the contending ardor of the chase,

'Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito*,'

lying down, rising up, and diving: rolling, twisting, turning, and trying in every imaginary direction, on the right and on the left, first with one hand, then with the other, and again with both. These trials will be found more or less exhausting, as the age and constitution vary: their duration and repetition, therefore, will be regulated by the best possible index—that degree of languor consequent to over much indulgence either in the bath or river.

"After this manner may the anxious parent rest assured the stroke has been soon acquired, which improving in rapid progression at every succeeding trial day by day, has actually attained in the space of a fortnight a degree of perfection sufficient for the various purposes of inland life. Should these suggestions prove inefficient, as must sometimes happen either from mental weakness or corporeal debility: should they not meet the conscientious approbation of the absent parent, without abandoning this fair and natural way of attainment for all such as may please to adopt it, I confidently subjoin a second mode of introduction to the art of swimming, more complete and expensive, yet safer, and on that account more congenial to the feelings of the distant relative.

"Allow two confidentials, long known to the family, to attend the youth of any one whose station will easily admit it, to the secluded brook, each holding a rope tightly crossed from hand to hand, and constantly moveable at pleasure higher or lower, meeting or following the current; on this let another be suspended by a pivot-ring, to the other extremity, at the distance of three or

four feet according to the elevation of the sides above the water, the disciple of Neptune must be fastened round the shoulders, previously covered by flannel to obviate the inconvenience of friction. During this state of secure and easy suspension, the dread of sinking and the trouble of floundering are done away: the young performer has nothing else to do but to persevere in continued exertion on the superficies, according to the instructions of the natural plan above defined, from one side to the other, rolling and turning in all possible directions upwards and downwards under the strict attention of his assistants on the opposite shores, whose office it is to move the apparatus to their young master's wish, carefully managing to keep him even on the surface, or to permit him, if he pleases, to dive below. Inanimate indeed must be the attempts which, only after a few days' practice, can in this way fail. Should this, however, be the case, should the disappointed youth still remain anxious to succeed, he may try a well known, though dangerous method, which has often answered, and sometimes failed—it is the use of corks. The common method of application is to fasten them in two equal divisions, at the distance of two feet, by a piece of list, which, passing across the chest under the arms, confines this buoyant material behind the back nearly in a line with the shoulders. Thus the human body, by this slight artificial union, becomes specifically lighter than an equal bulk of the surrounding fluid. Thus the person exerting his extremities fore and aft, becomes in time able to support himself without this adventitious aid. Anxious as indeed I am for my young countrymen in all respects, the very idea of leading them, even unintentionally, into evil, is painful in the extreme; I consider it, therefore, an indispensable duty to point out the danger, in this last mode too often pursued, in the present attainment.

"Should this artificial aid be by accident broken or even displaced, what becomes of the necessary equilibrium? It is instantly destroyed in one case, and removed in the other: in both the vital spark is in equal danger of extinction. A school-fellow practising alone in the place of our amusement, would have soon lost his life had not a person, accidentally passing, instantly relieved him: the gear slipped back to the central band, the consequences were the unavoidable elevation of the posteriors above the surface, while the distant extremities were depressed without the possibility of relief. If the supporters separate, which may happen through failure of the uniting list band, the incumbent, if in deep water, is instantly lost. The last source of danger to which this experimentalist is subject, occurs whenever he ventures incautiously out of his depth, or glides imperceptibly down the silent stream:

here his situation becomes indecisibly perilous: the tackling may fail, it may be removed by force, it may be displaced by accident, indisposition may suddenly arise from causes too obvious to mention, and too serious to admit of a full enumeration.

"May the young entertain sentiments worthy of a general Providence, not only with regard to those manifold blessings which are always ready for their free acceptance, but for such particular benefits as require their laudable exertions to attain."

59. *A Sermon preached at the Consecration of St. Paul's Chapel, Alverthorpe, near Wakefield. By the Rev. John Bayley, M. A. late Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 22.*

MR. BAYLEY traces our Ritual to a conformity in substance with the Mosaic; and therefore, by inference, gives to both a divine origin. He says,

"If we look below the surface, and penetrate that garb of ceremony which disguised the spirit of the Jewish worship, we shall there discover the constituent parts of our present ritual; and such a discovery is of great price, as it silences every cavil, that heresy has so loudly echoed against our observance of ordinances, for which we can plead no positive command, whereas the very want of specific appointment (which has been so often the ground of accusation) is one of the strongest arguments in their defence. Where there was no new ordinance, there needed no new commandment. The proof of what is here adduced, lies within narrow compass. The strict harmony which is found to exist among all the most ancient Liturgies, strongly favours the belief, that they were transmitted through the Apostles, who were of Jewish extraction, from the devotional parts of the Jewish service." P. 11.

Mr. Bayley's Sermon is one which we like. It is of the edifying kind; would that we could say the like of all others.

60. *P. Virgilii Maronis Bucolica; containing an Ordo and Interlineal Translation accompanying the Text; a Treatise on Latin Versification; and References to a Scanning Table, exhibiting on Musical Principles every variety of Hexameter Verse. With an Explanatory Index. Intended as an Introduction to the Reading of the Latin Poets. By P. A. Nuttall, LL.D. Editor of "Stirling's Juvenal Interlineally Translated." 12mo. pp. 118. Simpkin and Marshall; Nichols and Son.*

THIS useful little work may justly rank among the curiosities of classic Literature. No scholar of modern times has so clearly elucidated the sen-

timents and melody of Virgil as the present writer, whether we consider the correctness and harmony of his translation, or the adaptation of every verse to the strict principles of music. It is a singular circumstance, that, although Virgil's Eclogues have been the admiration of all ages, there did not exist an English verbal translation suited to the genius or spirit of these divine compositions. Where an Ordo and Translation have been adopted, as in Davidson's Virgil, they rarely cor-

responded, because the one was adapted to the rules of pedagogues, and the latter accorded with the idiom of the English language; but Dr. Nuttall's interlineal translation accompanies the Ordo almost word for word; and what is singular, and which must have required considerable versatility of language, a true poetic strain, admirably suited to the subject, is uniformly preserved. We give the following specimen from *Ecl. v.* 56-59, in allusion to the apotheosis of Julius Cæsar:

"Candidus Daphnis miratur insuetum limen
The bright-robed Daphnis now admires the unfrequented courts
Olympi, nubesque et sidera sub pedibus videt.
of heaven, and clouds and stars beneath his feet beholds.
Ergo alacris voluptas silvas et cætera rura
Hence mirthful joy the woods and every field
tenet, Panaque, pastoresque, Dryadasque puellas.
pervades, and Pan, and shepherds, and the woodland nymphs."

The most important feature of the work, however, is the learned and ingenious "Treatise on Latin Versification," which is intended as an introduction to the Scanning or Musical table. Dr. Nuttall is evidently a zealous advocate for ancient quantity, and his knowledge of music has enabled him to demonstrate the melody of classic numbers with nearly the same certainty as a problem in Euclid. His definition of ancient accent, as distinct from quantity, appears incontrovertible, although some modern scholars declare that it is entirely lost.

The Scanning Table consists of six-

g		
	Non omnes arbus-ta juvant,	humiles-que myri-cæ. iv. 2.
	Not all do groves delight,	and humble tamarisks.

This stave illustrates the times, or musical quantities of every foot; the principal cæsura or rest being represented by a double bar, and the secondary ones by heavy lines.

The Treatise on Latin Versification is concluded with some very useful observations on the structure of an Hexameter verse, in which the Author endeavours to familiarize the student's ear to the rhythmus of Latin poetry by English examples. By this method the diversified Odes of Horace are reduced to the utmost simplicity; and their musical principles clearly elucidated. The Iambic versification of Seneca, Phædrus, and Terence, are also justly defined. The writer proves the absurdity of the common method of

reading these metres, which exhibit the different varieties of hexameter verse, and the letters of reference prefixed to each have corresponding ones at the end of every verse throughout the Eclogues; so that the exact melody or scansion of every line can be immediately discovered. In order to render the poetic reading easy and familiar, the verses are divided according to the method prescribed by Terentianus Maurus in his "Treatise on Latin Metres," in which the first and last syllables or semi-feet form a complete foot or bar. We copy the following as a specimen:

reading these metres, from which the difficulty of comprehending them by the moderns has resulted. The following caustic remarks are appended to this Octosyllabic Iambic line,

Nec ut | sôles | dâbis | jücös.

"Iambic versification being so familiar to an English ear, it would naturally be presumed that there could be no obstacle to reading it correctly; but, as if the sons of John Bull had determined to set prosody and even common sense at defiance, this metre is more sadly distorted than any other. There is no difficulty in reading

Descend, | ye Nine! | descend | and sing,—
although there are two iambic words in the line; but the difficulty of reading correctly the three dissyllables in the above Latin dimeter, seems insuperable to an English

scholar, because he most unaccountably pronounces all iambs as trochees, in defiance of prosody, analogy, and authority; and though Cicero expressly says, "*ex iambis nostra oratio constat.*" For instance, *sûtes* is read as *sôtes*, *suns*, and the first syllable of *jôcos* is lengthened as in *joke*, instead of being pronounced like its analogous English word *jocose*, thus:

No more | indeed | are you | jocose.
Nec ut | soles | dabis | jocos.

The following pure iambic trimeter, containing three iambic words, will chime, if properly read, with the accompanying English line:

Quis hûc | pôtest | vidê | rê, quis | pôtest | pâti ?
For who | can this | behold, for who | can this | endure ?

"Iambic pronunciation of dissyllables appears to have been agreeable to the genius and spirit of the Latin tongue, on account of the lateral or oblique meanings of many words being dependant on strong and emphatic terminations; and it is quite as absurd and inconsistent to read the first syllables of *pôtest* and *pâti* long, as it would be to accent the first syllables of *behold* and *endure*. Yet the Professors of our Universities tell us they must be so pronounced, because it is the *English custom*! Now would it not excite one's laughter to hear a foreigner, who was teaching English versification, gravely inform his pupil that the word *endure*, though pronounced iambically by the natives, must not be so pronounced, because it was contrary to the *custom of his own country*!"

We recommend this clever little work with confidence to those gentlemen engaged in the education of youth in particular, and to all admirers of Classical learning in general.

61. DR. KIDD'S *Introductory Lecture to a Course in Comparative Anatomy, illustrative of Paley's Natural Theology*, at Oxford, displays considerable ability. The passage on childhood in Lucretius (b. v. l. 223), is well explained, and its circumstances shewn to "coincide to increase the sum of human happiness and virtue." The extracts from Galen are interesting; and the theory of *luxus naturæ*, if not cleared up, is at least placed in a better light. Towards the conclusion, a fair estimate is formed of phrenology, which will hardly satisfy its votaries.

"It is evidently (observes Dr. Kidd in the last page) more safe to judge of others by their words and actions, and conduct in general, than to run the risk of condemning the character of an individual from the indication of some odious organ, the activity of which may have been subdued by the operation of religious motives. With respect to ourselves indeed, the study of the system may be attended sometimes with the happiest consequences: for if, from the con-

templation of it, we can be strengthened in our conviction of the fact, which both reason and revelation teach us, that each individual is liable to particular temptations depending on his specific temperament, we shall thus have one additional memento of our frailty, one additional incentive to watch over and combat the sin which doth so easily beset us." The incidental remarks on Mr. Lawrence's celebrated "*Lectures*" are temperate and just.

62. DODDRIDGE'S *Rise and Progress* has been reprinted in the Glasgow series of *Christian Authors*, with an introductory Essay by Mr. FOSTER, Author of *Essays on Popular Ignorance*, &c. His argument is able; he presumes the book to fall into the hands of unbelievers of various hues, and argues with them accordingly. We must complain, however, that his Essay, and the arguments contained in it, are far too long.

63. The Author of *Craven Blossoms* has spurned somewhat contemptuously the mercy which might be shewn to his volume by reference to his situation and circumstances, and bravely pleading the "general issue," demands to be tried by his merits. His little volume, it appears, has been honoured by the names of 300 Subscribers, "including some of the proudest and most respected names that Craven or that England knows." *Bravissimo*! Far be it from us to attempt to undervalue what the "Craven" district has patronized, and the "Newcastle Magazine" has approved. We will suspend our opinion until our Author shall favour us with his more "extended efforts;" in the mean time, as Johnson observed, *He can wait*.

64. *Poetic Hours*, &c. &c. by G. F. RICHARDSON, contains many pleasing specimens, which, though not of the highest order of poetry, are indicative of an elegant mind. Some of the translations are given with much spirit, and the whole volume is replete with tender feeling and gentle affections, expressed in language generally correct, and not unfrequently graceful. It is one of those productions the offspring of a cultivated mind, which would procure for its Author, even among discerning friends, that dangerous reputation for poetical talent, which more frequently hurries its possessor to immature publication, than operates as an encouragement to more finished efforts. It is thus that much rising genius is crushed—all that has delighted the partial admiration of friends in manuscript, and lines that owe half their beauty to associations in which the general reader has no sympathy, are given hastily to the world; and the coldness of neglect and the severity of criticism, either discourage the youthful aspirant altogether, or, what is worse, convert the generous feelings he has cultivated, into bitter-

ness and hate. We are indebted to an ungentle "Article" for one of the most biting Satires in our language. With respect to Mr. Richardson, we can assure him that we shall be happy to meet with him again, for we have not been insensible to the promise of future excellence, which his present publication displays.

65. *The Blessings of Friendship, and other Poems*, by JAMES M'HENRY, is another effort of poetical mediocrity—a path crowded to excess by literary aspirants of both sexes. If our recollection be correct, a poem on the same subject, with but a slight variation in the title, was published a few years ago. There is nothing in the poem before us to distinguish it from those correct and gentlemanly productions with which the present literary age abounds. With nothing to offend, and with little to please, with common thoughts expressed in smooth and equable verse, with occasional weakness and no strength, smooth in its dullness and inoffensive in its morals, we are almost tempted to wish that the Author had made bolder attempts at originality, and had strained at higher things, even had they eluded his grasp. "The Pleasures of Hope," and "The Pleasures of Memory," have evidently been before his eyes; but he has missed the elegance of the one, without touching the sublimity of the other.—The minor poems that conclude the volume partake of the same correct and passionless feeling. We select the following:

Stanzas written at Sea, when returning from America in 1825.

Our Ship, how beauteous to survey!
She spreads her wings with pride;
Sublime she cuts her liquid way,
And stems the briny tide!

While fanning breezes gently blow,
Her pinions to expand,
Hope bids our kindling spirits glow,
To hail our native land!

For, oh! howe'er we may admire
Our gallant ship to view,
A sweeter throb can still inspire
The heart to nature true;—

The joyous thought, that soon again
O'er youthful scenes we'll rove,
And to our raptur'd bosoms strain
The objects of our love!

66. *Junius proved to be Burke*, is a well-written and entertaining Pamphlet, and contains a very satisfactory "outline" of the Memoirs of Mr. Burke, but we cannot quite agree that it PROVES him to be JUNIUS. The writer's arguments are certainly ingenious, but in our opinion not convincing. Others may think differently; and we therefore recommend the work to a general perusal.—One short quotation shall be given

as relating to ourselves. Treating of one of Mr. Burke's early Speeches having been abridged, to remove some offensive expressions, the Author observes:

"It is likewise important to observe, that the speech thus abridged was printed in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' of the same month, but with the omission of all club and parliamentary terms, their places being supplied merely by lines or dashes, and headed by the following title: '*A remarkable Speech at the opening of a late S—— s.*' It is therefore evident that this newly altered speech in the Magazine could not have been copied from the 'Public Advertiser,' and must have been printed by authority; for the judicious Mr. Urban must have known better than to take liberties with a composition of so much importance, without special permission."

At the distance of 59 years, Mr. Urban does not recollect having ever thought of consulting Mr. Burke on the subject; but adopted what he thought at the time the most proper mode of printing the Speech.

67. Of Mr. CHARLES DIBDIN'S *Comic Tales*, we must admit that they are innocent of offence against the rules of decency and decorum, however deficient they may be of the point and terseness which can alone justify the title of Comic. To raise a smile that is innocent, by poetry that aspires to be jocose, is, we are sorry to say, very rare praise. If Mr. Dibdin can succeed in producing the smile, the merit we have named is undoubtedly his. In his versification of the Fables of our old acquaintance, we do not detect any improvement on the original.

His personification of "Good" and "Evil" is clever in its design, but it is too enveloped in the mysteries of allegory to be popular, even if its interest were not limited to the initiated.

68. *The Lines written for the benefit of the Inhabitants of the Island of Portland, who suffered from the late Storm, Nov. 1824*, are creditable alike to the head and heart of the Author*. We heartily wish them success; they have intrinsic merit sufficient to warrant a recommendation of them as a graceful composition, independently of the patriotic and charitable motive which has induced their publication. We owe this Poet an apology for omitting a notice of his translation of *Sylla*, by Jouy, which is as faithful as it is a spirited performance.

69. *Scripture Antiquities*, by the Rev. JOHN JONES, Curate of Waterbeach. This compendious summary of the Religious Institutions, Customs, and Manners of the Hebrew Nation (compiled from the most authentic sources, and designed as a help

* See our notice of "Odes, &c." by the same Author, in vol. xciv. i. p. 528.

for the better understanding of the sacred Scriptures), is divided into the five following heads: 1. The Sacred Times and Seasons observed by the Israelites; 2. Their Sacrifices and Oblations; 3. Of the Ministers of the Sanctuary, and other Sacred Persons, with an account of the Jewish Sects; 4. Sacred Buildings and Places of the Israelites; and 5. Their peculiar Customs and Manners, in a civil point of view. Though numerous treatises have been published on Hebrew Antiquities, they are in general both voluminous and expensive. We are therefore of opinion, that in this age, when the Scriptures are circulated to an extent formerly scarcely to be imagined, this little Abridgment is well calculated to be a useful and acceptable manual to a serious reader of his Bible.

70. *A History of England from the time of the Romans to the Revolution, for the use of Children*, is really what it professes to be, an account of the leading events in English History, related in that simple and natural language which is adapted to the capacity of children. Every important fact is accurately stated, whilst "long words, figurative language, and those expressions and allusions which are unfit for the ages of young persons," are carefully excluded. History, as it is generally taught to children, rather disgusts than attracts them, much more from the difficulty they experience in comprehending words and expressions to which they are unaccustomed, than from any incapacity in their minds to receive the ideas intended to be conveyed, or to understand the facts detailed. It was the amiable authoress's endeavour, in the volume before us, to remove this obstacle, by adopting throughout those familiar words which are usually spoken by and addressed to children; and in this object she has completely succeeded. We learn that this acceptable little work is the production of a Lady of high accomplishments, and was intended for the use of her own nursery; but every parent must feel thankful that it is extended to theirs; whilst by its publication another example is afforded us that the most brilliant attainments of the female mind are not incompatible with the more useful, but less dazzling powers, of conveying amusement and instruction to the rising generation.

71. *The New and Easy Introduction to the Principles of Political Economy*, is limited to Property, Theory of Taxing, National Debt, Public Economy, Sinking Fund, Foreign Commerce, and Absentees. The views of each are general and latitudinarian; but though we agree with the Author, that produce forms the wealth of a nation, and proceeds from and returns to producers, though in altered forms and proportions,

yet we think that this inevitable state of things may affect the population with much good or evil, according to circumstances; and that whatever tends to create unnatural value, is mischievous. In our opinion, the best arrangement of circumstances is to leave things as much as possible to their market-prices, for art cannot go further.

72. *Angelica, or the Fatal Introduction*, by Mrs. H. BAILEY, is a useful warning against admitting to intimacy persons with whose characters we are unacquainted. The story is affectingly told, and in plan evidently assimilates Mrs. Opie's *Father and Daughter*.

73. *The Best Intentions, or Reflections and Thoughts for Youth, Maturity, and Age*, consist of instructive, short, pious, and moral essays, directed, as is usual, to the cultivation of moral innocence. Indispensable as this is, we cannot but regret in all these books the defect of a proper addition, in favour of active virtue and services to society, by studying not only innocence, but excellence. We like heroic minds and habits, so far as this character can be applied to common life.

74. Mr. COURTNEY's *Sermon on the Duty of frequent Communion at the Lord's Table*, is eloquent and edifying.

75. SCURRY'S *Narrative*, and WHITEWAY'S *Additions* to it, should be circulated in India, for evident political purposes. Monsters, "who can hamstring human beings, and use their sinews for binding rockets," p. 290, should be made known to our soldiers, who may thus be induced to fight desperately; and to our officers, that they may not be guilty of any rashness or imprudence, which would compromise the safety of themselves or their men.

76. We look with a kind eye on *Winter Evening Pastimes, or the Merry-maker's Companion, containing a complete Collection of Evening Sports, including Twelfth Night Ceremonies, &c. &c.* by RACHAEL REVEL, Spinster. We do not envy that man, who can feel no pleasure in the loud laugh and bright eyes of his own and his neighbour's children, engaged on a winter's evening in the innocent amusements which this Children's Library book so copiously furnishes.

77. *James Forbes* is a Novel, apparently founded on the story of Fauntleroy, but the Hero is a young man of character, whom Love has made desperate. The moral is, the presumption of trusting to our own powers, instead of praying against temptation; and true it is, that a meek submission to Providence, and prayer for Divine aid, are duties incumbent on all.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE.

MARCH 10.—The Chancellor's gold medals for the two best proficient in classical learning among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were on Friday last adjudged to Mr. Thomas Stratton and Mr. John Hodgson, of Trinity college.

The following summary of the members of this University is extracted from the *Cambridge Calendar* for the present year:—

	Members of the Senate.	Members of the Boards.
Trinity college.....	597.....	1375
St. John's college.....	444.....	1082
Queen's college.....	61.....	290
Caius college.....	78.....	228
Christ college.....	59.....	224
Emmanuel college.....	99.....	215
St. Peter's college.....	59.....	192
Jesus college.....	74.....	191
Clare hall.....	62.....	156
Corpus Christi college.....	37.....	153
Trinity hall.....	27.....	138
Catharine hall.....	30.....	133
Pembroke hall.....	43.....	111
King's college.....	85.....	109
Magdalen college.....	37.....	98
Sidney college.....	36.....	94
Downing college.....	14.....	65
Commorantes in Villa.....	12.....	12

1854 4866

It appears by the *Oxford Calendar* that the total number in that University is 4792, consequently Cambridge has a majority of 74 members. Increase since last year 166.

Ready for Publication.

A new Portion of Sir R. C. HOARE'S *Modern History of Wilts*; containing the Hundreds of Elstob and Everley, Ambresbury and Underditch, and comprising the Vale of Avon.

The Second Part of Mr. BAKER'S *History of Northamptonshire*.

Part I. of a *History of Tamworth*. By JOHN and HENRY WOOD ROWY, Esqs.

The Narrative of a Tour through Hawaii or Owhyhee, with an Account of the Geology, Natural productions, Volcanoes, &c. &c. History, Superstitions, Traditions, Manners, and Customs of the Inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands: a Grammatical View of their Language, with Specimens, the account given of the death of Captain Cook, by the natives, and Biographical Notices of the late King and Queen, who died in London; by Mr. ELLIS, Missionary from the Society and Sandwich Islands.

Views, and a description of Eaton Hall, GENT. MAG. March, 1826.

the seat of the Right Hon. Earl Grosvenor, by J. BUCKLER, F.S.A. and J. C. BUCKLER.

The Progresses of King James, Part XI.

The Peerage and Baronetage United, in a General and Heraldic Dictionary for 1826; exhibiting under strict Alphabetical Arrangement, the present state of those exalted ranks, and deducing the lineage of each house from the founders of its honours. By JOHN BURKE, Esq.

A Volume of Sermons. By the Rev. J. G. FOYSTER, Minister of Trinity Chapel.

Works of Dr. John Owen, in 21 vols.

Spirits of the Olden Time, their Sayings and Doings.

A Portrait of Sir Humphrey Davy, engraved by WORTHINGTON in the line manner from a painting by Lonsdale.

Continental Adventures. By a Lady.

History of Methodism in the Town and Neighbourhood of Great Yarmouth. By A. WATMOUGH.

The Labyrinth, or Popish Circle; being a Confutation of the assumed Infallibility of the Church of Rome. From the Latin of Simon Episcopius. By RICHARD WATSON, Author of "Theological Institutes," &c.

The Dwarf of Weiterbourg, from the German. 2 vols.

Preparing for Publication.

Lancastrenses Illustræ; or Historical and Biographical Memoirs of Illustrious Natives of the Palatine County of Lancaster, with Genealogical and Heraldic Observations. By WM. R. WHATTON, F.A.S.

Mr. SAMUEL BELTZ, of the Commissariat Department of the Treasury, is publishing, in a brief Memoir, *Practical Solutions of Cubic Equations*. The work develops a new mode of Solution, and is intended to afford an additional facility to the Algebraist in that part of his calculations which is of most frequent recurrence.

Mr. W. T. LOWNDES is engaged on two compilations; one a general work on English Literature, similar to the *Manuel du Libraire* of Brunet; the other, an Account of the Books, and their various editions, printed in or relating to Great Britain and Ireland, from the earliest period to 1601 inclusive, in two parts: 1st, in alphabetical order according to authors, translators, or subjects, with bibliographical notices and valuations; 2nd, according to printers, publishers, or places (many being printed abroad).

A Translation of the *Tré Giuti*; the most popular and entertaining of the Poems of G. B. Casti; to which will be prefixed a Memoir of the author, and some account of his other works.

M. CANEL, bookseller of Paris, has announced his intention of publishing a collection of Engravings from the full length Portraits of celebrated Personages of the present time, painted by GERARDT, first painter to the King of France.

THE title of MRS. RADCLIFFE'S forthcoming Romance is "Gaston de Bloudeville; or, the Court of Henry the Third keeping Festival in Ardenne." This work will be accompanied by an authentic Memoir of Mrs. Radcliffe.

The Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, comprising an ample Historical Account of its Roman Catholic Church, and the Introduction of the Protestant Establishment.

Biblical Researches and Travels in Russia, including a Tour in the Crimea, and the Passage of the Caucasus; with observations on the State of the Rabbinical and Karaite Jews, the Mahomedans and the Pagan Tribes inhabiting the Southern Provinces of the Russian Empire, is announced by Dr. HENDERSON, Author of "A Residence in Iceland."

His Grace the Duke of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS is printing at his own private expence, the whole of the ancient Irish Chronicles, (with Latin Translations). Two volumes are already finished.

The Rev. J. ROUGET, Vicar of West

Hampton, Somerset, has in the press a Critique on the Seventeenth Article of the Church of England, demonstrating its Anti-Calvinistic sense; to which are added, Observations on the Abstract Calvinistic Question of Decrees, and on the obvious effect which the adoption of such a tenet must have on the temper and conduct of the professor.

British Ichthyology, with fine engravings of the principal Fish of Great Britain, from drawings taken from nature, by Sir J. F. LACEPÈDE, and some of the first artists; with a Preface, and occasional remarks by WM. JERDAN.

The Memoirs of J. J. Casanova de Seingalt, from the author's MS. now for the first time translated into the English language.

MORUS; or a Layman's View of the chief Objections which have been brought against Religion, as it existed in Europe during the heroic age of Christianity.

The Ecclesiastical History of the Second and Third Centuries, illustrated from the writings of Tertullian, by JOHN, LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

MR. F. SKELTON, editor of the Antiquities of Oxfordshire, announces for publication, upwards of fifty etchings of Antiquities in Bristol, illustrative of the Rev. S. Seyer's history of that city.

SELECT POETRY.

GRATITUDE;

A true Story. Versified by the Rev. John Graham, M.A. when Chaplain of the Gaol of Lifford, in the County of Donegal.

YE gentlemen great of splendid estate,
Who travel to Derry so gay, [eye,
On the bridge you may spy, with a gratified
An object not seen every day. [hands,
There patiently stands, with outstretched
James Haghey bow'd down to the ground,
Whose plain simple story will add to the
glory
Of Derry for heroes renown'd.

'Twas Jamie's dark doom in life's early bloom
An orphan unfriended to roam, [Pluck
Till by very good luck at the mill-house of
He found a kind friend and a home.
From the feeding of swine, and the herding
of kine,

He rose to a higher degree; [will
And long on the hill 'twas his kind master's
He the Mouter'd grain measur'd should
see.

For forty long years, free from troubles and
fears,

Blicke Jamie exerted his skill;
Where the shelling was made he attended
his trade,
And he married the maid of the mill.

Reverses then came, without censure or
shame,

To Jamie in honesty bred; [blind,
And by Fortune unkind he grew feeble and
By a dog thro' the Barony led.

His mistress meanwhile, in the world's old
style,

By summer friends dup'd and forsaken,
In default of sure bail, to the Donegal gaol,
In distress and affliction was taken.

Her aged head round, with a fillet was bound,
And a cap with black ribbons denoted
That on sorrow's wave toss'd, she a partner
had lost,

Upon whom her lone bosom had doted.

No friend now was nigh, with a sorrowful eye,
To weep if he could not relieve her;
All hope was quite gone, and the gaoler alone
Would open a door to receive her.

With a painful surprise which description
defies,

James heard his poor mistress's case,
And his agonized mind, in anxiety pin'd,
To obtain, if he could, her release.

Good heaven! said he, can such a thing be,
That my mistress so gentle and kind,
Who pleas'd from her door sent the rich
and the poor,

In a gaol should be ever confin'd?

Will none of the crowd that would praise
her aloud

As round her full table they fed,
Forthcoming be now, with benevolent brow,
To aid her when riches have fled?

Not one. They're all gone, and have left
her undone,

In adversity's dark chilling day;
The May-fly is lost in the season of frost,
And the butterfly flutters away. [goes,
He spoke, and he rose; and to Lifford he
As his dog led him gently along; [day,
And to shorten the way on a fine summer's
He carroll'd this old-fashion'd song:

"Whenever you sail with a prosperous gale,
Make the best of a fair blowing day;
But remember a storm the wave may deform,
And cast your frail vessel away.

When many friends smile, and combine to
beguile,

Your cares in the zenith of power;
Ascertain if you can, which of all is the man
You could find in adversity's hour.

"There are knights of the plate who come
early and late

To help you to eat, drink, and play,
But when the game's o'er, and you feed
them no more,

Like monkeys they scamper away. [end,
But give me the friend who is true to the
Let good or bad fortune befall; [lieve,
Who will cordially grieve, if he cannot re-
And give an old friend a kind call."

At Lifford arriv'd, poor Haghey contriv'd
To the gaol his admittance to gain;
And was instantly led to the sorrowful bed
Where his mistress lay sick and in pain.

"Oh, Jamie, said she, you are welcome to
me,

In a dark and a gloomy day; [will go,
But it grieves me to know, that hence you
Unreliev'd and in trouble away.

"For friends I have none, and here I'm alone,
In prison, afflicted, and old; [years
I'm familiar with tears, and my prosperous
Are passed like a tale that is told. [day
Now tell me, I say, could you think that a
Of such suffering ever would come,
When happy and gay, my time pass'd away
Ere I lost my dear husband and home?"

James Haghey then sigh'd, and in tears he
replied,

"The will of our Maker be done; [side,
May the high rising tide of your sorrow sub-
All's uncertainty under the sun.

I came not to seek, with an unblushing
cheek,

An alms from a mistress in woe;
But as troubles abound, I have brought you
this pound,

Oh! take it—contented I go.

"My children are dead, and my own daily
bread

It is easy enough to procure;

For the world is kind to the lame and the
And welcome we are to each door. [blind,
And I'll gather you more, till we make up a
store,

An insolvent's expences to pay; [lease
And I never will cease, till the sheriff's re-
Rejoicing shall send you away."

He spoke in such strain, that refusal was
vain,

In time came the generous boon;
An attorney was paid by Jamie's kind aid,
And his mistress found Liberty soon.

Now, gentlemen, say, have I gone much
astray,

In resolving his praises to sound,
Whose plain simple story will add to the glory
Of Derry for heroes renown'd.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

THERE is a passion that can well
All feelings of the breast dispel,
Save those which fan its flame;
Its power is as a spell, that ties
The heart in kindred sympathies,
O need I tell its name?

'Tis woman's love! her holier name,
From the ethereal heaven it came,
To bless existence here;
Its charm dissolveth every throe,
Which mortals feel, or mortals know,
In this wide earthly sphere.

When life from every care is free,
Or when the smiles of infancy
Light placid on the brow,
What heart can tell, what power express,
The feelings of true tenderness,
Which from her bosom flow.

Should pallid sickness, from his lair,
Oppress the object of her care,
The offspring of her love;
Her watchfulness and tears reveal
The pangs that she alone can feel,
Which her affection prove.

There is a passion of the soul
Fair woman can alone controul,
And which her charms have wove;
That youthful ardour oft doth swell
Like some alluring secret spell—
It is a Lover's love.

This, in its course, no power can quell,
No firm on earth, no force dissel,
Nor treachery dissolve;
It is the very height of bliss,
Which breathes of mortal happiness,
A soul-consuming love.

While yet there dwells one welcome ray
Of hope in life, to chase away
The chilling sense of death,
Woman endures the change unmoved,
Will love those whom she erst hath loved,
E'en to her latest breath.

HENRY J. BRADFELD.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 20.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for a Committee of the whole House on the PROMISSORY NOTES BILL.—Lord A. Hamilton spoke in disapprobation of the measure to Scotland.—Mr. Hume, in a speech of considerable length, imputed the distresses of the country to excessive speculation in every department of commerce, loans, mines, joint stock companies, manufactures, &c. &c. and produced some calculations to show that more than twenty-five millions, yielding no present return, had been withdrawn from active commerce—a derangement, with the effect of which he said it was ridiculous to compare the influence of a million more or a million less of country bank notes in circulation. The Hon. Member then entered into a long defence of paper currency, convertible into gold, but suggested that bankers ought to make a deposit equal to the value of their notes in circulation, which deposit might be made available to the holders of their notes.—The House having gone into the Committee, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed a clause, extending the term for issuing small notes by the Bank of England to the 10th of October.—Mr. Ahercomby objected to the proposed clause as a sacrifice of the principle of the whole measure.—Mr. John Smith defended the change. A very long debate followed, in the course of which Mr. Peel, Mr. Baring, and Mr. Canning, defended the extension proposed. The Right Hon. Secretary for Foreign Affairs said that the country bankers had withdrawn their notes with a rapidity that threatened “a crisis,” if the notes were not immediately replaced. The occurrence of such a crisis, he submitted, would be a certain means of defeating the Bill; and a clause, like that now proposed, calculated to obviate such an event, was therefore not only not inconsistent with, but friendly to, the success of the measure. In the end the clause was adopted by a majority of 187 to 24.

Feb. 23. Mr. T. Wilson called the attention of the House to the distresses with which the commercial and manufacturing interests are overwhelmed. He professed to feel the utmost pain in withdrawing his confidence from Ministers whom he had always previously supported; but declared that he could find neither motive nor excuse for their refusal to assist commerce by an advance of Exchequer bills, similar to that which had been followed by

consequences so beneficial in 1793 and 1814. The Hon. Member then proceeded to a comparison of the mode of administering relief suggested by Ministers, namely, by loans from the Bank upon pledges of goods, with that adopted on the occasion referred to, when the advance voted by Parliament was distributed by commissioners sworn to secrecy, and pointed out the greater delicacy and safety of the latter plan. He then entered into a very able defence of the mercantile classes against the charges of overtrading and wild rapacious speculation which had been so unsparingly flung upon them; and concluded by giving notice, that if nothing were done in the mean time, he would on the 28th of Feb. move for a Committee to inquire into the causes of the public distress.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that if there existed any probability that no distress of a similar kind should ever recur, in that case, from the deep commiseration which it had excited, his Majesty's Ministers would not hesitate in granting relief in the manner desired, but, looking to the possible recurrence of similar evils, and justly dreading the precedent which such a grant would establish, they had resolved to oppose it, considering all such measures as tending only to aggravate the disease which they professed to cure.

Mr. Ellice rose to move, that the several Petitions on the SILK TRADE be referred to a Committee. The principal object of the motion was, to procure delay, which he advocated by a great variety of arguments.—Mr. John Williams said, he was induced to second Mr. Ellice's motion by the danger to the peace of the country from the numerous bands of unemployed workmen scattered all over the kingdom. He characterised Mr. Huskisson as a theorist; and said he was cold to the distresses existing around him.—Mr. Huskisson replied with much warmth, that he scorned the accusation. The Right Hon. Gent. then proceeded, in a long speech, to argue the fallacy and unreasonableness of the objections to the measures of Ministers, who, he said, in pursuing the path to which every principle of sound policy pointed, had only followed the unanimously expressed opinion of those very merchants who now turned round to blame them.

Feb. 24. The debate on Mr. Ellice's motion was resumed by Mr. Baring. The Hon. Member applied himself chiefly to answer the arguments of Mr. Huskisson on

the former evening. In reply to Mr. Huskisson's recapitulation of the errors of practical men, Mr. Baring produced a long catalogue of still grosser blunders, and still more flagrant contradictions, from the speeches and pamphlets of political economists, such as Mr. Huskisson's own proposal to recur to cash payments in the middle of the late war! Mr. Ricardo's scheme for a liquidation of the national debt, by a grand contribution of property in *solido*; Mr. Malthus's theory of rent; Mr. McCulloch's renowned doctrine of the *blessings of absenteeism*!! &c.—Mr. Davenport, Mr. Dickinson, and Mr. Peter Moore supported the motion.—Mr. C. Grant opposed it; but announced that Government was disposed to consult the interest of the silk manufacturers, so far as to take off the duty on soap, and some other of the articles principally employed in that branch of trade.—Mr. Canning spoke against the motion, but scarcely touched the arguments advanced in support of it. The Right Hon. Secretary vindicated the President of the Board of Trade from the charge of insensibility to the sufferings of his fellow-subjects, in a strain of warm and even passionate eloquence. He begged to be held equally with its author responsible for the commercial system of his Right Hon. friend, and characterised as a faction contemptible in numbers and destitute of all influence the persons who do not approve of that system in all its details and in its whole extent. The motion of Mr. Ellice was rejected by a majority of 122 to 40.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 27.

The Marquis of Lansdown stated his objections to the plan of the Bank advancing money on security. He thought it much better that the Government should advance Exchequer bills.—The Earl of Liverpool stated, that if the Bank did make any such advances, it did so, as authorised by its charter, by act of Parliament, and by its own bye-laws, and by no means as impelled to the measure by his Majesty's Ministers. In answer to some further observations of the Noble Marquis, the Noble Lord stated that the Bank advances would be required only for a limited time, in the same way as advances on bills. After some animadversions on Ministers by the Earl of Lauderdale, the Order of the Day was read, when the Marquis of Lansdown proposed a clause, rendering it imperative on the Bank, should Branch Banks be established, to pay their notes wherever they happen to be issued, which was agreed to, the Report brought up, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 28.

In answer to a question from Mr. T. Wil-

son, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that a communication had been made to the Bank by his Majesty's Ministers, with respect to the proposed advances, and that the Bank fully acquiesced in the principle laid down by Ministers, and that the sum to be advanced was not to exceed three millions.

March 1. Mr. F. Buxton presented a petition from the Metropolis which bore the signatures of seventy-two thousand persons, praying for the ABOLITION of NEGRO SLAVERY. The Hon. Member complained, that notwithstanding the pledge given by Parliament, in 1823, upon which Ministers had promised to act, nothing, or at most very little amelioration, had been effected in the condition of the slaves. He then entered into a recapitulation of what had taken place in the colonies since the determination of Parliament to put an end to slavery had been expressed; and concluded by quoting from an early speech of Mr. Canning's a passage to the effect, that the "masters of slaves ought not to be trusted with whatsoever concerns legislation for slavery; and that the evil must be remedied by an assembly of free people, and not by an assembly of slave-owners."—Mr. Canning contended that the Government had faithfully adhered to the principle which, from a comparison of the respective Resolutions, appeared clearly to have been that recognized by Parliament. He proceeded to give a sketch of the steps taken in compliance with the resolutions of 1823, and of the further measures of an amicable nature to which Ministers were determined to resort, to carry into effect the wishes of Parliament.

March 2—10. The two Houses were chiefly occupied with discussions on the various petitions presented respecting the SLAVE TRADE, and for the repeal of the CORN LAWS. The latter subject is to be regularly brought forward after the Easter recess.

March 11. Mr. Secretary Peel moved for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and simplify the Statute Laws, as far as the same regard theft, embezzlement, receiving stolen goods knowing the same to have been stolen, &c. The Bill will consolidate and simplify ninety-two statutes on the subject of theft, and simplify the offences by describing them on general principles, instead of particularizing cases; it will remedy the law regarding embezzlement, by not requiring the coin or notes to be proved, &c.; it will make the receivers of stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen, subject to indictment as for the theft; it will reach "accessaries after the fact;" it will also remedy the evils of escapes on account of

"verbal inaccuracies;" and finally, in the language of Mr. Peel, besides consolidating and simplifying ninety-two acts into one act of thirty-two pages, it will "facilitate the conviction of guilt, and the acquittal of innocence." Mr. Peel said "he had limited this Bill to the laws regarding theft, because an enormous majority of commitments to prison are on charges of theft. In 1895, he stated, 14,437 persons were charged with crimes; of that number 12,530, or six-sevenths, were for theft. He therefore took the most important class, as far as numbers were concerned." The Right Hon. Gent.'s speech was loudly cheered, and leave was given to bring in the Bill.

March 13. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the ANNUAL BUDGET. He commenced by a review of the progress of the Revenue since 1815, within which period he showed that no less than 30 millions of annual taxes had been reduced, of which, however, three millions had been imposed within it, viz. in 1819, leaving an actual reduction of taxes since 1815 of 27 millions; but of this 27 millions, again, he allowed that some part must be abated in respect of the depreciation of the currency during the period of the Bank restriction, and he rated the actual reduction at about 24 millions and a half. He then entered into a very minute and very clear investigation of the existing sources of revenue, from which he inferred that the substantial prosperity of the country was unimpaired, and using the produce of the revenue in January last as his term of calculation, he predicted that the produce of the unrepealed taxes for the current year, would not fall short of the average produce of the same taxes in 1823, 1824, and 1825 by more than one million three hundred thousand pounds, a defalcation which would still leave a clear surplus of more than seven hundred thousand pounds after discharging all the demands of the public expenditure. The principal financial measures which the Right Hon. Gentleman proposed were a formal surrender of one shilling per pound (25 per cent.) of the Tobacco duty which had, in fact, been given up by a blunder in the last year's Excise Act; and a funding of Exchequer Bills to the amount of eight or nine millions, which would be connected with a relief to the Bank to the extent of six millions, which that body would have by this arrangement available for the benefit of the commerce of the country. This arrangement he intended to effect in part by an application of the sinking fund to the discharge of the unfunded debt.

Mr. *Malerly* cautioned the House against being led away by the Right Hon. Gent.'s statements, but expressed his ap-

probation of the plan for the funding of Exchequer Bills.—Mr. *Hume* denied that a repeal of taxes was necessarily a reduction of taxation, and in proof of his proposition offered a comparison of the revenue of the respective years 1817, 1818, and 1819, with that of the last three years, from which it appeared that more money was actually taken out of the pockets of the people in the latter than in the former years, notwithstanding the ostensible reduction of taxes. He also complained of the dead weight arrangement as a wasteful delusion. Several members spoke in approbation of the plan of Ministers, and the House went into a Committee on the estimates of civil contingencies.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 16.

The PROMISSORY NOTES Bill was read a third time, and passed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the same day, Mr. *Wynn* obtained leave to bring in a Bill, to suspend the Act of the 53d of George III., respecting the appointment of Writers in the East India Company's service, and to remove doubts as to the payment of the allowances of officers dying while absent from India. The alteration which he proposed, he said, was to suspend for three years that clause of the Act which required a writer to spend four terms at the East India College, and to give a power of appointing persons otherwise qualified.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 20.

On the motion to go into a Committee on the IRISH ESTIMATES, Mr. *Spring Rice* moved, as an amendment, "That the House concurred in the Fourteenth Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the state of Education in Ireland, published in the year 1826, and signed by the Archbishop of Armagh, the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishop of Killala, the Provost of Trinity College (now Bishop of Ferns), and several other high authorities, declaring, that no general system of education, however nicely it might be managed in other respects, could be continued in Ireland, unless it was clearly avowed and understood that the leading principle should be, that no attempt would be made to disturb the religious tenets of any particular sect or description of Christians." The Hon. Member supported his motion by a summary recital of all that has been urged, by Mr. O'Connell and others, against the Kildare-place Society, on the score of proselytism, illiberality, misapplication of the funds at their disposal, misrepresentation of the extent of their success, &c.—Mr. *Goulburn* bore testimony to the liberality, and honourable and disinter-

ested zeal of the members of the Society alluded to. He professed, on the part of the Government, an anxious wish to carry into full effect the recommendation of the Education Commissioners, but contended that to withdraw the funds from the schools already established, and which were in successful operation until proscribed by the Roman Catholic clergy, would be to defeat every scheme for the education of the Irish peasantry.—Mr. Frankland Lewis (one of the Commissioners) also bore testimony to the important, and purely disinterested services of the Kildare-place Society, and contended for the necessity of preserving the existing schools. He objected, however, to the peremptory rule established in those schools, by which the Bible was made a

school-book. It was, he said, "a lamentable fact, that the poor Catholic children were brought up in a state of the darkest ignorance—that deceit was inculcated into their minds by their religious instructors;" that they were brought up with a rooted aversion to their Protestant brethren; and that the calling upon them to read the Bible was but affording them an opportunity to put their lessons of duplicity into practice.—Mr. C. Hutchinson did not think religion an essential part of school education.—Mr. Spring Rice in the end withdrew his amendment, and the House went into a Committee.

March 23. The two Houses adjourned for the Easter recess.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

Spain seems again on the point of a convulsion, and there is no question that the presence of the French army alone prevents the revolutionary movements. It is asserted that the Constitutional parties are already in possession of the forts of Carthagena, and expect other reinforcements from the Algerine coast, the Dey having declared war against Spain. Strong parties of Constitutionalists have appeared in the north, and have committed great excesses near Corunna. The Curate Merino has declared himself hostile to the present Government, and has put himself at the head of a considerable force, which is said to be enthusiastic in the Constitutional cause. The Dey of Algiers's having declared war against Spain will, it is supposed, afford facilities to the Patriots. The commencement of hostilities by Algiers was announced on the 6th, on the authority of the Spanish Consul-General at Tunis.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Nicholas has submitted to the Senate various documents relative to the late conspiracy, to the situation of the Russian army, and to his position with respect to the Ottoman Porte, with a request to the Senate to advise his Imperial Majesty in what manner he ought to act. They are understood to have protested in the strongest manner against any interference on the part of the Emperor in the contest between the Greeks and Turks. With respect to the formation of the Russian army, the Senate are said to have given their opinion that it was extremely defective, and even replete with danger in its present form to the integrity of the Russian empire. It would be necessary, in their opinion, to remodel the whole, and to reduce its numbers by one half, dismissing without delay all those officers and soldiers who possessed

property, or had other occupations whence they could derive subsistence, and who, in short, united the duties of a military life with those of the citizen or the agriculturist. They recommend that the nobleman so circumstanced should retire to his estate, and the peasant to his labour.

EAST INDIES.

An armistice between the British and Burmese armies has been agreed on. It was to continue thirty days, and was signed at Meaday, on the 17th September, by Lieut.-Colonel Tidy, C. B. and Lieut. Smith, of the Royal Navy, on the part of the British; and by Benjee Maha, and two others, on the part of the Burmese. Should this armistice not be followed by a treaty of peace, it will, at least, have been productive of one good effect, by enabling Sir Archibald Campbell to complete his operations for the campaign. Meanwhile two distinguished British officers, Brigadier-General M'Reagh and Colonel Tidy, have proceeded on a mission to Ummerapoora, the capital of Ava, where it is probable they may succeed in making a stronger impression on the Burmese monarch than any of his own officers.

SOUTH AMERICA.

American papers of the 9th ult. announce two important facts, the surrender of Callao and the capture of the Banda Oriental by the Patriots. The Brazilian Consul at Monte Video had been forced to retire to Rio de Janeiro; and that town was in possession of the Patriot forces on the 9th January. Several other provinces had united themselves to those of the Rio de la Plata, and were received into the Union, and admitted as independent states.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Blonde frigate, Captain Lord Byron, has returned from the voyage to the Sand-

wich Islands, having there deposited the remains of the late King and his Consort. On the arrival of the *Blonde* at the place of her destination, Lord Byron landed, and, attended by his first Lieutenant (the Hon. William Keith), and others of his officers, proceeded to the palace of the young King (Kaukiau), whom he found enjoying the royal sports of rolling in a tar-barrel! His Majesty received the party with great kindness, and immediately put on (smeared as he was) a suit of the Windsor uniform, presented to him in the name of our Sovereign. This was not, however, the only service performed by Lord Byron: his Lordship in the course of his voyage has discovered (explored rather) two Islands not previously visited, the details of which, together with maps, charts, &c. and the particulars of some interesting discoveries in Natural History, will be published forthwith.

The *Blonde*, when in lat. 44° 43' N. long. 22° 57' N. providentially fell in with the *Frances Mary*, 398 tons, Kendal, master, of and from New Brunswick, bound to Liverpool, timber laden, water logged, and a perfect wreck; took off the master, his wife, three seamen, and one female passenger, out of a crew of 17. It appeared that on the 1st February the *Frances Mary* experienced a tremendous gale of wind from the W. N. W. during which she carried away her foremast; the sea made a complete breach over her, washed four seamen off the decks, boats, &c. For 22 days, in this condition, the unfortunate survivors supported their wretched existence by actually feeding on the dead bodies of those who died on the wreck. Had they remained a few hours longer, they must inevitably have perished, having been brought on-board the *Blonde* in a complete state of exhaustion.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

There are now no fewer than three newspapers published in the capital of New South Wales, *The Sydney Gazette*, *Howe's Express*, and *The Australian*. Fifty years ago there were not so many published in all Scotland. The files of the journals of Australia contain reports of meetings of agricultural societies, of proceedings of courts of law, pastoral charges to the clergy, discussions, political and literary, long columns of advertisements, in which rival tradesmen put in their claims to public favour—all the characteristics of an English newspaper, here present themselves to us in a spot in the Antipodes, a few years ago tenanted only by a few naked savages. In the Archdeacon's charge to the clergy of New South Wales, in *Howe's Express* of the 18th June, he states that "the offspring of this colony has not its equal either for morals or quickness of apprehension." He states further, that they have the royal commands for the establishment of parochial lending

libraries, and that "three distinct libraries have been sent out by his Majesty, together with a donation of one hundred pounds, independent of the church plate to each of the churches." The editor of the paper, in commenting on the testimony of the Archdeacon to "the moral excellence which so eminently distinguishes their native youth," observes, "Certain it is that the distinguishing characteristic of our Austral-
British youth is hatred of licentiousness, and an eagerness to accept instruction." The farmers of New South Wales are growing tobacco and making sugar, which promise to be profitable pursuits; but the raising of fine wool appears to be the great object. This commodity must prove a mine of wealth to the colony. Ascension Island is rapidly rising into usefulness and importance. Through the zeal and ability of Colonel Nicolls and his indefatigable party of sixty marines, this heretofore almost barren spot has been made to produce an abundance and variety of vegetables, and the whole African squadron now refit and water there. During the last eighteen months 5678 lbs. of vegetables were supplied to various merchant ships. The Admiralty have afforded every means of improving the Island. There is no custom-house, port, or anchorage charges of any description, and all merchant ships in distress are ordered to be supplied at the same rate which Government lay in their provisions for the navy, so that no imposition of any kind is suffered, one price is only asked or taken for every article, 3d. per lb. dead weight (excepting fowls, which are three for a dollar), pigs, goats, sheep, oxen, &c. which is never suffered to be exceeded: a very curious eel is taken in great plenty, which is called the Ascension lamprey; it takes salt well, so that a rich and wholesome dish can be had at the expence of 3d. per lb. to last all the way home: it is used either broiled or boiled for breakfast, or fried for dinner. A rapid improvement is every day taking place in agriculture and horticulture, as well as road-making, building, &c. A turtle pond of very large dimensions is almost ready, and turtle are to be had all the year round; the season for turning them is from December to June, and ships are supplied with them for about 3d. per lb. of meat, without bone or shell, and any thing taken in exchange they may have to spare, such as tea, sugar, coffee, rice, grain of any kind, or plank, spars, &c. for boat and house-building or mending. About forty tons of water are kept constantly in readiness for ships in want of this necessary article.

AFRICA.

[From the Sierra Leone Gazette.]

His Majesty's ship *Brazzo*, Capt. Willes, sailed on Thursday last for the Bights of Benin and Biafra. Captains Clapperton and

Pearne, with Messrs. Morrison and Dickson, who came out in the *Brazen*, went down in her, and will be landed at such part of the coast as circumstances may render most advisable. Their object will then be to reach Soccatoo, where Captain Clapperton resided some time last year, when in the interior, with Major Denham. We had much conversation with him, and were much gratified with his statements. They confirm (what we are sure will be more apparent the more we become acquainted with the country) that the centre of Africa is far advanced in civilization; that the further the negro is removed from the baneful effects of the slave trade (the contamination of the coast) the more he is raised in the scale of humanity, the more intelligent, honest, and industrious does he become. We understand that on reaching Soccatoo, some of the party will remain to form more intimate relations with that extraordinary sovereign, Sultan Bello, and endeavour to establish a safe and permanent communication between Soccatoo and the coast; whilst others will visit the Niger, trace its course, and follow it to the sea; with such other excursions for the benefit of science and the extension of knowledge, as circumstances may admit.

We were favoured with a view of a map, containing the late discoveries of Major Denham and Captain Clapperton, from which it seems nearly certain that the Niger, or Joliba, passing within a short distance of Soccatoo, flows into the Bight of Benin, and, we have no doubt, forms Lagos and the rivers round it. If so, what an important

opening is made into the interior of Africa! With the exception of the rapids of Yaouree, a steam-vessel may traverse this immense continent from the Bight of Benin to the Foulah country, a water communication scarcely equalled in any other part of the world.

We were much gratified with Capt. Clapperton's account of the extent and neatness of the fences and plantations in the interior, especially of cotton and indigo, and the care with which they are kept clear of weeds. We were also struck with the circumstance, that all the gold carried to Timbuctoo and Soccatoo, is brought from the west and south-west; a strong corroboration of what is always stated by our travelling merchants, that the most productive gold mines of Western or Interior Africa, are not far from us. We wish these adventurous travellers every success; but we cannot help fearing the Portuguese interest in the Bights will be too powerful for them. It is the policy of that Government to keep every thing connected with its colonial establishments a profound secret. The world knows nothing of any of them. To this national jealousy is to be added, in the present case, the fear of the authorities on this coast, that our success may be their loss, and especially that it may interfere with their illicit slave trade. If the Lagos be the Niger, they must know it; and if so we fear they will not, if they can prevent it, allow our enterprising countrymen to unravel a secret they have so long kept.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

We revert, with pain, to the late embarrassed state of the mercantile interests, which has doubtless resulted from the rage for speculation that some time ago affected all classes. The consequences have been most distressing to the working classes, many thousands of whom have been thrown out of employment. The silk and cotton trades have been the most seriously affected; and the principal towns of Lancashire were for some time in a very alarming state of fermentation, particularly Macclesfield.

We rejoice, however, that affairs assume a brighter aspect than at the early part of the month. The accounts received from different parts of the country concur in indicating a revival of confidence, and a gradual return of commercial prosperity. At Leeds, Halifax, and Manchester, things are looking brighter. At Liverpool, the demand for colonial produce continues steady; and in other places a decided improvement is evident in the condition of the

mercantile and manufacturing classes. At Glasgow, also, the prospects of commerce brighten. The *Five Press* says, "It is with heart-felt pleasure that we can congratulate our readers on being able to use the words 'commercial improvement,' instead of 'commercial distress.' Business is decidedly looking better, inaction is succeeded by activity, and bustle and briskness will, we trust, soon again animate our looms, our warehouses, and our docks."

On Saturday afternoon, the 18th of Feb. a dreadful catastrophe happened at *Nottingham*, in a street, near the southern entrance into the town, called the Hollow Stone; which street, from its appearance, must have been formed, centuries ago, by cutting through an immense rock, the whole of the right side, and great part of the left, being bounded by huge masses of stone, formed, no doubt, when the earth was in its chaotic state. From time immemorial, there have been several excavations in this rock, and persons have been in the habit of procuring quantities of sand, as well for private use as

for sale. By such means one excavation of probably fourteen or fifteen yards in length has been formed, and hither it was the custom of the children in the neighbourhood to resort for amusement, although they were often reminded of the danger into which they ran. On Saturday there were during the earlier parts of the day from thirty to fifty playing in the cavern. About half-past three in the afternoon, while about a dozen persons were in the rock-hole, a large shell, amounting to thirty tons of the earth, fell from the roof, and nearly buried the whole! The horror occasioned by the catastrophe beggars description; it was not known who were the persons involved. The Mayor and proper authorities speedily resorted to the spot, and by unremitting exertions in the course of an hour and a half the earth was cleared away, and seven dead bodies were discovered. They were the children of persons in humble situations of life, and were lying almost close together.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The following is a summary of the Bill for amending the Bank Acts, and for the better regulating of co-partnerships of certain banks in England.—Bodies politic or corporate, or partnerships, consisting of any number of partners, may carry on business as bankers, anywhere not within 65 miles of London, provided that none of them have banking establishments in London; that they are all individually liable for the issues and debts of the co-partnership; they must neither issue nor pay any bill within the prescribed limits, at a shorter date than six months, nor for a less sum than 50*l.*—The names of the firm and the names of the partners are to be duly registered, of which registration they are to receive a certificate from the Stamp Office. The names of those who cease to be partners and enter as partners, during the course of each year, must also be registered.—They are to have the privileges of chartered bodies, of suing and being sued, &c. through the medium of their office-bearers, and all decrees against their office-bearers are to be valid against the co-partnership.—Two schedules accompany the bill; the one being the form of registration for the firm when first constituted, the other of the registration of such persons as may subsequently leave the firm, or be admitted into it.

March 1. The stupendous Elephant at the Exeter 'Change was killed by order of the proprietor, in consequence of its having exhibited symptoms of madness. At half-past four o'clock the violent exertions he made to break the huge door and bars of his den, in which he partly succeeded, fully determined the proprietor's mind. He sent to Somerset House for the assistance of some of the guards stationed there, who soon arrived, and continued firing at the

animal one hour before he fell. There were one hundred and eighty musket balls fired at him, during which time the exasperated animal made furious but unsuccessful efforts to get at his assailants. The ball by which he fell entered under the ear. On Sunday the 5th of March the elephant was dissected. It required twelve men to skin the animal, after which the carcass was conveyed to a horse-slaughterer's, in Sharp's alley, Cowcross, and served out to the different purveyors of "cat's meat," for distribution amongst the feline tribe. The proprietor offered the body to the College of Surgeons, but they not having a place large enough for it, declined it; it was then thought that the skeleton would be a great addition to the British Museum, but the Directors had not power to treat. The skin was sold to a private individual for 50*l.*

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Jan. 28. A musical melodrame was produced, entitled *Matrina*, which was well executed, and successfully received.

Feb. 21. A farce, called *John Brown*, was brought forward, the chief merits of which existed in a few equivokes. It was tolerably well received.

March 16. A melo-dramatic opera, in three acts, was produced, entitled *Benyowsky, or The Evils of Kamschatka*. It was an adaptation from Kotzebue, and possessed a considerable degree of interest. The piece was announced for repetition amidst universal applause.

March 27. The Easter piece was *Oberon, or The Charmed Horn*. The scenery and decorations were admirable, but the plot was full of inconsistency and nonsense, which met with much disapprobation.

COVENT GARDEN.

Feb. 1. A new piece, called *Nora, or the Girl of Erin*, was brought forward; but it was indifferently received.

Feb. 11. A play in five acts, named the *French Libertine*, was produced. The plot chiefly consisted of the licentious amours of the Duke of Rougemont, who was personified by Mr. C. Kemble. The acting and scenery was tolerable; but the immoral tendency of the piece deservedly incurred general disapprobation.

The Easter pieces of the Minor Theatres were well calculated, by their novelty and shew, to draw numerous audiences.—ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE produced a splendid equestrian representation, entitled *The Burmese War*. SADDLER'S WELLS gave three new pieces: *Mr. W. or Where's my Wife?* a musical burletta; *Emmeline of Hungary*, a musical romance; and *Hot and Cold, or Harlequin Snow-Ball*, a comic pantomime. The other houses were equally diversified.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War Office, Feb. 17. Unattached, to be Majors of Inf. Captains W. Foster 97th foot, and Wilson, 98th foot.

Feb. 18. General Sir P. Ross, appointed to the Government of Antigua.

Feb. 21. W. T. Money, esq. to be Consul General at Venice and in the Austrian territories on the Adriatic Seas.

War Office, Feb. 24. Unattached, Major Higgins, 13th Light Drag. to be Lieut.-col. of Inf. by purch.; Capt. Lord Bentinck, 75th foot, to be Major of Inf.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Corfe Castle.—Geo. Banks, esq.

Devizes.—Geo. Watson Taylor, esq. of Earlstoke Park, Wilts.

East Loth.—Lord Visc. Percival.

Oxford University.—Tho. Grimstone Bucknall Escount, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. Anson, Bylaugh P. C. Norf.

Rev. B. Barker, Shipdam R. Norf.

Rev. J. Case, Springthorpe R. co. Linc.

Rev. W. Coward, Laneist P. C. Cornwall.

Rev. C. C. Crump, Halford R. co. Warwick.

Rev. J. Davison, Upton-upon-Severn R. co. Worcester.

Rev. H. Evans, Swanton Abbots R. Norf.

Rev. C. R. Handley, Sturry V. Kent.

Rev. J. M. Parry, North Muskham V. co. Nottingham.

Rev. S. Phillips, Puddington R. Devon.

Rev. J. Pyke, Parracombe R. Somerset.

Rev. H. Taylor, South Pool R. Devon.

Rev. G. Whiteford, Delham with Honing V. Norfolk.

Rev. F. Winstanley, Isleham V. co. Camb.

Rev. C. J. Yorke, Latton with Eisey V. Wilts.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. A. P. Perceval, Chap. in Ord. to the King.

Rev. J. Allen, Chap. to the Earl of Mountnorris.

Rev. A. Foster, Chap. to Duke of Camb.

Rev. J. C. Helme, Chap. to Earl of Stirling.

Rev. H. J. B. Nicholson, Chap. to Duke of Clarence.

Rev. G. Taylor, Chap. to Dowager Duchess of Richmond.

Rev. S. S. Wood, Chap. to Duke of York.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. G. Norman, Head Master of Stafford Free Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 8. The wife of B. Pead, esq. of Walthamstow, Essex, a dau.—12. At Comblay House, the wife of W. G. Langton, jun. esq. a dau.—At Liverpool, the wife of J. H. Turner, esq. a dau.—14. At the Vicarage, Bishopstone, Wilts, the wife of Rev. Henry Middleton, a dau.—At Highbury-place, Mrs. J. M. Holl, jun. a dau.—In Upper Thornhaugh-street, the wife of Fred. J. Prescott, esq. a dau.—17. The wife of Ed. Cotes, esq. Clerk of the Peace for Somerset, a son.—17. At Aldersey Hall, the wife of Sam. Aldersey, esq. a dau.—18. At the Dowager Lady Rivers, Winchester, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Story, a son.—20. At Sandhurst, near Gloucester, the wife of the Rev. W. Fred. Mansel, a dau.—At Pinner, Middlesex, the wife of Henry John Pye, esq. a son.—21. At Ramsgate, the wife of W.

S. Roe, esq. a son.—The March. of Clarricarde, dau. of the Right. Hon. George Canning, a dau.—24. At Fovant, the wife of the Rev. T. Fox, a son.—26. At Houghton, the Hon. Mrs. E. Stourton, a son.

Lately. At Islington, the wife of J. E. Hadow, esq. a son.—In Park-lane, London, Lady Caroline Morant, a dau.

March 8. At Gloucester, the wife of Dr. Hall, Master of Pembroke College, and one of the Prebendaries of Gloucester Cathedral, a son.—5. The wife of Christ. Saltmarsh, esq. a dau.—At Donhead Rectory, the wife of the Rev. W. Dansey, a son.—6. The wife of John Oke, esq. a dau.—15. At the Rectory House, Soham, the wife of the Rev. W. Wilson a dau.—20. At the Rectory, Haigrove, Northamptonshire, the wife of Rev. W. L. Baker, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

April 26, 1825. At Calcutta, Capt. G. Murray Greville, of the 16th, or Queen's Lancers, to Miss Pearson, eldest dau. of the Advocate-General of Bengal.

July 26, 1825. At Batavia, in the Island

of Java, John Gray Duncan, esq. son of the Rev. James Duncan, Alton, Hants, to Miss Helen, eldest dau. of Capt. Wm. Hodges, of that place.

Sept. 8, 1825. At the Cathedral at Cal-

cutts, Roger Winter, esq. barrister at law, to Mary Anne, third dau. of the late Dr. Bathie, of Hammersmith.

Jan. 30, 1826. At Hoxne, Suf. Rev. Tho. D'Eye Betts, of Wortham, to Harriet, 2d dau. of Rev. Geo. Clarke Doughty, of Hoxne.

Feb 7. At St. George's, Hanover-square, G. P. Whitfield, esq. to Char. Corpe, dau. of W. Corpe, esq. Mount-street.—9. At Rochester, G. Borradaile, esq. jun. of E. I. Comp. service, to Laura, dau. of G. Herbert, esq. of Clapham.—11. Sam. Veasey, esq. of Baldock, to Marg. dau. of the late Walter Urquhart, esq. of Great Baddow.—12. At St. Faith's, London, the Rev. Henry Dickinson, to Mary, dau. of the late Peter Wynne, esq. of Eltham, co. Kent.—14. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Augustus Henniker, to his cousin, the Hon. Miss Eliz. Henniker, fourth dau. of Lord and Lady Henniker.—16. At Uppingham, the Rev. Tho. Cox, of Leamington, Warwickshire, to Mary Anne, dau. of Mr. Leonard Bell.—15. Robert, son of R. Newman, Gent. of Guildford, Surrey, to Eliz. dau. of the late Mr. Farmer, of Birmingham.—16. At Caton-Brookhouse, James Satterthwaite, esq. of Lancaster, to Miss Hughes, grand-dau. of Tho. Edmondson, esq. of Grassyard-hall, near Lancaster.—At Bishop-Wearmouth, Job Ja. Bulman, esq. of Cox-lodge, Northumberland, to Caroline, dau. of Geo. Robinson, esq. of Hendon, co. Durham.—At Cheltenham, Christ. Armitage Nicholson, esq. of Balrath, co. Meath, to Anna, dau. of the late Geo. Lenox Couryngnam, esq. of Spring-hill, co. Derry.—At Teddington, Middlesex, the Rev. Tho. Procter, to Charlotte, third dau. of the late Alexander Montgomerie, esq. of Annick-lodge, Ayrshire, brother to the Earl of Eglinton.—17. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, the Rev. Christ. Nevill, to Harriet Catherina, eldest dau. of T. B. Bower, esq. of Iwerne House, Dorset.—21. At Frestwich, Mr. W. Andrew, of Edge-lane, near Oldham, to Sophia Maria, dau. of Hannibal Becker, esq. of Foxdenton Hall.—22. At Hackney, John Tebbutt, esq. of Stamford-hill and Austinfiars, to Martha, only dau. of John Ambler, esq. of West Hackney.—23. At Kensington, the Rev. Arthur Langton, son of Dr. Langton, of Warham, Norfolk, to Emily Matilda, dau. of Robert Gosling, esq. of Brompton.—27. At Quidenham, the seat of the Earl of Albemarle, Henry Fred. Stephenson, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister at law, to the Lady Mary Keppel, second surviving dau. of the Earl of Albemarle.

Latety. Col. De La Salle, of the French service, to Miss Glenn, late of Taunton.

March 1. At Wareham, Norfolk, Nat. Clarke, son of Nat. Barnardiston, esq. of Hertford-street, May Fair, and of the Ryes

Lodge, near Sudbury, Suffolk, to Sophia, dau. of Geo. Robert Eyres, esq. of Cavenham House, near Stoke Ferry.—At Walcot Church, Bath, Neston J. Fuller, esq. son of John Fuller, esq. of Neston Park, Wilts, to Anne Margaret, dau. of the Hon. John Browne.—2. Samuel Gregson, esq. of Harley-street, to Ellen, dau. of the late Matthew Gregson, esq. of Liverpool.—4. At St. George's Hanover-square, Lieut. Cobb, R. N. to Eliza, dau. of John Green, esq. of Eltham, and widow of the late Rob. Newbald, esq.—6. At Shimpling, Suffolk, Tho. Chitty, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Eliza, dau. of A. Cawston, esq. of Shimpling Hall, Suffolk.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Walker, to Esther Helena, dau. of the late Rich. Smith, esq. of Hammersmith.—7. At St. James's Church, Cha. Webb Coleman, esq. of St. Thomas-hill House, near Canterbury, to Ellen Catharine, dau. of James Cathrow Disney, esq. of Herwalds' College, London.—At Worthen, in Shropshire, John Donne, esq. of Oswestry, to Letitia, only child of John Edwards, esq. of Hampton Hall.—At Kirkham, Lancashire, the Rev. James Radcliffe, Curate of Kirkham, to Mary Eliz. dau. of the late John King, esq. Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and niece to the Bishop of Rochester.—8. At St. George's, Southwark, Lieut.-col. Baumgardt, to Maria, eld. dau. of G. Parsons, esq. of West-square.—At Leskard, Lieut.-col. Fred. Henry Philips, to Marg. dau. of John Pallister, esq. of Darrylscan, co. Tipperary.—At Coalston, Gilbert Young, esq. of Youngfield, to Patricia, dau. of the Hon. W. Maule, of Panmure, M. P.—9. At Kingston, Hants, Lieut. E. B. Addis, R. N. to Eliz. dau. of the late Lieut. M'Arthur, of Haslar.—At Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. Geo. Augustus Seymour, Rector of Stratton, Dorsetshire, to Susannah Eliz. dau. of the late Rev. Chas. Birch, Rector of Cheselbourn.—W. Dickinson, esq. of Crouch End, Hornsey, to Eleanor, dau. of the late Gen. Morison, esq. Montague-square.—11. At Clifton, W. Killigrew Wait, esq. of Westbury, near Bristol, to Frances Newman, youngest dau. of R. N. Newman, M. D. of Thorubury Park and Clifton, Gloucestershire.—14. At St. John's, Hackney, Henry Jubb, esq. of Ballifield Hall, near Sheffield, to Isabella, dau. of Geo. Jubb, esq. of Clapton.—15. Rev. Robert Greenwood, Vicar of Colaton Rawleigh, Devon, to Matilda Sophia, dau. of the late Tho. Vincent, esq. of Calne, Wilts.—16. At Burton-upon-Trent, the Rev. C. J. Fynes Clinton, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Fynes Clinton, Prebendary of Westminster, to Caroline, dau. of the late Joseph Clay, esq. of Burton.—At St. Pancras New Church, Ja. Mainwaring Brander, M. D. to Constantia, dau. of the late John Dickinson, esq.

OBITUARY.

DUKE OF ALBUFERA.

Jan. 3. At Marseilles, aged 54, Louis Gabriel Suchet, Duke of Albufera.

Having received a good education, he entered the army in 1792. At Toulon, he was an officer in the battalion by which General O'Hara was taken prisoner. He was in nearly all the battles fought in Italy during the campaigns of 1794, 1795, and 1797, and was thrice wounded, once dangerously. In the last of these campaigns, Buonaparte made him Chief de Brigade on the field of battle. In 1798, having borne a distinguished part in the campaign against the Swiss, he was sent to Paris with twenty-three standards taken from the enemy, and was then made General of Brigade. He was on the point of proceeding with the expedition to Egypt, when he was suddenly retained to restore discipline and confidence in the army of Italy. In consequence of a quarrel with the Commissioners of the Directory, Suchet was compelled to return hastily to France to vindicate his conduct. He was afterwards sent to the army of the Danube, at the head of which he exerted himself in defending the country of the Grisons. Joubert, his friend, having been entrusted with the command of the army of Italy, Suchet joined him as General of Division and chief of his staff; appointments which he continued to hold under Moreau and Championnet, after the death of Joubert. Massena, who succeeded Championnet, made him second in command. At the head of a feeble division of not 7000 men, he long held at bay five times the number of Austrian forces under Melas, contested the Genoese territory inch by inch, retired unbroken behind the Var, set the enemy at defiance, saved the South of France from invasion, and facilitated the operations of the army of reserve, advancing from Dijon to cross the Alps. When, in consequence of the march of Buonaparte, the Austrians commenced their retreat, he followed in their track, harassed them incessantly, took 15,000 prisoners, and, by compelling Melas to weaken his army to oppose him, contributed powerfully to the victory of Marengo. In the short campaign subsequently to the armistice, he took 4000 prisoners at Pozzolo, and shared in the battles that were fought. In 1803 he commanded a division at the camp at Boulogne. He was named a member of the Legion of

Honour Dec. 11, 1803, grand officer of that body in 1804; and governor of the Imperial palace at Lacken in 1805. At Ulm, Hollabrunn, and Austerlitz, in 1805,—at Saalfeld and Jena, in 1806,—at Pultusk, in 1807,—he greatly contributed to the success of the French arms. In 1806 Buonaparte gave him the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, with an endowment of 20,000 francs; and in 1808, he raised him to the dignity of a Count of the Empire. The King of Saxony also nominated him a Commander of the Military Order of St. Henry.

Suchet was then sent to Spain, and placed at the head of the army of Arragon. In 1809, he defeated Blake at Belchite; in 1810 he reduced Lerida, Mequinenza, Tortosa, Fort San Felipe, Monserrat, Tarragona, and Saguntum,—routed O'Donnell at Margalef, and Blake before Saguntum,—and formed the siege of Valencia. The fall of that fortress crowned the labours of this campaign, and obtained for him the title of Duke of Albufera, and possession of the estate of that name. He had previously, at the capture of Tarragona, received the Marshal's staff. In 1813, the command of the united armies of Arragon and Catalonia having been confided to him, he compelled Sir John Murray to raise the siege of Tarragona. In November he was named Colonel-general of the Imperial Guards, in the room of the Duke of Istria. Notwithstanding the progress of Lord Wellington in France, Suchet kept his ground in Catalonia for the purpose of collecting the 18,000 men who garrisoned the fortresses, and also for retarding the progress of the allies.

Receiving intelligence of the abdication of Buonaparte, he acknowledged Louis XVIII. as his Sovereign. Several honours, amongst which was that of his being named one of the Peers of France, were conferred on him by the restored Monarch. On the return of Buonaparte, he accepted a command under his old master, to repel the allies. At the head of the army of the Alps, consisting only of 10,000 men, he beat the Piedmontese, and shortly after the Austrians. The advance of the grand Austrian army, however, 100,000 strong, compelled him to fall back on Lyons, but he saved that city from plunder by capitulation, and with it artillery stores, to the value of half a million sterling.

On the same day that the capitulation was signed, he again submitted to Louis XVIII. He received the grand cross of the Legion of Honour in 1816, and in 1819 his name was replaced on the list of Peers.

For some time previous to his decease the Duke of Albufera had been principally at Marseilles. He had been afflicted nearly two years with a severe and painful disorder. In the few moments during the last four days of his life in which he was sensible, he made his will, in full possession of his faculties. In the evening of the 2d of Jan. having recovered from a state of delirium, he confessed and received the extreme unction. The remainder of the night he was calm and composed; but, after seven in the morning of the 3d, he did not again become sensible. The Duchess left Marseilles for Paris with her children two or three days after his decease.

VISCOUNT CARLETON.

Feb. 25. At his house in George-st. Hanover-square, in his 88th year, the Right Hon. Hugh Carleton, first Viscount Carleton of Clare, Baron Carleton of Anner, a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, D.C.L. His Lordship having left no issue, his titles are extinct, and this is the twenty-ninth Peerage of Ireland that has become extinct since the Union in 1801.

Hugh Viscount Carleton was the eldest son of Francis Carleton, esq. of Cork, by Rebecca, daughter of John Lanton, esq. He was born Sept. 11, 1739, appointed Solicitor General in 1779, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1787, raised to the Peerage in Nov. 1789, by the title of Baron Carleton of Anner, and advanced to the dignity of Viscount Carleton of Clare, co. Tipperary, Nov. 7, 1797. He resigned his office of Lord Chief Justice in 1800, and in the same year was elected one of the twenty-eight representative Peers of Ireland; a vacancy consequently occurs by his decease. His Lordship married first, Aug. 2, 1766, Elizabeth, only dau. of Richard Mercer, esq. who died May 27, 1794, without issue; and, secondly, July 15, 1795, Mary-Buckley, second daughter of Andrew Matthew, esq. who died March 13, 1810, also without issue.

The following just tribute to the character of the deceased Viscount, we extract from Dubigg's History of the King's Inns: "If industry joined to talent, a spirit of justice tempered with mildness, and gentlemanly manners dignifying both, form an undisputed claim to respect, the late Chief Justice of our Com-

mon Pleas is fully entitled thereto. He quitted this country to the general regret of legal practisers, and without a single personal enemy among its hostile parties. Such is the final triumph of correct temper and conduct, even amid the bustle of political and judicial conduct. But his Lordship is not lost to Ireland or the empire; a senatorial situation enables him to continue those services which every man owes to his country, and professional talents have an exalted and most useful exercise in the discussion of Irish appeals. English Judges, however honest and learned (qualities which they certainly possess), must often find it necessary to attend to an Irish legal construction upon particular subjects. Their Court of King's Bench has for ages adopted that salutary maxim. Even the local equity of Ireland has been sometimes shook, and property irregularly divested by inattention thereto in the English supreme Court of Appeal. The purity of that august assembly I acknowledge and revere, therefore only add, that a Peer bred in Irish Courts must, in such cases, materially aid or suggest accurate and enlightened decisions."

LORD DOWNES.

March 3. At his seat, Merville, near Dublin, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. William Downes, first Baron Downes of Aghaville, King's County, a Privy Counsellor in Ireland, Vice-Chancellor of Dublin University, a Bencher of the hon. Society of King's Inns, and LL.D.

His Lordship was son of Robert Downes, esq. of Dunnybrook, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Twigge, esq. of the same place; and grandson of the Right Rev. Dive Downes, Bishop of Cork and Ross. He was brought to the study of the law and to the bar in June 1776; was raised to the bench in March 1792, and appointed Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and one of the Privy Council in Ireland, on the death of Lord Kilwarden, in 1803. In 1806, on the resignation of Lord Redesdale, he was nominated Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin, by the Duke of Cumberland the Chancellor. He retired from the office of Chief Justice Feb. 21, 1822, with a pension of 3800*l.* per annum, and was created Baron Downes by patent, dated Dec. 10 that year, with remainder to his cousin Lieut.-col. Sir Ulysses Burgh, K.C.B. K.T.S. Surveyor General of the Ordnance, &c. who is grandson of the deceased Lord's aunt, Anne, daughter of the Bishop. Sir Ulysses has accordingly become second Lord Downes.

The deceased Peer was highly respected for his great legal knowledge, his strict impartiality, his dignified demeanour, and affable deportment. As Vice Chancellor, his piety, learning, and virtues, were acknowledged and appreciated. He possessed all the qualities that render private life estimable; his heart was benevolent, and his charities unbounded.

COUNT NICHOLAS ROMANZOFF.

Lately. In Russia, of the infirmities of age, Count Nicholas Romanzoff, Chancellor of the Empire, and the great patron of the science and literature of that country. He was born in St. Petersburg, a son of the celebrated Field-Marshal Peter Romanzoff, whose high military talents and important victories over the Turks gave splendour to the reign of the Empress Catherine II. He commenced his public career about 40 years ago, as Russian Minister at Frankfurt. Afterwards, in the post of Minister of Commerce, he actively promoted the success of the Emperor Alexander's great plans for the improvement of the internal and foreign trade of Russia, and greatly contributed to the raising of Odessa into importance, and to the improvement and enriching of its neighbouring coasts. Under him the administrations of the public concerns of that country were confided to the Duke de Richelieu, afterwards Prime Minister of France. The Count Romanzoff successively rose to the rank of Privy Counsellor, Senator, Chamberlain to the Emperor, and Chancellor of the Russian empire. Favouring the continental system of Buonaparte, he received from that ruler the decoration of the Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honour, and several other tokens of distinction. In September 1807, on the retirement from office of the Count de Kotschubey, Count de Romanzoff was at once made Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of War. The union of these important offices was thought to have been obtained through the influence of Buonaparte. On the return of the Emperor Alexander to Russia, the Count, after repeated and earnest solicitations, obtained leave in the month of August 1814, to resign his ministerial functions. On this occasion he received a most kind and flattering letter from his Sovereign, expressing a hope that his love for his country would not permit him, when his health should be restored, to withhold from it the services of his talents and experience. The Count in his turn, with patriotic liberality, resigned all the presents he had

received from foreign Consuls to the fund for the benefit of invalids, renouncing likewise in its favour the salary of his office, which the Emperor had continued to him as a pension for life.

No Russian nobleman ever made a nobler use of riches. Patriotic and scientific undertakings were supported by him with princely liberality. It was at his expense that Otto Von Kotzebue performed his voyage round the world; and most of the expeditions and voyages of discovery which have been undertaken by the Russian Government, originated with him. History is indebted to him for a Russian Codex Diplomaticus, which has been published at Moscow since 1813. In the years 1817 and 1818 he made several journeys to collect manuscripts and other documents connected with the history of his country, a history which he studied with extraordinary zeal and success.—M. Koler, the keeper of the Imperial Cabinet of Antiquities at St. Petersburg, has lately published a description of a number of very curious ancient medals and coins, collected by the Count during his residence in the Crimea. Among them is a remarkable fine one of Spartacus, the King of Cimmerian Bosphorus. Count Romanzoff's estate at Homel, in the Ukraine, was a model worthy of the attention of all agriculturists, for the activity and judgment with which every branch of rural economy was carried on.

In 1817, Canova sculptured for him a colossal statue of Peace, holding in one hand an olive branch, and resting the other on a column, which bears the following inscription:

Peace of Abo, 1743.

Peace of Rudschuk-Kainardy, 1774.

Peace of Friedenscham, 1809.

a monument which records the memorable fact, that three of the most remarkable treaties of peace in the Russian history were concluded by the grandfather, father, and son.

In the sitting of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, at St. Petersburg, on the 23d of January, a letter from the late Chancellor Count Romanzoff was read, with which he sends 12,500 roubles in bank notes, being the second half of a sum of 25,000 roubles, which he had set apart for the printing of ancient Russian records. He desires the sum to be employed as opportunity may offer. The academy received this present from M. Krug, to whom the generous donor had delivered it, saying, 'He was convinced the academy would put out this second half of his present to interest, and that if the sum was employed at a future

time according to the wish of the giver, something of importance might be done.'

He has left no children; but his generosity, his active patriotism, and cultivated understanding, will render his name immortal in Russia.

COUNT ROSTOPCHIN.

Jan. At Moscow, Count Rostopchin.

He was descended from an ancient Russian family. Entering the army very young, he was a Lieutenant in the Imperial Guards at the age of twenty-one, when he left Russia to make the tour of Europe. At Berlin he was distinguished by Count Michael de Romanzoff, the Russian Ambassador at the Prussian Court. During the early part of the reign of the Emperor Paul, his advancement was rapid and brilliant. He was decorated with the Grand Order of Russia; and, with his father (living at the age of eighty-one, on his own estate, at the time of the memorable campaign of 1812), raised to the dignity of Count. Soon afterwards, however, from some unknown cause, both father and son fell into disgrace, and received an order to retire to their estates, on which they lived, as cultivators of the soil, till the death of Paul. The young Count obtained the favour of the Emperor Alexander, and was appointed to the government of Moscow. On the 14th of September, 1812, the French entered that city; and on the same day the Russians, according to the 20th French bulletin of the campaign, set fire to various public edifices of that ancient capital. Buonaparte accused Count Rostopchin of the act. Certain it is that the Count had set fire to his fine country house at Voronozof, leaving the following placard conspicuously posted near the mansion:—"During eight years I have sought to embellish this country residence, where I have lived happily with my family. The inhabitants of this estate, to the number of 1720, abandon it at your approach; and I destroy my house that it may not be sullied by your presence. Frenchmen! I abandon to you my two houses at Moscow. Here you shall find nothing but ashes."

The Count remained Governor of Moscow till the month of September 1814, when he resigned the command, and accompanied his Sovereign to Vienna. In the year 1817 he went to Paris, and during his stay in that capital he gave the hand of his daughter to the grandson of the Count de Segur. His manners and conversation were as polished as those of the most accomplished courtier in Europe.

SIR THOS. VAVASOR, BART.

Jan. 27. At Haslewood Hall, Yorkshire, advanced in age, Sir Thomas Vavasor, 7th Baronet of that place.

He was the second son of Sir Walter, the fifth Baronet, by his second wife Dorothy, eldest daughter of Marquess, 4th Baron Langdale of Holme. Sir Thomas succeeded his brother Sir Walter, the late Baronet, Nov. 3, 1802. He was, we believe, never married, and we are not sure that the Baronetcy is not extinct.

SIR JOHN AUBREY, BART. M.P.

March ... Aged 86, Sir John Aubrey, of Borstall, Bucks, sixth Bart. of Llaneltrithyd, co. Glamorgan, D.C.L. M.P. for Horsham, and Father of the House of Commons, having sat without intermission in twelve successive Parliaments.

Descended from St. Aubrey of the blood Royal of France, who came to England with the Conqueror, Sir John was the eldest son of Sir Thomas the fifth Baronet, by Martha, eldest daughter of Richard Carter, esq. of Chilton, co. Buckingham, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Grand Sessions for the counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, and Radnor. He was educated at Westminster School, and was a gentleman commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, where he was created D.C.L. July 8, 1763. On his return from his travels, he was first elected to Parliament for Wallingford at the general election in 1768, next for Aylesbury at that of 1774, again for Wallingford at that of 1780, for the county of Buckingham at that of 1784, for Clitheroe at that of 1790, for Aldeburgh (Suffolk), at those of 1796, 1802, 1806, and 1807, for Steyning at those of 1812 and 1818, and lastly, for Horsham at that of 1820. Sir John Aubrey, in his politics, was a Whig, originally voting with Mr. Fox, but, not approving of the Coalition, he withdrew his support and joined Mr. Pitt, and in 1782 was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty, and in 1783 a Lord of the Treasury; but the question of the Regency soon occurring, Sir John's opinion was so decided on that point, that he resigned his office in the Treasury in 1789, and rejoined his old friends, from whom he never again seceded.

Sir John was twice married, first to Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir James Colebrooke, first Baronet of Bath, and only sister to the present Dowager Countess of Tankerville; and by her, who died June 14, 1781, had issue one son, who died in infancy. His second lady was Martha-Catharine, dau. of Geo. Rich. Carter, esq. of Chilton,

Bucks, and Warlies, Essex, eldest son and heir of Judge Carter. This lady was eventually sole heiress of her father, and of the property of her mother, who was Julia, dau. and sole heiress of James Spilman, esq. by Hester, one of the sisters and coheirresses of the last Sir William Willys, bart. of Fen Ditton, Camb. and of Canterbury. The second Lady Aubrey had no issue, and died at Bath, Sept. 3, 1815. (See a short character in vol. LXXV. ii. 285.) The title and estate have descended to Sir John's nephew, now Sir Thomas Digby Aubrey, son of the late Richard Aubrey, esq. Colonel of the Glamorganshire Militia.

In his attainments Sir John was a good classical scholar, and a highly-finished and polished gentleman of the old school; steady in his friendships, firm in his resolves, not easily influenced, and rarely diverted from his measures.

SIR ROBERT BAKER, BART.

Feb. 4. Aged 71, Sir Robert Baker, first Baronet of Upper Dunstable House, Surrey.

He was the third son of John Baker, M.D. of Richmond, Surrey, fourth son of James Baker, esq. of Buckland, Som. His mother was Sarah, dau. and coheirress of Rob. Wood, LL.D. and niece of Thos. Wood, esq. of Littleton, Middlesex. Sir Robert was created a Baronet May 11, 1796. He married in 1783 Diana, dau. and sole heiress of George Hayley, esq. Alderman and M. P. for London. She died in March 1805, having borne him four sons and four daughters: 1. Robert, born Nov. 13, 1785, died June 1802; 2. Henry-Lorraine, C.B. R.N. (who has succeeded to the title), born Jan. 3, 1787, and married June 27, 1820, Loui-a-Anne, only dau. of Wm. Williams, esq. M. P. for Weymouth; 3. the Rev. George Augustus, Rector of Kewtheless, Radnorshire, born Jan. 27, 1788, and married in April 1812, Sophia, youngest dau. of Peter Sherston, of Stobury Hill, Som. esq.; 4. Onslow, born Aug. 8, 1795; 5. Mary-Hayley, born Nov. 5, 1784; 6. Louisa, born June 28, 1793; and two others.

ADMIRAL GEORGE WILSON.

March 6. At his seat, Redgrave Hall, Suffolk, having two days before completed his 70th year, George Wilson, esq. Admiral of the Red, son of the late Hon. Thomas Wilson, Chief Judge of Dominica; nephew and heir of the late Rowland Holt, esq. M. P. for Suffolk for 21 years; and grandson of the late Chief Justice Holt.

Admiral Wilson went at a very early age Midshipman under the late Lord St. Vincent, then Capt. Jervis. He never had a Master's or Commander's commission, but was a junior Lieut. under Lord Howe, in the *Victory*, when his Lordship sailed for the relief of Gibraltar, and was made at once, in Feb. 1780, a Post-Captain, into a 64 Spanish man of war, which his Lordship took, and named the *Prince William*, in compliment to the Duke of Clarence, then a Midshipman with Admiral Digby, under his Lordship's command. In Jan. 1782, he commanded the *Eurydice* of 28 guns, attached to the squadron under Sir Sam. Hood, when that officer was attacked at the anchorage at Base Terre, in the island of St. Christopher's, by the *Count de Grasse*. The *Eurydice* was one of the four frigates that covered the landing of the British troops after the repulse of the French fleet, and was afterwards present in the actions of April 9 and 12, when the *Count de Grasse* was defeated and taken prisoner by Sir George Rodney. Immediately subsequent to that glorious event, Capt. Wilson was appointed to the command of the *Fame*, of 74 guns, and ordered to cruise off Hispaniola, with Sir Samuel Hood, to watch the beaten enemy's motions. He continued in the same ship on the Leeward Island station until after the conclusion of the American war. During the Spanish and Russian armaments, in 1799 and 1791, Captain Wilson commanded the *Inconstant* of 36 guns, and so much esteemed was he by the sailors, that he manned that frigate in 24 hours; but in consequence of the settlement of the disputes with the Courts of Madrid and St. Petersburg, it was put out of commission in the autumn of the latter year.

In 1793, when the war began with France, our officer was appointed to the *Bellona* of 74 guns, and for some time served in the Channel Fleet under Earl Howe. On the 13th of Oct. 1794, he sailed from Plymouth for the West Indies, in company with Vice-Admiral Caldwell, and arrived at Martinique Sept. 14. Being on a cruise off the island of Desadea, in company with the *Alarm* frigate, Jan. 5, 1795, he fell in with a fleet of French transports, escorted by two frigates and three armed ships, one of which, the *Duras*, of 20 guns and 70 men, having on board 400 troops, was taken. In the course of the same month, the *Bellona* captured *La Duquesne* French frigate of 44 guns. Several of the enemy's privateers likewise fell into Captain Wilson's hands during his stay on that occasion.

Previously to his return to Europe,

our officer assisted at the reduction of Trinidad by the forces under Rear-Admiral Harvey and Lieut.-gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby; and was also present at the unsuccessful attack made upon Porto Rico by the same commanders. On his arrival in England about the latter end of 1797, he was again ordered to join the Channel Fleet, in which service he continued until his advancement to the rank of Rear-Admiral, Feb. 14, 1799. The dates of his subsequent promotions are, Vice-Admiral, April 23, 1804; and Admiral, Oct. 25, 1809.

He married, Aug. 2, 1801, Catherine, daughter of John Pollard, esq. of Ewell, Surrey.

REAR-ADMIRAL INGRAM.

Jan. 1. At his residence, Burton Bradstock, Dorset, deeply regretted by his friends, Nicholas Ingram, esq. superannuated Rear-Admiral of the Red.

He was made a Lieut. by Adm. Byron in 1778, and appointed to the Royal Oak, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, who promoted him to the rank of Commander in 1780, from which period until the peace of 1783 he commanded the Star brig. His next appointment was in Oct. 1790 to the Shark sloop of war, and on the 3d of the following month he became Post Captain. From 1797 to the Peace of Amiens, and from the renewal of the war in 1803 to the date of his superannuation as Rear-Admiral (May 21, 1808), he commanded the Weymouth district of Sea Fencibles. He married in 1811 Elizabeth-Anne, dau. of the late Mr. Booth, of Bristol.

LIEUT.-GEN. RIMMINGTON.

Jan. 23. At Woolwich, Samuel Rimmington, esq. Lieut.-gen. of the Royal Artillery.

This officer was appointed 2d Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery March 15, 1771; in April embarked for Quebec, from thence went to Montreal, and in August proceeded with a detachment to Niagara. In June 1773, he returned to Quebec, and embarked for England. In December 1775, he went on the recruiting service. In March 1776, he sailed with four companies of Artillery for Quebec, and was on the staff. On the night of the 4th of June following, he was at the affair of the Three Rivers, Canada, under Lord Dorchester; on October the 11th following, was at the attack made on the American fleet on Lake Champlain, and commanded one of the gun boats. In July 1777, he crossed the Lake with the army under

the command of General Burgoyne, and was appointed Commissary of Horse by Gen. Phillips; on September 19 he was at Freeman's Farm, and the other actions, until the army surrendered prisoners by convention. He was promoted First Lieutenant July 7, 1779. In 1781 he was exchanged, and joined the artillery at New York; and afterwards commanded a detachment of artillery at Poleshook and Kingsbridge, until the peace took place. He was appointed Captain Lieutenant, and Captain, Dec. 1, 1782. In 1783 he received orders to dismantle those posts, and sent the guns and ammunition on board the transports. In Oct. 1783, he received a warrant from Lord Dorchester to proceed to the Island of Bermuda to inspect and disband the garrison battalion, which took place in May 1784. After which he returned to England.

In 1787, the deceased again went to Canada, and continued there more than two years. In February 1791, he was appointed to command the Artillery in Scotland, which he did until the peace took place. On March the 24th that year he was made Captain of a company; Major by brevet, March 1, 1794; Lieut.-colonel by brevet, Jan. 1, 1798; Lieut.-col. Royal reg. of Artillery, Nov. 12, 1800. In 1802, being then in bad health, and unfit for foreign service, he requested to be allowed to retire to the invalid battalion at Woolwich, which was granted. He was advanced to the rank of Brevet Colonel, April 25, 1808; Major-general, June 4, 1811; and Lieut.-general in 1821.

MAJOR-GEN. GEORGE JOHNSTONE.

Dec. 19. At Edinburgh, Major-gen. George Johnstone, the only surviving son of Major William Johnstone, who was descended from the ancient and honourable family of that name, Margiraes of Annandale (see vol. LXXIII. i. p. 192). The Major-general commenced his military career in 1760 as an Ensign in the 29th Foot, which he then joined in Canada. He remained in this distinguished corps for upwards of twenty-three years, arriving progressively at the rank of Major; during which period he served in various parts of America, on the most desperate service in the West Indies, particularly at Grenada, in 1795, when the regiment was nearly annihilated by sword and disease; at which time he acted in the capacity of Major of Brigade to the late Brigadier-general Campbell. Subsequently he served on the Continent, and during the whole of

the rebellion in Ireland. In 1803, on the raising of the New Brunswick Fencibles, he was promoted to the Lieutenant-colonelcy of that regiment, which in a remarkably short period he brought into an admirable state of discipline. He acted as civil and military Governor of the Province of New Brunswick for a considerable time; and the estimation in which his eminent services were held will be best appreciated by the very flattering addresses presented to him by the Council, Houses of Assembly, Mayors of Corporations, and all the principal authorities, on his leaving the Colony, which were published in most of the London papers.

He returned to England with a view of being more actively employed in the Peninsula; but a judicious and experienced officer being required at the Cape of Good Hope, he was selected, and in May 1810 appointed to the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 93d reg. which he immediately joined.

On the 4th of June, 1814, he was promoted to the rank of Major-general, and appointed to the command of a brigade destined to serve in America, and repaired to Cork, where he assumed the command of it; but the unexpected escape of Buonaparte from Elba occasioned a change, and he was ordered to proceed therewith, and place himself under the orders of the Duke of Wellington, with whose army he served at the memorable Battle of Waterloo, and on various other occasions, till the army of occupation quitted France.

This gallant, zealous, intrepid officer, and most truly accomplished gentleman, was no less distinguished by his private virtues than his long and eminent services to his country; he indeed possessed every good quality which could adorn the human heart, and his memory will ever be held dear by those who had the honour and happiness of his acquaintance. W. M.

[It will be seen by the preceding Memoir, with which we have been favoured by a Correspondent, that most of the incidents attributed to Major-gen. George Johnstone in p. 180, belong to another individual.—EDIT.]

MAJOR-GEN. SIR D. OCHTERLONY, BART.

July 15, 1825. At Meerut, whither he had gone for change of air, Sir David Ochterlony, bart. Major-general in the Army of the East Indies, Colonel of 28th regiment of Native Infantry in Bengal, and Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

This distinguished officer, born Feb.

12, 1756, was the eldest son of David Ochterlony, of Boston, New England. His paternal great-grandfather, Alexander Ochterlony, was Laird of Petforth, in the county of Angus. When eighteen he went to India as a cadet; was appointed ensign on the Bengal establishment in February 1778; and became Lieutenant in September following. His regiment (the 24th N. I.) formed part of the reinforcement sent from Bengal under Col. Pearse to Madras, in consequence of the irruption of Hyder Ali into the Carnatic, and the total defeat of Col. Baillie, in the Guntoor circar. The detachment marched along the seacoast 1,100 miles, and joined the force assembled under Lieut.-gen. Sir Eyre Coote on the Choultry Plain. The campaigns which succeeded were most arduous. Cuddalore, captured by the French General Duchein in 1782, was besieged by Major-general Stuart in June 1783. A sally was made by the French troops upon the Bengal Sepoys (including the 24th regiment) whilst in the trenches, who received the attack on the point of the bayonet, and finally repulsed the assailants. The testimony of Gen. Stuart to the conduct of his troops is of the warmest kind: "Nothing, I believe, in history, ever exceeded the heroism and coolness of this army in general." Lieut. Ochterlony here was desperately wounded and taken prisoner. After the death of Hyder, in 1782, he was restored to liberty; and in January 1785, the Bengal troops returned to Calcutta, the detachment having been reduced from upwards of 5000 men to less than 2000. Governor General Hastings visited these brave troops at their encampment at Ghyretty, and in the order which he issued on that occasion, dated January 25, 1785, he paid the warmest tribute to their courage and conduct.

The services of Lieut. Ochterlony were rewarded with the staff appointment of Judge Advocate General of one of the divisions of the army, a post which he retained many years. In Jan. 1796 he rose to the rank of Captain, and in April 1800 to that of Major. In 1803 he was appointed Lieut.-colonel, and with his regiment, the 12th N. I. was employed in the operations under General (afterwards Lord) Lake. In the arrangements for disconcerting the great Mahratta confederacy to expel the British, and acquire an ascendancy by the possession of the person of Shah Alum, the nominal Sovereign of Delhi, Lieut.-col. Ochterlony was attached to the grand army under General Lake as Ad-

jutant-general. He was consequently present at the affair at Coel, Aug. 29, the assault of Allyghur, Sept. 4, and the great battle of Delhi, Sept. 11, which restored the descendant of the Moghul Emperors, and exalted the character and prowess of the British army in the estimation of the native powers. Lieut.-col. Ochterlony was then nominated resident at the Court of Delhi. Next year he sustained, with Lieut.-col. Burn, a desperate attempt of the Mahrattas under Holkar to recover possession of Delhi; and also had to controul a restless and discontented populace. For this well-performed service he obtained, Oct. 24, 1804, the Governor's "earnest thanks and unqualified approbation."

Peace being completely re-established in this quarter, Lieut.-col. Ochterlony was appointed to the command of Allahabad, in which he remained until the Nepaul war called him into more active service. He had been promoted to a Colonelcy in January 1812, and was made a Major-general in June 1814. The only part of the plan for the invasion of the Nepaulese territories completely successful was that entrusted to Gen. Ochterlony. He was destined, however, to gain still brighter distinctions in this war. Although a treaty had been signed by the Rajah's deputies, the Rajah refused to ratify it, and the British troops again took the field. The chief command was now given to Major-gen. Ochterlony. The succeeding operations are still the theme of applause amongst military men. The passage of the great Saul Forest without the loss of a man,—the turning of the celebrated Cheeriaghauttee Pass by a rugged, precipitous, and frightful country, not unaptly compared to the Alps and Pyrennees,—and the total defeat of the enemy in a desperate action on the heights of Muckwanpore, which induced the Nepaulese Rajah to accept with joy the very conditions which a few weeks previously he had rejected with disdain. The treaty which had been signed Sept. 2, 1815, was ratified March 4, 1816. These services were liberally rewarded. The General was created, April 1815, a Knight Commander of the Bath (one of the first officers of the Company who received that honour), he was raised to the dignity of a Baronet, March 7, 1816; the East India Company granted him a pension of 1000*l.* per annum; in December 1816 he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; and in February 1817, he had the honour to receive the Thanks of both Houses of Parliament. The Prince Regent was likewise pleased to grant him certain honourable armorial aug-

mentations:—on an embattled chief, two banners in saltire, the one of the Mahratta States, inscribed "Delhi;" the other, of the States of Nepaul, inscribed "Nepaul;" the staves broken, and encircled by a wreath of laurel; the crest, out of an Eastern crown, inscribed "Nepaul," an arm issuant, the hand grasping a baton of command, entwined by an olive branch, "in consideration of his highly distinguished services during thirty-nine years." Nor were the Indian princes backward in testifying their admiration of Sir David's talents.

In the Mahratta and Pindarry war of 1817 and 1818, Sir David had a principal command,—the superintendence of the fifth division, under the immediate orders of Brigadier Arnold; to whom he soon transferred the command, in order to assume the difficult office of settling the distracted province of Rajpootana, for which purpose he was invested with large discretionary powers. In December 1817, he concluded a treaty with the Patan chief, Ameer Khan, and gained over all the petty chiefs in that quarter to the British interests. In April 1818, he was appointed resident at Rajpootana, with the command of the troops. In December the same year, he was again appointed to the residentship of Delhi, with Jeypore annexed, and the command of the third division of the grand army. He was afterwards entrusted with the superintendence of the affairs of Central India, as resident and political agent in Malwa and Rajpootana. Towards the latter end of 1824 the political dissensions in the state of Jeypore obliged him to take the field, but an adjustment of affairs took place.

His health, after nearly fifty years of uninterrupted service, at length became impaired, and he was constrained, on June 1825, to resign the political office, with the intention of proceeding to Calcutta, and afterwards to England. He went for change of air to Meerut, where he died. Sir David was never married; but the title is not extinct, being limited to Charles Metcalfe Ochterlony, esq. son of Roderick Peregrine Ochterlony, esq. deceased.

REV. GEORGE WOLLASTON, D.D.

Feb. 14. At his house, Greenside, Richmond, Surrey, in his 88th year, the Rev. George Wollaston, D.D. for some time father of the Royal Society, and 62 years an incorporated member of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

He was the youngest son of Francis Wollaston, esq. of Charterhouse-square,

grandson of Mr. Wollaston, the learned author of "The Religion of Nature delineated," and brother-in-law of the late celebrated Dr. Heberden, author of "Commentaries on the History and Cure of Diseases."

Dr. Wollaston was educated at the Charterhouse, and afterwards at Sidney College, Cambridge, where in 1758 he took a very distinguished degree of B.A. being second wrangler of that year, and proceeded M.A. 1761; D.D. 1774. Such was the high character he sustained, that he was chosen mathematical lecturer; and while at Cambridge he was also engaged in editing Newton's *Principia*, in which he was assisted by Dr. John Jebb and Mr. Thorp. He was contemporary in the University with Gray, Twining, and Dr. Farmer, and with Dr. Paley, Bishop Porteus, Bishop Hallifax, and Bishop Watson, with all of whom he was intimate. He was presented to the Rectory of Stratford, Suffolk, in 1754, and to the Rectory of Denzey in Essex, in Dec. 1762. On his resignation of the living of Stratford, he was collated in March 1774, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Rectory of St. Mary Aldermary, with St. Thomas the Apostle, in the City of London. And it would be injustice to his memory, were we not to notice that he resigned both these livings several years ago, from motives the most benevolent and disinterested.

Dr. Wollaston married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Charles Palmer, esq. of Thurnscoe Hall, co. York, by whom he had one daughter, married to the Rev. James Cowe, M.A. Vicar of Sunbury, Middlesex.

The deceased was a sound, orthodox divine, a profound biblical scholar, and a firm believer in the doctrines of religion as professed in the Church of England. He was of a cheerful temper, and of mild manners; and perhaps no man ever passed through life with less of a worldly mind.

REV. J. B. BLAKEWAY, F.S.A.

March 10. At Shrewsbury, in his 61st year, the Rev. John Brickdale Blakeway, M.A. and F.S.A. Minister and Official Principal of the peculiar jurisdiction of St. Mary's in that town, and Vicar of Neen Savage near Bewdley.

He was the eldest son of the late Joshua Blakeway, esq. of Shrewsbury, by Elizabeth, sister of Matthew Brickdale, esq. M.P. in several Parliaments for the city of Bristol; and was born in June 1765. He was educated at Westminster School, whence he removed in

1782 to Oriel College, Oxford; in Lent Term, 1786, he took the degree of B.A. and, had there been in those days any opportunity of obtaining credit in the examination of aspirants to that honour, there can be no doubt that he would have highly distinguished himself. At the election of Fellows of Oriel in the Easter week of 1787, he was among the candidates for that dignity, and there being three vacancies of open fellowships, independently of one which was confined to the natives of Somersetshire, it was supposed by all who knew his qualifications, and the extreme regularity of his conduct in the University, that he necessarily must have been successful on that occasion. The leading members of the society, however, had imbibed a most unaccountable and unwarrantable prejudice against him, which they evinced by preferring three members of his own College to him that year; and in the following one, when, there being two vacancies, he again offered himself to their choice, against his own judgment, and in conformity to the advice of an intimate friend, by their electing one gentleman from Christ Church, and another from Worcester College. It would be invidious to mention the names of the five persons who were considered by the Provost and Fellows of Oriel as more estimable than Mr. Blakeway at these elections, nor is it intended to insinuate that they did not possess considerable merit, but in those points which in a competition of this kind ought to have had the principal weight with the electors, viz. in general scholarship, and in talents for composition, there can be no doubt that they were greatly inferior to that gentleman.

Mr. Blakeway followed the profession of the law in early life, and was called to the Bar in 1769. He went the Oxford Circuit for several years, and it is the opinion of many of his friends that, if he had continued in that profession, he might, notwithstanding the disadvantage of a slight impediment in his speech, have attained a share of its honours and emoluments; but in the year 1793, in consequence of a most unexpected change in the circumstances of his family, he was induced to take orders. In the early part of 1794, he was presented by his uncle, the late Rev. Edward Blakeway, who happened to be Mayor of Shrewsbury that year, to the ministry of St. Mary's in that town; and on that gentleman's death, in 1795, he succeeded him in the Vicarage of Neen Savage, and in the Rectory of Felton near Bristol; the former of which

benefices was given him by Lord Chancellor Loughborough, and the latter by his maternal uncle, Mr. Brickdale.

In October 1797, he married Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of Thomas Wilkieson, esq. a Hamburgh and Dutch merchant, who formerly resided on or near Blackheath, by whom he had no issue.

In 1800, he was presented by the late Mr. Childe to the Vicarage of Kinlet, and soon afterwards, for the accommodation of his uncle Mr. Brickdale, he most handsomely resigned Felton, which being under *8l.* in King Henry VIII.'s valuation, was tenable with his other preferments. From the time of his induction to Kinlet, till the year 1815, he divided his time between that place and Shrewsbury, but finding it inconvenient to keep up two houses, he gave up Kinlet in that year, and thenceforth exclusively resided in his native town, which was unquestionably a kind of life much more suited to his habits and disposition than the retirement of a country village; for, though extremely studious, he was no less fond of society than of his books, and was hardly ever without staying company in his house. In early life he suffered most severely from that most painful disorder the asthma; but during the last 25 years he seemed to have completely got the better of it, and he enjoyed upon the whole extremely good health. About three years ago a tumour began to show itself on his left hip, which continuing to increase, he was under the necessity of having it punctured about the beginning of the present year. The operation was repeated at the expiration of three weeks, and was again performed on the 8th of March, and as the consequent discharge became less on each successive operation, his friends indulged a sanguine but delusive hope that the tumour would be gradually dispersed; but, alas! his constitution was not sufficiently strong to produce this effect. In three days after the third puncture, he complained of pain, inflammation, and fever; and on the 11th took to his bed, whence he never rose. He was perfectly aware of his situation, and died with the greatest composure, relying on the merits of his Redeemer for acceptance at the throne of grace, and in perfect charity with all mankind.

It is, perhaps, not saying too much, to assert that Mr. Blakeway may be ranked among the most universally well informed persons that ever existed. He was not indeed very profound in any branch of learning, but he was more than superficial in all; he was neither a

Parr, a Porson, nor a Burney; but he was nevertheless a most excellent Greek and Latin, and a tolerably good Hebrew scholar. He was a sound if not a deep theologian; and he was most intimately acquainted with the History and Antiquities of his native town, of which he has given a decided proof in the admirable work which, conjointly with his friend Mr. Archdeacon Owen, he lately committed to the press, which he just lived to complete, and which, with the exception of a few single sermons, and one or two small pamphlets, was the only composition that he published.

With respect to his moral and religious character, it is impossible to speak in too high terms; he was severe in his judgment of himself and his own errors, but candour itself with regard to others. He was a most dutiful and affectionate son, a kind and attentive husband, an indulgent master, peculiarly and zealously attached to all his relations, and indefatigable in promoting their interests. Above all, he was a most faithful and invaluable friend, as the writer of this article, who had the honour (for such he has always considered it) of enjoying his friendship during a period of more than 45 years, and who does not scruple to admit that he learned more from him than he did from all the books that he has ever read, can from his own experience testify. May that friendship be continued and perfected in a better state of being!

REV. JOHN TOWNSEND.

Feb. 7. In Jamaica-row, Bermondsey, in his 69th year, the Rev. John Townsend. This amiable and excellent man, for about 40 years last past, exercised in a most useful and instructive manner, at a Chapel in that street, his ministerial functions as the Pastor of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters. By them and by all who had the happiness of knowing him, he was very highly regarded as a laborious and exemplary Minister of the Christian dispensation, and ardently beloved for his uniform practice of the pious, affectionate, and charitable virtues of the Gospel. Nor was he more admired by those who participated in the benefits of his professional duties and social intercourse, than he was respected for his undeviating candour and kindness by the members of the Established Church. Mr. Townsend was the friend and supporter of all the charitable institutions of those Christians whom his opinions of Divine Truth led him more immediately to associate with; but his name will descend to posterity

chiefly as the founder of the Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb Children of the Poor.*

Some acquaintance with a person taught in the late Mr. Braidwood's School at Hackney, and some conversations with the mother of two deaf and dumb children, first led Mr. Townsend to think on this subject; and when the idea had occurred to him of a public charity for the benefit of the *entire class* of these unhappy children of penury, deprivation, and mental darkness, his enlightened and liberal mind immediately perceived that such an institution could not be generally useful, could not take in all the probable applicants,—could not, in short, obtain general support, without the aid and patronage of the Established Church. After he had drawn up an address to the Publick, and committed his sentiments to writing, he therefore communicated them to the Rev. Henry Cox Mason, then Vicar of Bermondsey, and to Henry Thornton, esq. requesting their assistance in carrying into effect the idea he had formed. This assistance he obtained in the readiest and most efficient manner. Thus the present Institution was founded, and the germ thus wisely and humanely planted, hath been nourished by the blessing of Providence and the patronage of the whole community, until it is now enabled to diffuse its comforts and advantages to every part of the empire.

The sentiments and feelings of the conductors of the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb may be best seen in the following extracts from the Minutes of the proceedings of its attentive, laborious, and excellent Committee.

About three years since, the Committee observing with the deepest regret the declining health of their valued friend and associate, were anxiously desirous of perpetuating his memory and distinguished services to the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb; but being also equally desirous that no part of the funds bestowed for the charitable purposes of the Institution should be diverted from that channel, they entered into a voluntary and separate subscription, confined entirely to the officers and committee. A bust was ordered, and admirably executed by Mr. Behnes, a sculptor of distinguished abilities, who had upon a former occasion shewed great attention and kindness to one of the pupils of this establishment. The bust is placed in an appropriate part of the committee-room

at the Asylum, and under it the subjoined inscription on the pedestal:

"This bust of the Rev. John Townsend, Founder of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb Children of the Poor in 1792, was presented to the Charity in 1824, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester the Patron, the Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, and the Committee, as a mark of their high esteem and regard, and to perpetuate his memory for the many important and valuable services rendered by him to this Institution."

Extract from the Minutes of the 31st January, 1825:

"Resolved—That the Bust now presented by Mr. Hough on behalf of the subscribers for the same, be accepted for the Institution, with feelings of grateful recollection of the eminent services of the Rev. John Townsend, the founder of this Charity: who, after having communicated the first idea, and procured the necessary patronage and means of establishing the Institution, gave his personal attendance at the several meetings of the Committee, with such distinguished zeal and punctuality, that, although subjected to the same ordeal as the other members of the Committee, he had not during the long space of 30 years once ceased to be a member of the Committee; that the Institution has during that time had the great advantage of his eminent fostering care and abilities in the usual business and consultations of the Committee; and besides these important benefits conferred on the Charity, Mr. Townsend had during the same period taken upon himself the peculiar, the benevolent, and the very productive task of travelling upwards of 4300 miles through the different counties for the purpose of making the Institution known and augmenting the funds, by preaching upwards of 120 times on its behalf, which had produced the sum of 3122*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* in congregational collections; in addition to the many subscriptions and donations amounting to the further sum of upwards of four thousand pounds, which his numerous appeals had procured at various times and in different parts of the kingdom."

Extract from the Minutes of the 13th Feb. 1826:—

"In recording the loss the Charity has sustained in the lamented death of the worthy and much-esteemed Sub-Treasurer the Rev. John Townsend, the Committee refer with much satisfaction to the grateful tribute of respect which was paid to his valuable services in the Minute of the 31st of January, 1825, on the occasion of a marble bust, presented

* A full account of the Asylum, accompanied with a view of the building, is given in vol. xcii. i. 305.

to the Institution on behalf of his Royal Highness the Patron, several of the Vice-presidents, and the members of the Committee, for the purpose of being placed in the Asylum as a durable memorial of the Founder.

"From the origin of the Institution to the last meeting of the Committee, including a period of 34 years, the Charity has had the benefit of his counsel, of his unremitting attention, and of his unceasing solicitude for its welfare.

"Nine hundred and ten children have been received under the fostering care of the Charity, who might, perhaps, but for his benevolent exertions in its establishment, have never participated in the comforts and advantages arising from their intercourse with civilized society, or have been made sensible of the hopes and prospects to which as immortal beings it should be the object of every human creature to aspire.

"The Committee cannot conclude this affectionate testimony to the memory of their departed friend, without expressing the sincere regret they feel, that they shall no longer participate in a share of that kind and constant regard which he during a long and useful life was in the uniform habit of affording to so many of the benevolent and charitable establishments of the country; nor can they refrain from declaring their sincere desire that his amiable and Christian temper, as well as his consistent and upright example, may be remembered and imitated in the future conduct of the affairs of the Charity, so that it may long be said, "Though he be dead, yet he still speaketh."

—
JOHN WHITEFORD, ESQ.

Dec. 15. At Bramford, in Suffolk. John Whiteford, esq. the eldest son of Sir John Whiteford, of Upper Brookstreet, Ipswich.

This gentleman met with his death under the following melancholy circumstances. He was shooting with Mr. Franklyn, of Bramford Hall, and was a little in advance of his companion, about the distance of a yard, when Mr. Franklyn's foot slipping, while in the act of stepping over some water, he fell on his hands and knees, and in falling his gun went off, and lodged its contents in the body of Mr. Whiteford. The agony of Mr. Franklyn was extreme: he sprung from the ground, and giving directions for the conveyance of his unfortunate companion to the nearest house, hastened to Ipswich with the utmost speed to procure medical aid, and to impart the dreadful tidings to Mr. Whiteford's family. The wound, however, on examination was

found to be mortal, and consequently all human aid was ineffectual. Mr. Whiteford breathed his last in about two hours after the lamentable accident. The father and mother of the deceased were witnesses of his last moments. The Jury who attended the inquest on the following day, after viewing the body, and hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of Accidental death.

Mr. Whiteford was bred to arms, and served for the space of twenty-three years in the 15th reg. of Hussars. He held the rank of Captain at Waterloo, where he was shot in the side by a ball, which remained unextracted. He was afterwards advanced to the rank of Major, and in consequence of his wound retired from the regiment. His rank and half-pay, it is said, were disposed of a short time previous to his decease.

Like blighted leaves, around us fall

The young, the gifted, and the brave;
And they the most belov'd of all,
Seem earliest fated to the grave.

With health the morning saw thee blest,
And gladness lighten'd o'er thy brow;
When evening flung across the West
Her dark'ning slumbers—where wert thou?

Without one sign or warning given
To tell of danger lurking near,
With sudden wrench the chain was riven,
Which kept thy pilgrim footsteps here.

And tears of agony were shed,
And still are shed for thee—in vain;
They cannot wake the slumbering dead
To life and consciousness again.

And those who knew thee not have wept
In unfeign'd sorrow for thy fate,
And mourn'd with those whom thou hast left

So anguish'd and so desolate.

Let them not grieve, though earth has now
Resign'd thy spirit to the skies;
But pray to Him who gave the blow,
To meet thee in his Paradise.

—
J. T. SERRES, ESQ.

Dec. 28. John-Thomas Serres, Esq. an artist of high celebrity, who was Marine Painter to his late Majesty, the Admiralty, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence. The father of Mr. Serres, Dominique Count de Serres, was born at the family mansion, called Beaupierre, situated at Oche, about October 1720. He was the nephew of the Archbishop of Rheims, and received his education at the celebrated College of Jesuits, at Douay. Possessed of fine natural parts, he made a rapid progress in the Classics and Belles Lettres, but from his disliking a Clerical life (for which he was intended), he eloped to Spain, and

had interest to gain the command of a Spanish vessel of war, for which his superior knowledge of Marine tactics, and his acquirements in Naval affairs eminently distinguished him. He was taken prisoner, and on a parole of honour in Northamptonshire, where he so interested the gentlemen and nobility by his polite manner and superior learning, that interest was made in his behalf, and he was set at liberty; but admiring English customs and English hospitality, he determined to settle in this country. Being a fine nautical draughtsman he attained such excellence in the art of Marine painting as to be distinguished by being elected a Member of the Royal Academy, when his late Majesty granted him a private pension, and distinguished him by other gracious favours. Equal to the celebrated Vandeveld in his style of composition and colouring, the pictures of the said Dominick Count de Serres were sold at a high price; the unfortunate King of France having paid for three moderate sized pictures painted by that celebrated artist 1500*l.* about the year 1788.

The late Mr. J. T. Serres was the eldest son of the said Count Dominick, and was in no way inferior in genius to his father. He has left only two daughters; his son having died the month after its birth in 1799.

Another Correspondent says, that he was the author of "The little Sea-torch, a Guide for Coasting Pilots," fol. 1801; and husband of the *soi disant* Princess of Cumberland.

He was also appointed first Scene-painter to the Royal Cobourg Theatre; in the saloon of which Theatre there are some fine paintings, representing the triumph of Britannia and Neptune at Algiers, Views of Genoa, Naples, Shakespeare's Cliff, and Dover Roads, all executed in his best manner.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Maidford, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Sampson *White*, M.A. Rector of that parish, Vicar of Uphaven, Wilts, and late Fellow of Oriol College, Oxford, where he took his degree of A.M. May 6, 1789. In the same year, he was instituted to the Vicarage of Uphaven, on the presentation of his late Majesty; and in 1798 to the Rectory of Maidford, on the presentation of T. Barker, Esq.

Rev. J. *Wingfield*, D.D. Prebendary of Worcester Cathedral. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1732, M.A. 1735, B.D. 1794, and D.D. 1799. In 1803 he was presented to the Vicarage of St. Issey by Sir Francis Buller, Bart. and the same

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year elected one of the Probandaries of Worcester Cathedral. In 1815, he was instituted to the Vicarage of Bromsgrove cum King's Norton, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

Dec. 17. At the house of his brother, at Axminster, the Rev. Henry Hayman, B.A. of Wilton, formerly of Queen's College, Oxford, and of Halstock, Dorset, distinguished for remarkable urbanity and disinterested kindness of disposition in private life, and great piety, zeal, and humanity in discharging his public duties.

Dec. 19. At Hammersmith, aged 74, the Rev. Geo. Chisholm, D.D. for 41 years Rector of Ashmore, Dorset, to which he was presented in 1784, by Thos. Waters, Esq.

Dec. 19. At his house in Queen's Parade, Bath, advanced in age, the Rev. *Newdigate Poyntz*, Rector of Tormarton, with the Chapelry of West Littleton and Acton Turville, Gloucester. He was of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, B.C.L. 1777, and the same year was presented to his living by N. Castleton, Esq.

Dec. 20. At the Rectory, Fincham, Norfolk, aged 66, the Rev. *Robert Forby*, Rector of that place, and of Horningtoft in the same county, and a magistrate for the Hundred of Clackclose. This gentleman was found drowned in a warm bath in his house, having, it is presumed, been seized with a fainting fit while bathing. He was formerly Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B.A. 1781, M.A. 1784; he was presented to Horningtoft in 1787, by Sir John Berney, Bart. and to Fincham in 1799, on his own presentation. He was a distinguished scholar, and an amiable and exemplary member of society.

Dec. 24. At Titchfield, Hants, universally regretted, the Rev. *Alex. Radcliffe*, for 34 years Rector of that place with Crofton Chapelry. He was the youngest son of the late Thos. Fazakerly, Esq. of Ormskirk and Prescott, Lancashire; was of All Souls College, Oxford, M.A. 1785; and was presented to the Rectory of Titchfield in 1791, by John Delmè, Esq.

Dec. 27. At Titteshall Parsonage, Norfolk, aged 76, the Rev. *Theodore Henry Dixon Hoste*, Rector of Titteshall cum Goodwick, and Wellingham, and of Hopton, Suffolk; and many years an active magistrate in the Hundred of Launditch. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. 1801, M.A. 1804; he was presented to Titteshall in 1784, by T. W. Coke, Esq.; to Wellingham, in 1789, by the same patron, and to Hopton, in 1818, by the King.

Dec. 30. At Barkston vicarage, Leic. aged 66, the Rev. *John Stoup Wagstaffe*, for 38 years Vicar of that parish, and of the adjacent church of Plungar. He had attended the funeral of the Duchess of Rutland, and caught a cold, from which he never re-

covered. He succeeded his uncle, the Rev. Richard Stoup, in the vicarage of Barkston and Plungar (always held by one incumbent), on the presentation of the Rutland family in 1788.

Jan. 1. Aged 60, the Rev. Dr. *Richard Michell*, Rector of Fryerning, alias Ginge Hospital, and Vicar of Eastwood, Essex. He was formerly Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, where he took the degrees of M.A. 1793, B.D. 1804, D.D. 1811, and was presented to Fryerning by his College, and to Eastwood by the King, both in the latter year.

Jan. 3. At Amersham Rectory, Bucks, the Rev. Dr. *John Drake*, Rector of that place, and Vicar of St. Nicholas, Deptford. He was of All Souls College, Oxford, B.C.L. 1775, D.C.L. 1786; he was presented to Amersham in 1775, by the Rev. Wm. Drake, and to Deptford in 1792, by Thos. Drake Tyrwhitt, Esq.

Jan. 4. At Shipdham, Norfolk, the Rev. Dr. *Charles Lucas Edridge*, Rector of that place, one of his Majesty's Chaplains, Minister of Oxford Chapel, London, and a magistrate for Norfolk. He married the daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Cadell. He was of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1798, D.D. 1815, and was presented to Shipdham in 1804, by the Marquis Townshend.

Jan. 6. Aged 51, the Rev. *Jas. Doelgon*, Incumbent of St. John's, Blackburn, and of Tockholes, Lancashire, to which chapelries he was presented by the late Dr. Whitaker, Vicar of Blackburn, in 1805. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1787.

Jan. 7. At Wells, much regretted, the Rev. *Edward Foster*, Prebendary of Wells, and vicar of Winscombe, Somerset. He was of Wadham College, Oxford, B.C.L. 1785, was presented to Winscomb in 1794, by the Dean and Chapter of Wells, and became Prebendary of Wedmore, the 5th in that Cathedral, in 1820.

Jan. 8. Suddenly, at his house, Clifton Wood, Gloucester, the Rev. *James Cockaine*, M.A.

Jan. 8. At an advanced age, the Rev. *John Duddell*, formerly of Pembroke Col. Oxf. where he took the degree of M.A. in 1768; father of the Rev. John Duddell, also M.A. of that College, and Rector of Wormington, Gloucestershire.

Jan. 15. At Rensgate, aged 93, the Rev. *William Abbott*, Prebendary of York, and the oldest member of that Church. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1754, M.A. 1757, B.D. 1764, and was appointed to the Prebend of Fridaythorpe, in the Cathedral of York, in 1767.

Jan. 18. At Belchamp Hall, Essex, aged 80, the Rev. *Samuel Raymond*, Rector of Flenpton cum Hengrave, Suffolk, Vicar of

Belchamp Walters and Bulmer, Essex, and formerly Rector of Middleton, in the latter county. He was of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. LL.B. 1771; was instituted to Middleton in 1769, to Belchamp and Bulmer on his own presentation, and to Flenpton in 1823.

Jan. 20. At Broughton Astley, Leic. aged 66, the Rev. *Thomas Adnutt*, Rector of Croft, and for many years an acting Magistrate of the county. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1782, M.A. 1787, and was presented to Croft in 1788, by T. Fisher, Esq. and others.

Jan. 20. At Walton-le-Dale parsonage, Lancashire, after a short illness, the Rev. *Edmund Stringfellow Radcliffe*, incumbent of that church, and Perpetual Curate of Burnley. He was of Brazenose College, Oxford, B.C.L. 1808, was presented to the Chapelry of Walton-le-Dale in 1803, by the Vicar of Blackburn, and to Burnley in 1817, by R. T. Parker. He was affectionate in his family, hospitable to his friends, benevolent to the poor, courteous in his manners, and conscientiously attentive to the duties of his office. He was in the prime of life, and has left a widow and a numerous family.

Jan. 23. In London, universally lamented, aged 55, the Rev. *Thomas Hart*, Vicar of Ringwood cum Harebridge, Hants. He was formerly one of the senior Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798, and by which Society he was presented to Ringwood in 1817.

Jan. 23. At Church Coniston, Lancashire, after a protracted illness, borne with pious resignation, aged 57, the Rev. *James Lindon*, incumbent of that Chapelry, to which he was presented in 1806, by W. Braddell, Esq.; and late Curate of Marston and Wigbill, Yorkshire.

Jan. 24. At Burford Vicarage, Oxon, advanced in age, and universally regretted, the Rev. *Francis Knollys*, 55 years Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented by Dr. Lowth when Bishop of Oxford, in 1771; and for many years an active magistrate for the county.

Jan. 24. In Arundel-street, London, aged 30, the Rev. *John S. Rawlinson*, B.C.L. of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Jan. 25. In Merriion-square, Dublin, the Rev. *Thomas Brownrigg*, M.A. Chancellor of Christ Church in that city.

Jan. 27. At his house at Huggate, mourned by a large circle of friends, the Rev. *William Cautley*, Vicar of Kirkburn and Warter, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, to the former of which he was presented in 1818 by the King, to the latter in 1816, by Lord Muncaster.

Jan. 28. Aged 77, the Rev. *Gro. Cuthbert*, Chaplain in Ordinary to the King, Prebendary and Sub-Dean of York, and Rector of Shaw cum Donnington, Berks. He was

of Christ's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1774; M.A. 1805, was presented to Shaw in 1775 by Mrs. Cuthbert, and was appointed Chaplain to his Majesty, and Prebendary of York within these few years. He was well known as an old and independent member of the Corporation of Portsmouth, to whose exertions, in conjunction with his brother-in-law and fellow Alderman, the late William Goldson, Esq. Portsmouth and Portsea owe many of their best and most essential police regulations and local improvements.

Jan. 30. •The Venerable *Reynold Gideon Boyer*, Archdeacon of Northumberland, Prebendary of Durham, Rector of Howick, and Vicar of North Allerton, with the chapels of Brompton and Dighton, all co. Durham. He was of Jesus College, Cambridge, LL.B. 1769, was appointed Prebendary of Durham in 1791, was presented to Allerton by the Dean and Chapter in 1814, and to Howick by the Bishop. He published "a Sermon preached before the delivery of the colours to the Durham Volunteer Infantry, 1803," 4to. "Comparative View of the two new Systems of Education for the infant poor, in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of Durham, 1811." 8vo.

Jan. 30. In Paragon Buildings, Bath, the Rev. *Joshua Shaw Crosse*, D.D. of Lyons Inn, Herefordshire, and the Friskney Manor House, Lincolnshire.

Jan. 31. After a long illness, aged 67, the Rev. *John Abraham Isaacson*, the highly respected Vicar of Isleham, and perpetual Curate of Wicken cum Wickdive, Cambridge-shire. He was of Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A. 1786; M.A. 1789, was presented to his Livings in 1800, to Isleham by Bishop Horsley, when Bishop of Rochester, and to Wicken by the late Earl of Aylesford.

Feb. 7. At Chicklade, Wilts, much beloved in the neighbourhood, the Rev. *John Thaine Froude*, Vicar of Kemble, to which Church he was presented in 1787, by C. W. Cox, Esq.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Jan. 5. Aged 15, *Charlotte Augusta*, eldest child of Sir Wm. Denys, Bart. equerry to the Duke of Sussex.

Feb. 9. Major *Perkins Magra*, equerry to the Duke of Sussex, and formerly his Majesty's Consul at Tunis. He became lieut. 16th foot, Jan. 24, 1765; and 17th foot Aug. 23, 1767; was promoted captain Dec. 24, 1774, brevet Major, Feb. 19, 1783, and was on half pay on the 88th foot, rank stationary.

Feb. 10. *Henry Stanley*, esq. of Kennington.

Feb. 16. In King-st. Covent-garden, *John Pister*, esq. of Kenley-lodge, Coulsden, Surrey.

Aged 73, *William Marshall*, esq. of York-buildings.

Feb. 18. In Upper George-st. Portman-sq. *Mary*, relict of *John Bulley*, Esq. of Reading, and daughter of late Rear-Admiral Toll, of Fareham.

In Upper Grosvenor-st. *Mrs. Iremonger*, sister of the Rev. Lascelles Iremonger, Preb. of Winchester.

In St. James's-square, aged 81, *Samuel Fenning*, esq. upwards of 67 years in the Royal Exchange Assurance Office, 30 of which he was the Acting-Director.

Feb. 19. At Earl's Court, Brompton, aged 83, *Geo. Baldwin*, esq. many years Consul General in Egypt.

Feb. 20. *Chas. Brown*, esq. of Hornsey.

Feb. 22. In Bedford-square, aged 67, *H. Gregg*, esq.

Feb. 23. *V. K. Fitzgerald*, Lt.-Col. the hon. *V. K. Fitzgerald*, Lt.-Col. de Roos, Assist. Mil. Sec. and Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief. He was the second son of Lord Henry Fitzgerald, 3d son of James, first Duke of Leinster, and Charlotte Fitzgerald de Roos. He entered the army as ensign, 1st foot guards, Dec. 20, 1809, was promoted Lieutenant and Captain Oct. 21, 1813, Cap. 1st Drag. June 27, 1816; brev. Major May 8, 1817; Capt. 22d drag. Oct. 16, 1817; and Lieut.-col. in the army, in 1821.

Feb. 24. At St. Matthew's-pl. Hackney-road, deservedly lamented by his widow, family, and friends, *Thomas Simmons*, esq. aged 46, of the firm of John Bukeley and Son, in connection with which establishment he had been 31 years.

Feb. 25. Aged 76, the wife of *Tho. Willets*, esq. of New Basinghall-st.

Mrs. Frances Plura, of Russel-place, Fitzroy-sq. wife of *John Plura*, esq. of Bath.

Lately. At Camberwell Grove, aged 58, *Barthol. Churchill Carter*, esq.

March 1. In New North street, aged 85, *Mary*, relict of *John Peter Elige*, esq. of Rislip, Middlesex.

At John Ridout's, esq. Crescent, Bridge-st. Blackfriars, *Horace*, third son of Hon. Thos. Ridout, of York, Upper Canada.

March 2. *Geo. Stephens*, esq. of White-Lion-street, Pentonville.

Aged 82, *Mr. Ambrose Martin*, of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, formerly many years partner in the banking-house of Messrs. Dorrien, Mageus, and Co.

At Clapham, aged 68, *Edmund Morgan*, esq. of Gray's-lun.

March 8. Aged 85, *John*, youngest son of *James Hall*, esq. of Southampton-row, Russel-square.

At Kennington-common, aged 52, *Sarah*, widow of *Wm. Webb*, esq.

March 4. In Portman-sq. the Hon. *Mrs. Bucknall*.

Aged 62, *Henry Smith*, esq. of Drapers' Hall, for 29 years Solicitor to the East India Company, and clerk to the Drapers' Company.

March 5. In his 20th year, Wm. eldest son of Wm. Harding, esq. of Lombard-street, and Newington-pl. Kennington.

At the house of her mother, in Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Susanna Mary, relict of John Bourdieu, esq. of Cavendish-sq.

March 6. The Hon. Col. John Lindsay, from 1795 to 1800 Major of 71st foot. He was seventh son of James, fifth Earl of Balcarras, by Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Dalrymple, of Castleton, Knt.; was brother to the late, and uncle to the present Earl. He married Dec. 2, 1800, Charlotte North, daughter of Frederick, third Earl of G.

March 8. In Sloane-st. aged 71, W. Trov-ward, esq.

March 9. At Stamford-hill, aged 81, Mrs. Jane Griffiths, widow.

March 10. In Upper Seymour-st. aged 87, Daniel Coxe, esq.

March 11. At St. George's-place East, aged 66, Charles Stutfield, esq. a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex.

March 12. At the Grove, Camberwell, aged 57, Mrs. Hannah Wigham Smith.

At 81, L. Witte, esq.

March 13. At Holloway, aged 73, Mary, wife of Wm. Dance, esq.

March 18. At Hackney, aged 73, Eliz. relict of Dr. G. Gregory, Vicar of West Ham.

March 25. It is with sincere regret, that we have to record the death of the Very Reverend the Lord Bishop of Durham. His Lordship, who had very nearly completed his 92d year, expired at one o'clock this morning at his residence in Cavendish-square.—Of this truly venerable Prelate some account shall be given on our next.

BURKS.—Jan. 26. Richard Mathews, esq. of Binfield.

Lately. At Wallingford, advanced in age and much respected, the relict of Rev. Dr. Moore, sister to Dr. Carey, Bp. of Exeter.

March 5. Aged 76, Alice, relict of Benjamin Smith, esq. of Longworth.

BUCKS.—March 3. The wife of Lt.-Gen. Roberts, of Wexham Lodge, and dau. of late Sir Wm. Dalrymple, of Cousland, Edinb. Bt.

March 7. At Tingewick, Eliz. relict of Rev. John Risley, 60 years rector of that parish.

March 11. At Aylesbury, Mary Ann, wife of Thos. Tindal, esq. eldest dau. of Rev. Henry Unthoff, of Huntingfield.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Jan. 30. At Dulling-ham House, near Newmarket, Hoanetta, Dowager Viscountess Gormanston, and wid. of Lt.-Gen. Christopher Jeaffreson, of that place. She was daughter of Lt.-Gen. John Robinson, of Denston Hall, Suffolk; and was married first to Anthony Preston, 11th and late Viscount Gormanston, by whom she had an only son, Jenico, the present Viscount. His Lordship left her a widow,

Dec. 15, 1786; and she married, secondly, Lt.-Gen. Jeaffreson.

March 22. At Chatteris, in his 75th year, John Fryer, esq. uncle to the High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire.

CHESHIRE.—Feb. 10. In Chester, Eliz. wife of Peter Kemble, esq.

March 17. In his 54th year, John Neild, esq. of Stockport Etchells, formerly an eminent corn-merchant.

DERBYSHIRE.—Feb. 9. Dame Mary, wife of Ashton Nicholas Mosley, esq. of Park Hill. She was dau. of Edward Morley, esq. of Horsley; was married, first, to William Elliott, esq.; secondly, to Joseph Bird, esq.; thirdly, to Sir Edward Every, eighth bart. of Egginton, by whom she was mother of Sir Henry, the present baronet, two other sons, and three daughters; and fourthly, in 1790, to Mr. Mosley.

DEVONSHIRE.—Feb. 28. At Exmouth, Eliz. wife of E. Wyatt Edgell, esq. of Milton-place, Egham, Surrey.

Lately. At Alphington, near Exeter, aged 87, Francis Abell, esq. father of Mr. Alderman Abell, of Colchester.

At Heavitree, Exeter, Anne, wife of Capt. Dowse, Royal Artillery.

DORSET.—Feb. 16. At Weytown Cottage, aged 66, Archibald M^r Nair, esq.

Feb. 18. George, infant son of George Peach, esq. of Forston House, near Dorchester.

DURHAM.—March 8. At Elton, George, infant son of G. W. Sutton, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Feb. 11. Charlotte Eliza, youngest dau. and on the 15th of March, Mary, the wife of the Rev. Robert Hepworth, Curate of the Abbey Church, Tewkesbury, and dau. of late Mr. Joseph Rayner, of Bristol.

Feb. 16. The wife of Mr. Privett, of St. James's-square, Bristol, dau. of Arthur Foulks, esq. of Rutland.

Lately. At Gloucester, aged 77, Quartermaster Richard Harris, who for nearly 55 years served in the Royal South Gloucester Militia.

March 2. On Redcliffe-parade, Bristol, aged 77, Samuel Holmes, esq. a gentleman of unaffected and liberal benevolence.

March 6. At Stapleton-road, aged 43, Capt. I. W. Pollard, late of 39th foot.

HANTS.—Feb. 9. At Southampton, Maj. Leonard Gibbons. He was appointed Lieut. Dec. 29, 1794; Lieut. 37th foot, Oct. 21, 1795; Capt. Feb. 25, 1804; Capt. 60th foot, Feb. 14, 1811; Brev. Major, June 4, 1814; and exchanged to half-pay of the latter corps in 1819.

Feb. 16. At Newport, Francis Worsley, esq. an eminent solicitor, son of Rev. Francis Worsley, late rector of Chale.

HERTS.—Feb. 11. At Ware, aged 75, Judith, wife of G. Cass, sen. esq.

Feb. 24. At Bishops Stortford, aged 87,

the relict of James Raymond, esq. late of Saffron Walden.

March 1. In Theobald's-st. Hertford, Matthew Pickford, esq. late of Wood-street, Cheapside, and Market Street, Herts.

March 12. Aged 63, Wm. Murvell, esq. of Ware.

HUNTS.—*Feb. 18.* At Huntingdon, aged 32, Samuel, 4th son of late H. Sweeting, esq.

Lately. At Stanground, aged 93, Mr. Walter Sly.

KENT.—*Feb. 13.* At Woolwich, aged 24, Lieut. Lucius Barber Wilford, 45th Native Inf. Madras Army, third son of Major Wilford, Royal Artillery.

Feb. 24. At his son's, the Collector of Ramsgate, aged 67, Cha. Roe, esq. Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs at Hull. He had been 53 years in the service.

Feb. 27. At Bromley, Robert Veitch, esq. late of Madeira.

Mary, wife of J. Dennett, esq. of Gravesend.

March 6. At Hythe, aged 82, Mr. Thos. Woolly, formerly an eminent wool-stapler.

LANCASHIRE.—*Lately.* In Clayton-sq. Liverpool, aged 50, Roger Carus, esq. of Lunefield, near Kirby Lonsdale, a Justice of the Peace for Lancashire and Westmoreland, and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

March 4. Aged 62, Anne, relict of John Lees, esq. of Castle Hall, Dukinfield.

March 15. In her 21st year, Elizabeth, third dau. of Geo. Gardner, esq. of the Priory, Pendleton.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*March 16.* At Desford, the wife of Rev. John Fry, Rector.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Feb. 16.* At Luddington, in her 78th year, Susanna, widow of Rev. Tho. Batty.

Feb. 22. At Waltham, in his 93d year, Cha. Manby, esq.

Feb. 24. At Lincoln, aged 49, Ann, wife of Mr. Gamaliel Capes, formerly of Gainsbrough, merchant, and second dau. of the late Wm. Haldenby, esq. of West Fesby.

March 9. At Thonock Grove, near Gainsbro', Frances, only surviving dau. of the late Sir Neville Geo. Hickman, Bart.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb. 16.* At Twickenham, in her 78th year, Mary, relict of John Briscoe, esq.

Feb. 20. At Tottenham, aged 72, Anne, relict of G. Greaves, esq.

March 9. At Ealing, Jane, widow of Rich. Gray, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Lately.* At Carbrooke, aged 82, Peter Henry Barker, esq.

Feb. 5. At Calton, Major Vachell, son of R. Vachell, esq. formerly of Hinxton, Camb. late of 45th regiment.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*Feb. 23.* At East Retford, aged 48, Lieut.-Col. Kirke, Alderman of that borough.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Feb. 28.* At the Deanery, Oxford, three days after the birth of her thir-

teenth child, and in her 45th year, Mrs. Smith, wife of the Dean of Christ Church.

Feb. 28. Wm. Lender, esq. B.A. of Christ Church.

March 14. In St. Giles's, Oxford, aged 72, Mr. Gilbert Godfrey, a Member of the Corporation. He served the office of Chamberlain in 1794.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Bath, the relict of Wm. Primatt, esq.

Feb. 20. At Bath, aged 59, Anne, wife of Major-Gen. Dickinson, Royal Art.

Feb. 22. At Bath, aged 72, John Henry Pakenham, esq. formerly of the 1st Dragoon Guards.

Feb. 27. At Bath, Jane, wife of W. C. Shawe, esq.

March 14. In her 60th year, the relict of Geo. Mayo, esq. of Yeovil.

March 12. In Milsom-st. aged 87, the relict of Peter Cazalet, esq. Bath.

March 13. At Charget Lodge, Harriet, the wife of Henry Hesketh Lethbridge, esq.

SURREY.—*Feb. 23.* At Englefield Green, aged 66, Eliz. Harriet, Dow. Visc. Bulkeley. She was the only dau. and heir of the late Sir Geo. Warren, K. B.; was married, April 28, 1777, to Thos. Jas. Warren Bulkeley, 7th Viscount Bulkeley in Ireland, and 1st Baron Bulkeley in England, on whose death in 1822 those titles became extinct, they never having had any issue.

March 14. at Croydon, aged 71, William Toulmin, esq. many years a magistrate and deputy-lieut. of the county.

SUSSEX.—*Feb. 6.* At Hastings, aged 65, Elizabeth, widow of Geo. Davidson, esq.

Feb. 26. at Brighton, Jane Cath. wife of Rich. Dawkins, esq.

March 1. At B. Harriet, eldest dau. of Jas. Morris, esq. of East-hill, Wandsworth.

March 4. At Brighton, Harriet Eliz. third dau. of Thos. Delves Broughton, esq.

March 5. At Brighton, aged 62, Col. Wm. Bulkeley, son of Major Bulkeley, of Chelsea College.

March 6. At Brighton, aged 78, W. Roe, esq. of Withdean, late Chairman of the Board of Customs, and formerly one of the Commiss. of the Board of Public Accounts.

March 10. At Lewes, aged 79, Ebenezer Johnston, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Feb. 28.* At Leamington, Catharine, wife of Edw. Graham, esq. and eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Williams.

Lately.—At Sheldon, aged 55, Miss M. Sheldon, who has left the following munificent bequests to charities in Birmingham:—1000*l.* to the Hospital, 1000*l.* to the Dispensary, 1000*l.* to the Blue School, 1000*l.* to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the interest of 1000*l.* for ten poor women who attend the regular worship of St. Philip's Church.

WILTSHIRE.—*March 11.* At Colling-

bourne, aged 89, Mr. Michael Foord, the oldest tenant of the Marquis of Aylesbury.

YORKSHIRE.—Feb. 10, at Wensley, in her 85th year, Susannah, dau. of the late Rev. John Dupont, vicar of Aysgarth.

Feb. 21. At his house, near Whitby, Henry Simpson, esq.

Feb. 21. In her 70th year, the widow of Mr. Appleton, of Darlington, bookseller.

Feb. 23. At Bridlington, aged 82, Madame Coombe, a native of Italy.

Feb. 24. At Bridlington, aged 95, Fanny Simpson, formerly of Burton Agnes.

Feb. 24. At Whitby, T. Fishburn, esq.

Feb. 26. At Whitby, aged 21, Anne, youngest dau. of Isaiah Moorsom, esq. Comptroller of the Customs.

Feb. 28. Aged 58, in Precentor's court, York, Richard Drake, esq. surgeon, only brother of Nathan Drake, M.D. the learned author of "Shakspeare and his Times," "Literary Hours," &c. &c.

Aged 82, Matthew Wilson, esq. Manor House, Otley.

Lately. At Thorne, aged 73, Betty, wife of the Rev. S. Stanton, M.A., who, though a female, made medicine her peculiar study, and practised it many years with uncommon success.

March 1. At Doncaster, aged 23, Miles, youngest son of the late Ald. Miles Morley.

March 8. In York, in his 84th year, John Smith, esq. late of Cottingham, and formerly in E.I.C. service.

March 11. At York, on his way home from Harrogate, where he had been recommended for the benefit of his health, aged 60, Henry Casson, late of Telworth Grange, Sutton, a much-valued member of the Society of Friends.

March 15. At Kilham, near Driffild, aged 81, Thos. Outram, esq. formerly an eminent wine merchant.

WALES.—Feb. 25. At Bronwyfa, co. Flint, aged 25, the wife of Lieut.-col. Browne, K.C.H. and dau. of Rowland Burdon, esq. of Castle Eden, co. Durham. She had lately given birth to twin boys, both now dead.

Feb. 26. At Buckland, co. Brecknock, Thynne-Howe Gwynne, esq.

SCOTLAND.—Lately. At Monkwood Mill, aged 100, Mrs. Marion Curry. She had five children, 40 grand-children, and 174 great grand-children, and throughout her long life it is said she never tasted medicine.

IRELAND.—Jan. 28. At Belle Vue, near Dublin, after a long and painful illness, the Rt. Hon. Bridget, Countess of Egmont. She was the only dau. of Lt.-col. Glynn Wynn, M.P. for Carnarvon, and uncle to the present Lord Newborough, by Bridget eldest dau. of Edward-Philip Pugh, esq. of Penryn. She was married to John Perceval present and 4th Earl of Egmont, March 10, 1792, and had issue by him John-James Lord Perceval. The same noble families were be-

fore connected by the alliance of the aunt of the Earl and uncle of the Countess, Lady Catherine Perceval and first Lord Newborough.

Feb. 20. In Stephen's Green, Dublin, universally lamented, Mr. Thomas Tuke, M.D.

At Rossgul, co. Donegal, aged 106, Andrew Sheals. He spent the principal part of his life fishing from the rocks. His descendants are numerous, and the fourth generation approaching maturity.

March 1. Of apoplexy, at the residence of Rev. Wm. Cromie, Neunagh, Ralph Edw. Babington, esq. of Greenfort, co. Donegal, and late Capt. First Drag. Guards. This respected Gentleman was on the eve of marriage.

March 3. After a lingering and painful illness, borne with Christian resignation, the wife of Jas.-Eyre Caulfield, of Grange House, co. Tyrone, esq. Her remains were deposited in the family vault of the Earl of Charlemont, at the Cathedral of Armagh.

March 4. In Dublin, Piers H. Barron, esq. co. Waterford.

March 11. At Magilligan, co. Londonderry, in his 90th year, Anthony Boyle, nearly 70 years clerk of that parish. Superannuated for many years back, he had lost all traces of modern events from his memory; while he remembered and detailed with minuteness the tales of "olden time."

ABROAD.—Aug. 3, 1825. At Prome, in the Burmese empire, in his 20th year, W. Ashley Hardy, Midshipman, on board his Majesty's ship Alligator, and youngest son of the late Capt. James Hardy, R.N.

Aug. 23. On his passage from Rangoon to Madras, aged 26, Lieut. Geo. Burnaby Greene, of the Commissariat Department E.I.C.'s service, son of Capt. Pitt Burnaby Greene.

Sept. 4. At Neemutch, in Central India, Capt. Alex. Macdonald, B. N. I. Political Agent, and Superintendent of the principalities of Pentaubgurh, Banswarva, and Dongurhpoor.

Sept. 6. At Deenajpore, in Bengal, Norman M'Leod, esq. Acting Judge of Circuit, eldest son of Rev. Dr. M'Leod, Rector of St. Anne's, Westminster.

Sept. 8. At Calcutta, Lieut.-col. Bucke, 58th Reg. N. I. a few months since attached to a force proceeding against the Burmese.

Sept. 29. At Poonah, in the East Indies, aged 57, Col. Geo. Bridges Bellasis, of the Bombay Artillery.

At Jaulnah, East Indies, Capt. Robert Woolf, 6th reg. Madras Cavalry.

Oct. 12. At Penang, aged 23, John-Robt. Cuppage, esq. youngest son of Lieut.-gen. Cuppage, of Shooter's-hill.

Nov. 15. At the Isle of France, James Fairlie, esq. only brother of Wm. Fairlie, esq. of Great Winchester st.

Feb. 5. At Cala's, aged 84, John Petrie, esq. formerly of Calcutta, afterwards of Gatton, Member for that Borough from 1796 to 1802, and Deputy Lieut. of Surrey.

Feb. 7. At his son's house at Bremen, Christ. Papendick, esq. of Kew-green, for

nearly 45 years in the service of her late Majesty Queen Charlotte.

Feb. 15. At Bonlogne, Henry Russell, esq. of Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

In Baltimore, America, Stephenson White, esq. formerly of Belfast, Ireland.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from February 22, to March 21, 1826.

Christened.		Buried.						
Males	- 781	Males	- 774	Between	2 and 5	146	50 and 60	148
Females	- 916	Females	- 740		5 and 10	43	60 and 70	171
					10 and 20	48	70 and 80	120
					20 and 30	94	80 and 90	54
Whereof have died under two years old		427		30 and 40	112	90 and 100	7	
				40 and 50	143	100	0	

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending March 18.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
54 11	30 2	22 4	43 2	35 6	39 4

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, March 27, 50s. to 60s.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, March. 24.

Kent Bags	11l. 11s. to 14l. 0s.	Farnham Pockets	18l. 0s. to 21l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	10l. 10s. to 11l. 11s.	Kent	12l. 12s. to 15l. 0s.
Essex	11l. 0s. to 13l. 0s.	Sussex	11l. 11s. to 12l. 12s.
Old ditto	15l. 0s. to 18l. 0s.	Essex	12l. 0s. to 14l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, March 22, 32s. 10½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 0s. Straw 2l. 5s. Clover 5l. 10s.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 10s. Straw 2l. 0s. Clover 5l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, March 13. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.	Lamb	6s. 6d. to 7s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market	March 18 :
Veal	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	Beasts	2,477 Calves 95
Pork	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Sheep	14,048 Pigs 100

COAL MARKET, March 27, 29s. 6d. to 39s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 40s. 0d. Yellow Russia 39s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 74s. Mottled 82s. 0d. Curd 86s.—CANDLES, 3s. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 6d.

THE PRICES of CANAL SHARES, &c. in March 1826, at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE, Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—Grand Junction, 262l.—Swansen, 240l.—Brecknock and Abergavenny, 150l.—Stratford-upon-Avon, 40l.—Lancaster, 38l.—Regent's, 40l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 50l.—Huddersfield, 25l.—Kennet and Avon, 24l.—West India Dock, 182l.—London Dock, 86l.—East Country Dock, 26l.—Globe Insurance, 135l.—Atlas, 7l.—Hope, 5l.—Vauxhall Bridge, 27l.—London Bridge Annuitants, 52l.—Westminster Gas, 52l.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 26, to March 25, 1826, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Feb.	°	°	°			Mar.	°	°	°		
26	43	46	42	30, 46	fair	12	44	49	38	30, 47	fair
27	44	49	45	, 20	fair	13	39	45	38	, 44	fair
28	44	54	46	, 26	cloudy	14	42	50	42	, 04	rain
M. 1	46	47	48	, 06	fair	15	43	52	38	29, 91	fair
2	47	51	48	29, 90	showers	16	35	44	36	30, 25	cloudy
3	49	48	47	, 80	rain	17	35	45	34	, 40	cloudy
4	49	55	45	, 74	fair	18	33	47	37	, 12	fair
5	44	48	37	, 94	fair	19	42	44	38	29, 91	fair
6	38	45	47	30, 00	cloudy	20	43	46	38	, 99	showers
7	50	55	49	29, 88	cloudy	21	38	46	38	30, 03	cloudy
8	49	55	49	30, 09	fair	22	37	41	38	29, 83	cloudy
9	49	60	56	, 17	rain	23	38	36	34	, 60	rain & snow
10	50	67	45	, 33	fair	24	36	39	34	, 61	cloudy
11	44	50	43	, 33	fair	25	35	42	34	, 70	fine

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From February 25, to March 28, both inclusive.

Feb. & Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3 1/4 per Ct. 1814.	3 1/4 per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	New South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills. 1000l.	Ex. Bills. 500l.
25	204 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	228	7 10 dis.		par 3 dis.	par 3 dis.
27	202	78 1/2	77 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	227	8 6 dis.		2 dis. par	2 dis. 1 pm.
28	200	77 1/2	76 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	226	8 dis.	77 1/2	2 dis. par	1 pm. 2 dis.
1	202	77 1/2	77 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	227	3 5 dis.		1 pm. par	2 pm. par
2	199	77 1/2	76 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	95 1/2	19 1/2	Shut	4 5 dis.		par 2 pm. par	2 pm. par
3	Shut	Shut	75 1/2	84 1/2	Shut	94 1/2		Shut	5 3 dis.		2 pm. par	2 pm. par
4			76 1/2			94 1/2			2 1 dis.		1 2 pm. 1	2 pm.
5			76 1/2			94 1/2			3 1 dis.		1 pm. par	par 2 pm.
7			76 1/2	85 1/2		94 1/2	5		3 1 dis.		1 pm. par	par 2 pm.
8			78 1/2	86 1/2		95 1/2			2 dis. par		1 2 pm. 1	2 pm.
9			77 1/2	86 1/2		95 1/2					1 2 pm. 1	2 pm.
10			78 1/2	Shut		95 1/2	6		par 2 dis.		1 2 pm. 1	2 pm.
11			78 1/2			96 1/2	5 1/2		par 1 pm.		1 2 pm. 1	2 pm.
13			78 1/2			96 1/2	6				2 4 pm. 2	4 pm.
14			77 1/2			95 1/2	4 1/2		2 1 pm.		6 3 pm. 6	3 pm.
15			77			94 1/2	5 1/2		2 3 pm.		5 6 pm. 5	6 pm.
16			78			95 1/2	6 1/2		2 3 pm.		5 4 pm. 6	4 pm.
17			77 1/2			95 1/2	6 1/2		3 2 pm.		5 4 pm. 5	4 pm.
18			77 1/2	8 1/2		95 1/2	6 1/2		3 4 pm.		4 6 pm. 4	6 pm.
20			77 1/2			95 1/2	6 1/2		4 3 pm.		5 4 pm.	
21			77 1/2			95 1/2	6 1/2		3 4 pm.		4 5 pm. 4	5 pm.
22			77 1/2	8 1/2		96 1/2	5 1/2		3 5 pm.		4 5 pm. 4	5 pm.
23			78 1/2	7 1/2		95 1/2	6 1/2		1 3 pm.	77 1/2	2 4 pm. 2	4 pm.
24	Hol.											
25	Hol.											
27	Hol.											

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

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 Hereford 2.—Hull 3
 Hants 2.—Ipswich
 Kent 4.—Lancaster
 Leeds 4.—Leicester 2
 Lichfield. Liverpool. 16
 Macclesfield. Maidst.
 Manchester 7
 Newcastle on Tyne 3
 Newcastle. N. W.
 Nottingham 2.
 Nottingham 2. Axt 2
 Plymouth. Preston 2
 Reading.—Rochester.
 Salisbury. Sheffield 3
 Shrewsbury 2
 Sturbohm.—Stafford
 Staffordshire. Faversham
 Stamford. Stockport
 Southampton
 S.W. Surrey 2
 Taindon. 1.yre
 Wakefield.—Warwick
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Embellished with a PORTRAIT of the Hon. and Rev. SNUTE BARRINGTON, BISHOP OF DURHAM;
and VIEWS of KYME TOWER and TEMPLE BREWER, co. Lincoln.

*. The View of St. John's Gate, in this page, is an accurate representation of it at the present time.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, CIGARO'S HEAD, 95, Parliament Street, Westminster,
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In our next we shall resume the "Compendium of County History," with the first portion of the extensive County of York. We shall be obliged to any of our Correspondents for correct lists of the seats, free of postage, specifying in which Riding they are included.

C. of Westminster would feel obliged to any of our Correspondents for any particulars of the Thorowgood, Roberts, or Maples families, as connected with the Lords Torrington; and what were their arms? Also any particulars of the family of "Allen of the City of Westminster." Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. John Allen, married William, fifth Earl of Coventry.

R. C. H. wishing to illustrate the Hundred of Westbury, in Wilts, by an engraved portrait of James Ley, Earl of Marlborough, who was buried at Westbury, under a magnificent tomb, will esteem himself much obliged for any information respecting a good original portrait of the said Earl.

Mr. FOSBROKE, in answer to the querist concerning the Kyrle pedigree, observes, that he communicated some authentic particulars on the subject to the Rev. John Webb, to whom, therefore, application must be made.

A Friend of the Editor would be obliged by the communication of a set of (lost) papers concerning the Clinton family (which shall be honourably restored), or information if any such papers are locked up in libraries. The object is purely literary.

PALUS says, "I have been at a loss to determine the signification of the word *Firth* or *Forth*. In works on the geography of Scotland, it is always written *Firth*. Johnson, in his Dictionary, has it *Frith*; and in his Tour to the Hebrides, *Firth*; and in Leicestershire, several places are called *Friths*, such as *Braunstone Frith*, *Kirby Frith*, and others. If some of your ingenious Correspondents will give me the proper orthography and etymology of this word, it will much oblige me."

G. H. W. observes, "The Rev. Mr. Newell, in his remarks on Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, page 67, says, 'Conjecture has been at a loss for the meaning of the word *Auburn*. No village so named in England has been suggested, nor can I discover any trace of such in Ireland, for it does not appear that Lishoy or Kilkenny-West (the adjoining parish), was ever called Auburn.' Now in the *Morning Herald* for the 10th of March last, in the report of a trial that took place at Lincoln, John Pearson states, 'I reside at *Auburne* in this county.' Mr. Newell, by the way, miscalls Goldsmith's village *Lishoy*; it should be *Lisecoy*."—The

same Correspondent is informed, that the Baronetcy to which the present Bishop of Winchester has succeeded, is one of Nova Scotia, hitherto deemed extinct.

A SOUTH SAXON remarks, "There is mentioned in the first volume of Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, p. 12, note, 'an exact diary' of John Strype's Life by himself, in a way that seems to imply that it was actually existing. It is also said in the same note, that 'six volumes of his letters were in 1788 in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Knight of Milton in Cambridgeshire. Some of his papers are in the Lansdown collection at the British Museum; but I do not find the diary there; nor do I know whether the letters in the Museum are those which were formerly in Mr. Knight's possession. Can you direct me to any source of information on this subject? Any information respecting Mr. Strype or his papers would be acceptable."

SHEPTONIENSIS will see the jetton, found in making a new entrance to Shepton Mallet, engraved in Snelling's *View of Jettons or Counters*, Plate II. Nos. 27 *et seq.*

The piece of stamped lead bearing a rose and rose-bud, and the initials H. CR. found with a fragment of red woollen cloth attached to it, by Mr. YATES in his garden at Birmingham, is an old specimen of the mark which the manufacturer has for centuries, and still attaches to the articles of his production.

J. D. is too superficial; Spencer's "English Traveller," and the other book he refers to, may be very good compilations, but they are not works of authority, or containing any original information. We would recommend our essayist to consult higher authorities.

In answer to SUSSEXIENSIS, vol. xcv. i. 98, NEPOS begs to inform him that the conventual seal of the Priory of Sels is engraved in vol. LIV. p. 319, and noticed by Mr. Gough, *ibid.* p. 494.

B. B. states, in answer to Clericus, Oxon. (vol. xcv. ii. 590) that "he can have no great difficulty in obtaining information respecting Mr. Norris, the worthy founder of the Professorship which goes by his name at Cambridge. That gentleman's widow is still living. She married, 2dly, Thos. Fauquier, esq. Gentleman Usher to Queen Charlotte, who is very lately deceased. (see vol. xcv. ii. p. 647.) Mr. Norris left one only sister, married to Anthony Aufrere, esq. of Hoveton House in Norfolk; she died in 1816, leaving 11 children, most of them married. Her eldest son, now residing in Italy, is a constant reader, and has been a frequent contributor to your pages." (See p. 295.)

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1826.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE LATE PROFESSOR MARTYN.

MR. URBAN, *Chelsea, March 19.*
THE inclosed original Letter written by the late learned and lamented Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, contains some original biographical anecdotes, a species of information for which the Gentleman's Magazine has ever been pre-eminently distinguished; it is therefore presumed that it will be deemed acceptable to many of your readers.

Yours, &c. T. FAULKNER.

"Thomas Hodges, D.D.* Dean of Hereford, had three sons, 1. Thomas, whose son Thomas was Attorney General at Barbadoes, in the reign of Queen Anne, and F.R.S. He had two sons, Thomas and John; the latter was a Colonel in the Guards; and one daughter Elizabeth, married to John Hadley of East Barnet, esq.; Vice-President of the Royal Society, and improver of the quadrant. They had one son John.

2. Nathaniel, was a physician, and one of those who were appointed by the College to attend the infected during the great plague in London in 1665, and has left the only authentic account of it under the title of *Λοιμολογία*; sive, *Pestis nuper apud Populum Londinensem grassantis Narratio Historica*. London, 1672," 8vo. A translation of this, with additions, was published by Dr. Quincy in 1720. Dr. Nathaniel Hodges lived in the parish of St. Stephen Walbrook, and learned the rudiments of his practice from St. Theodore de Mayerne. He never caught the distemper, though he prescribed daily to the poor at his own house, as well as to others abroad, and took no precaution, except a gill of sack occasionally for refreshment in

his walks. He died a prisoner for debt in Ludgate †.

3. Richard, married Elizabeth, the daughter of William Russell, esq. They had one daughter, who married Thos. Bulkley, esq.

4. Rhoda, the only daughter of Dr. Thomas Hodges, born 1635, married my great grandfather, John Martyn, merchant of London, 1660. She bore him seven children, and died in 1706.

I have none of the works of Dr. Thos. Hodges, mentioned in your book, but I have two other Sermons, viz. :—

1. The growth and spreading of Heresie, set forth in a Sermon preached before the Honourable House of Commons, on the 10th day of March, being the day of their public Fast and Humiliation for the growth of Heresie. By Thomas Hodges, Minister of God's Word, at Kensington, London, 1647, 4to.

2. Sion's Hallelujah, set forth in a Sermon preached before the Right Honourable House of Peers in the Abbie Church of Westminster, on Thursday, June 28, being the day of public Thanksgiving to Almighty God for his Majesty's safe Return. By Tho. Hodges, Rector Ecclesiæ de Kensington, London, 1660. He had the thanks of the Lords, and was desired to print it. Was not my great great-grandfather, and your Vicar, a sort of Vicar of Bray?

The Dictionary of Dr. Littleton ‡, my grandfather's predecessor in your

† Of Dr. Nath. Hodges, there is a fuller memoir in Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

‡ See Hist. of Chelsea, pp. 53, 55, 255. The late Professor communicated many valuable additions and corrections to the History of Chelsea, all of which will be incorporated in the second edition now preparing for the press.

* See Hist. of Kensington, p. 232, 4to edition.

Rectory, was in general use I well remember, till Ainsworth superseded it. He indulged himself in a strange pun, under the word *concurro*; for the English of which he gives *concur*, or *condog*. *Dulce est desipere*, but it should be in *loco*; and surely in so grave a book as a Dictionary, one should not expect to find any thing so light. I do not say that I have seen it*, but I have formerly heard it laughed at; and it was brought to my recollection lately by Mr. Beloe in the 4th volume of his *Anecdotes*.

I beg leave to consider Sir Hans Sloane as one of my patrons. The condescension of the venerable and amiable old gentleman to me when a schoolboy, will never be forgotten by me, and his figure is even now presented to my eye in the most lively manner, as he was sitting fixed by age and infirmity in his arm-chair. I usually carried a present from my father of some book that he had published, and the old gentleman in return always presented me with a broad piece of gold, treated me with chocolate, and sent me with his librarian to see some of his curiosities. It appears now like looking into other times.

I was a candidate for the Lectureship of Chelsea, but Mr. Gardiner, a man of mean abilities, both as a scholar and preacher, carried it against me; I had the nobility and gentry, and the lower orders; but he having married the daughter of a carpenter, had all the tradesmen with him. It was singular that two members of a family so respected should not be able to carry a popular election. My uncle Mr. King had lost his election on a former similar occasion.

I have perused your book with considerable interest, as being the history of a place where I was born, where my family lived in reputation during the greatest part of a century, and where I received the whole of my school education. I went under Mr. Rolbery at five years and a half old, and continued with him to 17, when I removed to the University; having for about 10 years walked six times a day between Church-lane and Paradise-row. I knew and was known to almost every body in Chelsea; which has of late

years rendered it a melancholy walk to me, knowing and being known of nobody. I am happy in saying that you have made it a very handsome and even elegant book, and that you have put it together unexceptionably. I was particularly gratified with the effusions of loyalty, both of the parish and yourself, in the last chapter, and I thank you for the justice you have done me and my family. I am, Sir, your very humble servant, THO. MARTYN.

Pertenhall, May 19, 1821."

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, April 7.*

THE inclosed Letter from a late celebrated Naturalist, whose drawings in the *Botanical Magazine* were so much and deservedly admired for many years, relates to the first introduction of the Moss Rose-tree into this country, which still remains in doubt and obscurity. Perhaps the publication of Mr. Edwards's opinion on this subject may excite the attention of some of your botanical readers, and by this means the point may be clearly ascertained and set at rest. The late Mr. Edwards was considered as one of the first botanical draughtsmen of the age, and possessed a most benevolent and friendly disposition, and his acquaintance was cultivated by the first characters of the day. He died at his house in Barrosa-place, Chelsea, in the year 1819, and was buried in the parish church. T. FAULKNER.

"DEAR SIR, *Nov. 15, 1812.*

With respect to Mr. Rench being the introducer of the Moss Rose* (*rosa muscosa*), I can find nothing to disprove the assertion, a circumstance wholly unknown to any of our botanical writers. Old Gerard, in his *Herbal*, makes no mention of the moss rose; hence may be inferred its introduction was of a later date. Linnaeus considers it as a variety only of *centifolia*. Miller is of opinion that the Moss Rose, or Moss Province, as it is often called, is a perfectly distinct species; with this latter belief, I am inclined to agree, having within these two years seen and figured for the *Botanical Magazine*, the Moss Rose in its complete state, from the nursery of Messrs. Lee and Kennedy. I have not yet learned from whence they procured

* A copy now lies before us, edit. 1679. See *Pagge's Anecdotes of the English Language*, 2d edit. p. 243.—EDIT.

* See *History of Fulham*, p. 326.

the plant, or whether it continues to show the same habits. Could you discover the country of which it is a native, the information would be very desirable; hitherto, I believe, unknown to botanists. Perhaps the present people might remember the circumstance, of which I shall be glad to know. Should these remarks be of any utility, it will gratify, Yours truly,

SYDENHAM EDWARDS.

Mr. URBAN, *Crosby-sq. March 23.*

I HOPE it will be in my power to give a satisfactory answer to your valuable and respected Correspondent A. H. who, in allusion to the Palace of Canute, inquires, "Are there now any remains of it, or is the exact place ascertained?"*

It appears from an attentive comparison of the few existing records, where this ancient Royal mansion is incidentally noticed, that it stood due South of St. Paul's Cathedral; and with its courts and quadrangles, its walls, moats, and ramparts, may be supposed to have comprehended the greater part of Castle Baynard Ward.

The windows of one of the Southern apartments opened upon the river Thames; not then confined by quays and wharfs to its present narrowed stream. To the North it extended as far as the close of the Cathedral. The North-east angle of the tower, as I mean to prove in due time, stood upon the spot now King's Head Court and No. 26 on the South side of St. Paul's Churchyard. The old city wall, running in a straight line from Ludgate to the Thames, served, it is probable, as the Western boundary.

I cannot speak so confidently as to the date of its erection; though some obscure traces would lead to a supposition, that this was the chosen seat of civil and ecclesiastical government, from the very foundation of the City. For that King Lud had a palace between the present Cathedral and the Thames, and that a heathen temple stood in the same vicinity, are tradi-

tions resting on as good authority, as numerous fables of classical antiquity, which have been rarely called in question.

"O City, founded by Dardanian hands,
Whose towering front the circling realm
commands."

But the British and Roman history of the Island has already exercised the ingenuity of abler commentators. The state of London under the Anglo-Saxon and Danish Monarchs presents an almost untrodden path to the Antiquary, and I shall be happy to furnish a few hints on the subject.

The ancient Palace, to which your Correspondent has called my attention, was built, as I should conceive, either by Alfred, Edward, or Athelstan. It does not, however, appear that the two former Monarchs made London their seat of Government, or chief place of residence; since we do not find their names among the benefactors to St. Paul's. We have indeed reason to believe that the Cathedral was destroyed by fire in the reign of Alfred, and continued in ruins, till it was rebuilt and endowed by his illustrious grandson Athelstan. To this Monarch, from whose reign the history of London, as the Metropolis of the empire, may date its commencement, I am inclined to refer the completion of this Royal mansion †.

This, however, I offer as mere conjecture; but an undoubted allusion to the Palace as the abode of Royalty, occurs in the reign of Canute, in whose presence the perfidious Edric, after a very summary process, expiated his treason with his life, and "the body was thrown out of the window into the river Thames§." Canute also distinguished himself as a liberal benefactor to the Cathedral. He endowed the Dean with a plot of ground, either within the precincts of his palace, or immediately adjoining. It has ever since been attached to the Church, and is the residence of the present exemplary Dean.

* Suppl. 1825, Part ii. p. 594.

† Tuque Urbs Dardanitis Londinum, &c. Milton.

‡ The name of Adelstan, as he was called by an imperfect Norman utterance, is still preserved in the corrupted pronunciation of Adel Hill, near the spot where the ancient Palace stood. There is another street bearing the same appellation at the Northern limit of the City, and where tradition reports that King Athelstan had a palace; but I am not aware of any authority for this conjecture, beyond the similarity of name.

§ Matthew of Westminster and William of Malmesbury differ as to the manner of his death; but they agree in the locality of the window.

According to Fabian, the grounds of this Palace, then declining with a gentle slope to the banks of the river, were the scene of Canute's celebrated reproof to his courtiers, when he forbade the rising waters to wet his feet.

The Palace was forsaken by Edward the Confessor, who transferred his affectionate regard to his new foundation at Westminster, thenceforward the chief seat of Government.

It appears that the Saxon Palace was never rebuilt after its destruction in 1087, when "St. Paul's holy minster was burnt, and the greater and handsomer part of the whole city*." Soon after the Conquest these Crown lands were divided between William Baynard, and Eustace Earl of Bologne; and a small portion, near the churchyard, seems to have been obtained by the Bishop and Canons, who were afterwards involved in a dispute with their powerful neighbours concerning the boundaries.

A. D. 1106, Eustace Earl of Bologne and his Countess, after renouncing all interest in the lands, which Bp. Maurice asserted to be a part of the cemetery, "granted for ever to the Bp. and St. Paul, a plot of ground† situated to the Eastward, beyond the wall of St. Paul's, where the Canon Durandus had removed his house in consequence of the Earl's claims." To the succeeding Bishop Richard de Belmeis, King Henry I. granted the materials of the Southern moat of his castle, towards the Thames, to build the churchyard wall, and a part of the moat towards the North, to make a road beyond the wall. The same Bishop confirmed to Hugh, the master of the Schools, and to his successors, an estate described in the charter as "the station of Durandus, at the corner of the tower." Dugdale translates the record, "the habitation of Durandus at the corner of the turret, that is, the clochier or bell tower," in which he has been followed verbatim by War-

ton and his numerous copyists, who have been satisfied to adopt his paraphrase without consulting the original. "The clochier or bell tower," is a mere conjectural interpolation of no authority whatever. The words in the grant are, "Stationem Magistri Durandi in Angulo Turris ubi Willielmus Decanus illum collocavit," &c.

The house of Durandus, according to the deed of Eustace, already cited, was at the Eastern limit of his demesne‡, and the very angle of the turret above mentioned, may, to this day, be traced in the narrow and irregular court, which marks the boundary of the estate belonging to my excellent friend the successor of Master Hugh§.

By the marriage of Stephen with the heiress of the Earl of Bologne, the estate was again annexed to the Crown; and there is a tradition that a part of the Royal demesne, under the name of Camera Dianæ, was appropriated by Henry the Second to his mistress Rosamunda Clifford. "Domus Dianæ vel Rosamundæ||" is expressly mentioned in a book of Statutes compiled by Radulphus de Diceto, a contemporary historian; and in the early part of the following century a bequest of land in the parish of St. Benedict, by Osbert de Camera, is described as situated "ab aulâ usque ad murum qui est inter me et Dianam**."

This name of Camera Dianæ was retained in the church leases during three or four centuries.

Edmund Howes, in his continuation of Stow††, informs us that some ruins and subterranean passages of the Camera Dianæ might be traced in his time.

The modern history of this Royal demesne as Castle Baynard, Pembroke House, Derby House, Hunsdon House, Mountjoy House, the Herald's College, and Doctors' Commons, may be found in numerous printed works of high authority. M. H.

* Saxon Chronicle.

† "Unam mansiunculam terre." MS. Harl. 6956.

‡ The South-east angle of the church was opposite to this spot. The old works, as laid out by Bishop Maurice, extended considerably more to the South and West than the modern Cathedral.

§ This will answer a query in our vol. xci. i. p. 188.

|| Dr. Hutton's transcript, MS. Harl. 6956. There is another copy of these statutes in the Bodleian Library, which I have not had an opportunity of consulting.

** MS. Harl. 4080, fol. 44.

†† See also Bagford's Letter to Hearne, Maitland's History of London, Pegge's edition of Fitzstephen.

Mr. URBAN, *Bloomsbury, March 30.*

A VERY neat edition (being the sixth) of the exquisite "Poemata" of Vinny Bourne, as Cowper affectionately calls him, has very recently issued from an Oxford press; concerning which I only regret that I had not known the editor and his intentions before the book appeared. I could have pointed out a few of the poems which were inadvertently inserted in the quarto edition of 1772, though not productions of Bourne; and I could have assigned them to the real authors. These notices I obtained on the authority of the venerable Dr. Lloyd, so long under-master of Westminster School, communicated to me by the late excellent Dean of Westminster, Dr. Vincent. I could also have furnished, from the same intelligence, an Epilogue to "Terence's Eunuch," spoken at Westminster in 1746; and pointed out another Epilogue, spoken after the "Phormio," which is printed in Popham's "Selecta Poemata Anglorum" (vol. III. p. 9), but there erroneously called a Prologue. Either or both of these I will take an opportunity of sending to you, if you should wish to have them.* They will then be ready for any future edition, or may be added to this, on an additional half sheet; which, as there is already an Appendix of two leaves, may very easily be done.

One of the poems, entitled "Ad Tempus," (p. 196) is the property of Dr. Jortin, and appears in his "Tracts," vol. I. p. 14. The first stanza is different, and there are some omissions, but the composition in general is Jortin's. This was not in the original editions of Bourne, but introduced by the editor of the quarto (whoever he was), as well as the other erroneous insertions. Another poem entitled "Votum," (p. 275) is also the property of Jortin, and is printed in his "Tracts," vol. I. p. 9. This and the former were both published by Jortin, in his "Lusus Poeticus." These things, therefore, should be set right. Bourne is rich enough in his own compositions to have no need of borrowing. The few others falsely attributed to him were written, I think, by contemporary Westminsters; whose names are noted in my copy, from Dr. Lloyd's information.

The new edition seems to be copied

exactly from the quarto, except that two very admirable Letters, which there stand at the end, are here very properly prefixed, preceded only by such a sketch of the author's life, as the very scanty materials now to be obtained, enabled the editor to supply.

Yours, &c.

R. N.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 8.

THE following biographical sketch of the Founder of the Norrisian Professorship at Cambridge, is taken from a new edition of the "Norfolk Tour," now in the press.—John Norris, esq. was the only son of John Norris, esq. of a family possessing large property in Norfolk. His father died at a very early period of life, leaving by his wife (a Suffolk lady of the name of Cartherd) the subject of this memoir, and a daughter. Mr. Norris was educated at Eton School, and afterwards became a fellow commoner of Cambridge, it is believed of Trinity College, where he was much esteemed for his learning, abilities, and great integrity. When he left Cambridge, he settled at Great Witchingham, co. Norfolk, at which place he erected a mansion house. In 1758 he married his first wife Elizabeth, dau. of Sir ... Playters of Satterly Hall, Suffolk, bart. by whom he had one son, who died in his infancy. Mrs. Norris, who was a very beautiful as well as an amiable woman, died in 1769, in her 28th year, after having in vain sought to recover her health in Lisbon. She returned to England apparently recovered, and her loss so afflicted Mr. Norris, that for a time he was inconsolable. About four months after this event, he wrote an elegant and pathetic memorial expressive of his grief, which he distributed among his friends, and which he originally intended for the press.

He never afterwards visited Witchingham, where he had generally resided; and the house was chiefly pulled down, except a part now standing, and called Witchingham Old Hall. To divert his mind, he commenced building at Witton in the same county; but his melancholy subsiding, and having no family, a circumstance never regretted by him, he, in May 1773, married Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late Honourable and Rev. Edmund Townshend, Dean of Norwich, by whom he had Charlotte Laura, born

He had nearly completed his house, park, &c. upon a grand scale, when he was carried off by a violent fever, Jan. 1777, at his house in Brooke-street, London, in the 42d year of his age.

His widow married, in 1779, Thomas Fauquier, esq. of London; and his sister married — Aufrere, esq. of Hoveton Hall, near Norwich. (See p. 290.)

Mr. Norris was of a peculiar turn of mind, and of so apparently reserved and gloomy disposition, that he rarely conciliated the affections, except of those who intimately knew him, and were well acquainted with his worth.

He left an estate of 190*l.* per annum for the purpose of establishing a Professorship at Cambridge, with a salary of 120*l.* per annum to the Professor, besides other advantages, for lectures on religious subjects, and particularly upon the Revelations. Upon his death, this, with other trusts, was carried into execution, and was called the *Norvisian Professorship*. His estate, which was near 4000*l.* per annum, subject to a jointure and some small incumbrances, descended to his daughter, the lady of Col. Wodehouse. J. C.

Mr. URBAN, April 20.

I HAVE read the strictures of "F.S.A." p. 823, on my 3d vol. of "Beauties of Wiltshire." For the information and corrections afforded by that communication, I own myself obliged, and I should have been more so, had they been transmitted to me personally, or had the writer given me his instructions respecting the Long family, previous to publication; and I suspect he was fully apprised of my intention of publishing, and of my wishes for assistance.

That some errors and omissions would be noticed in my volume, was no more than I expected. The former, however, seem to be of little importance; and in extenuation of the latter, I would observe that it was my object to give *cursorial sketches* of places and persons, and not ample histories of every parish. Had I withheld the volume from publication till I had satisfied myself as to each topic of inquiry, and rendered the work as perfect as I could have wished, it would never have appeared before the public; for I never yet was entirely satisfied with any literary essay of my own, and I have been therefore always dis-

posed to solicit and attend to candid criticism, with a view to correction and improvement. Indeed my anxiety to attain accuracy has involved me in much delay, and subjected me to repeated reproach, whence I have been sometimes impelled to publish more hastily than I wished.

I can assure "F. S. A." that I have visited nearly every place described in the volume alluded to, and have sought for accurate information from every accessible source. These visits, in some instances, have taken place several years back, and the notes on the spot being made in pencil, some mistakes may have occurred in copying them, notwithstanding I have sedulously endeavoured to render every name and circumstance correct.

I did not mention the painting on the wall of the Church at Wootton Bassett, for the same reason that I omitted several similar subjects in other places, because I had not space to particularize every object in every parish included in the volume.

With regard to the monumental inscription of the Powlett family at Minster, I admit the error, in ascribing to Nicholas Powlett *four* daughters, instead of *three* daughters and a son. But I think it right to observe, that I have expressed myself doubtfully as to the relationship between N. Powlett and the keeper of Mary Queen of Scots.

Leaving the other points to which "F. S. A." adverts, without further notice, as inaccuracies for which I must be accountable, I would only add that the lists of Wiltshire families were by no means intended to indicate when they commenced their career of gentility; but simply to show about what periods they became possessed of certain estates in the county. I am well aware that South Wraxhall belonged to the Longs in 1433 (see *Beauties of Wiltshire*, in. p. 220), and in Fuller's List of the Wiltshire Gentry for that year, (see *Worthies*, vol. ii.) the name of Robert Long occurs as M.P. for Wiltshire; but Draycot and, I believe, Whaddon were acquired by the Longs in the reign of Henry VII.; therefore Long of Draycot was properly inserted in the last list, as Long of South Wraxhall might have been in the preceding, but it was omitted, because South Wraxhall is no longer the residence of the family.

Yours, &c.

J. BRITTON.



J. Audley sculp.

J. Duxelm.



BORN 1734.

DIED 1826.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE BISHOP BARRINGTON.

(With a Portrait.)

ON the 25th of March, at one o'clock in the morning, after an illness which had confined him somewhat more than six weeks, died at his house in Cavendish-square, in the 92d year of his age, and the 57th of his episcopal functions, the Honourable and Right Reverend Shute Barrington, D.C.L. Lord Bishop of Durham, Count Palatine and *Custos Rotulorum* of that Principality, Visitor of Balliol College, Oxford, a *Trustee*, by election, of the British Museum, President of the School for Indigent Blind, and of the Society for bettering the condition of the Poor.

This truly venerable Prelate was the sixth and youngest son of John Shute, first Viscount Barrington, by Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir William Daines, knight; and was born May 26, 1734, not seven months before his father's death*. His father was the friend of Locke, and the confidential agent of Lord Somers in preparing the Scottish Legislature for the Union with England†. Of his brethren, William Wildman, the eldest, was second Viscount Barrington, and Secretary at War; Francis, the second, died young; John, the third, died a Major-general in the army in 1764, and was father of the late and present Peers; Daines, the fourth, was an eminent King's Council and a Welch Judge; and Samuel, the fifth, a highly distinguished Admiral. The Bishop lost both the latter, his last surviving brothers, in the year 1800.

The Hon. Shute Barrington was educated at Eton; he became a gentleman commoner of Merton College, Oxford, in 1752; fellow in 1755; entered into holy orders in 1756; and took the degree of M.A. Oct. 10, 1757. In 1760 he was appointed one of the King's Chaplains, and in 1761 a Canon of Christ Church.

On the 2d of February in the latter year, he was married to his first wife, Lady Diana Beauclerk, only daughter of Charles, second Duke of St. Alban's, and sister of the then Duke.

* Viscount Barrington died Nov. 14, 1784.

† An ample memoir of Viscount Barrington, with an account of his family, may be found in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. pp. 444—452.

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Her Ladyship died in child-bed, May 28, 1766, leaving no issue.

The late Bishop took the degree of D.C.L. at Christ Church, June 10, 1762. In 1768 he was nominated Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and in 1769, on the death of Bishop Newcombe, he succeeded Dr. Shipley, who was translated to St. Asaph, in the Bishopric of Llandaff. His consecration sermon was preached by Dr. Stinton, at Lanchester, Oct. 4, 1769, and was afterwards published.

On the 29th of June, 1770, the Bishop was married to his second wife, Jane, only daughter of Sir John Guise of Rendcombe, Glouc. and heiress of her brother Sir William, the last Bart. of Elmore in that county. This lady lived to 1807, when she died Aug. 8, at her hereditary seat, Mongewell House, Oxon; but had no children.

In 1770 appeared the Bishop's first publication, an edition, in three 8vo volumes, of his father's "Miscellanea Sacra, or a new Method of considering so much of the History of the Apostles as is contained in Scripture." Of this work see Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. VI. p. 447. In 1772 he published in 4to, "A Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Jan. 30, 1772;" and in 8vo, 1775, "A Sermon preached before the incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Feb. 17, 1775." The latter is reviewed in vol. XLV. p. 373.

In 1777 the Bishop exchanged his Residentiaryship of St. Paul's for a Canonry of Windsor, the confined air of the London residence being found injurious to the health of Mrs. Barrington.

In 1782, on the death of Dr. Hume, Bishop Barrington was translated to the See of Salisbury. There he greatly distinguished himself by his liberality in promoting the repairs of the noble Cathedral. The palace was repaired and embellished by him at the expense of no less than 7000*l*.* His munifi-

* "The principal improvements made by him were these. The situation of the palace being very low, and subject to great damps, he caused several drains to be cut from the river, some of which pass through the grounds, and some under the house, by

cence is commemorated in an appropriate Latin inscription placed over the door leading to the great staircase, by the late Prelate, Dr. Fisher. He also established a fund of 2000*l.* the interest of which is yearly distributed among the poor Clergy and their families by the existing Bishop; and appropriated a sum of 6000*l.* bequeathed to him by the Rev. Mr. Emily, to augment the revenue of the alms-houses, or College of St. Nicholas.

In 1783 was published in 8vo, his "Charge to the Clergy of the diocese of Sarum at his primary Visitation in that year," reviewed in vol. LIII. page 1035. Some "gentle strictures" on this Charge were soon after advanced in "A Letter to the Honourable and Right Reverend Shute Lord Bishop of Sarum, by a Lay-member of the Church of England" (noticed in vol. LIV. p. 767). In 1789 he published in 8vo, "A Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of Sarum, to which are added, Directions relating to Orders, Institutions, and Licenses." This was rather fully reviewed in vol. LIX. p. 1025.

In 1791, on the death of Bishop Thurlow, Bishop Barrington was translated, with the approbation of every well-wisher of the Church and State, to the rich see of Durham, which he held for the long term of 35 years*. An account of his public entry into the city, August 4, 1791, with the speech of Dr. Sharp, the Subdean, and his Lordship's Answer, is printed in vol. LXI. p. 695*f.* In 1792 appeared in 4to, the Charge he delivered in his Primary Visitation that year (noticed in vol. XCIII. p. 156).

Another Charge, 8vo, 1797, is re-

viewed in vol. LXXI. p. 544; a Sermon preached before the Lords, Feb. 27, 1799, being the Fast-day, in vol. LXXII. 1213; a Charge in July, 1801, in vol. LXXIII. 546; and the Bishop published another, 4to, 1806. But the most important production of the Bishop's pen was, "The Grounds on which the Church of England separated from the Church of Rome, re-considered, in a View of the Romish Doctrine of the Eucharist, with an explanation of the antepenultimate Answer of the Church Catechism." 8vo. 1809. This is reviewed in vol. LXXIX. pp. 541—544. It contains unanswerable arguments against the doctrine of transubstantiation. It was followed in the following year by "Grounds of Union between the Churches of England and Rome considered; a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Durham, at the Ordinary Visitation." In 1811 the Bishop's "Sermons, Charges, and Tracts," were first collected into one 8vo volume (see vol. LXXXII. ii. 635), which contained the Sermons, Charges, and the "Letter to the Clergy" before mentioned, a Charge to the Churchwardens of the Diocese of Durham, 1801, and a Circular Letter to the acting Magistrates of the County Palatine. Two years after he published "Vigilance, a Counterbalance to past Concessions, and a Preventive to future Prodigality, recommended in Two Charges, 1813," 8vo; and in 1815 he evinced great fraternal affection in a Sketch of the Political Life of his brother William Viscount Barrington, in which he was assisted by Sir Thomas Bernard.

which means all the stagnate waters are carried off. He changed the entrance; the present entrance-hall was formerly the dining-room. To guard against the inconvenience arising from damp, all the sitting rooms are now on the first floor, and to give a sufficient number of lodging rooms, a floor was thrown over the great hall, by which six bed-rooms were gained. The great room is 52 by 24. The doors, windows, and chimney, were designed by Sir Robert Taylor; but the ceiling formed in the time of Bishop Sherlock was very properly retained. —Rev. S. H. Cassan's *Lives of the Bishops of Salisbury*, from information furnished by the late Bishop Fisher.

* Only three Bishops of Durham have exceeded this period of holding the see. Hugh Pudsey held it 39 years, from 1153 to 1194; Thomas de Hatfield 36 years, from 1345 to 1381; and Nathaniel Lord Crew, the extraordinary period of 48 years, from 1674 to 1722. The nearest to Bp. Barrington's term is Thomas Langley, 31 years; two held it 29, one 28, one 27, one 20, four 19, one 18, two 16, two 15, three 14, one 13, two 12, four 11, three 10, two 9, four 8, three 7, one 6, two 5, two 4, one 3, one 2, and two 1 year.

† A curious account of the ancient service by which the Bishop of Durham holds the Manor of Sockburne, and the ceremonies performed at the Prelate's first entrance into his diocese, is given in vol. XCIII. ii. p. 612, with a representation of the falchion presented to the Bishop on that occasion, wherewith the Champion Conyers slew "the monatrous and poysonous wyverne, which destroyed man, woman, and child."

The Bishop contributed some valuable notes to the third edition of Mr. Bowyer's "Critical Conjectures on the New Testament," published in 1782, which are peculiarly valuable, on account of the plan on which they are formed. Instead of rashly proposing new readings to remove a supposed difficulty, the Bishop lays down a rule never to alter the approved or well authenticated text on any account whatever. He suggests only those alterations in the readings, which might possibly be more correct if the pointing were altered, or a word attached to the second part of the sentence instead of the first, or to the first instead of the second. As the Greek Testaments were written without any division of the words, or any pointings to distinguish the several clauses of a sentence, he accustomed himself to read the printed versions of the Greek Testament on this plan, and gave to Mr. Bowyer many of the most ingenious and probable conjectures in his useful collection. In 1812 the learned Prelate presented to Mr. Nichols the interleaved copy from which the fourth edition was printed, containing many additions both by his own pen and that of Dr. Owen, his Lordship's chaplain, whom he preferred in 1775 to the vicarage of Edmonton, which was in his gift as Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.

The qualities of this distinguished Prelate were such as will ever cause his name to be venerated in the history of the English Church. His learning was various, and extended through all the branches of knowledge connected with his profession. As a preacher, he was in his day of no mean order; and as a speaker in the House of Lords, he was always heard with attention and respect.

For his highest preferments he was mainly indebted to his own merit, and to the favour which that merit procured him with his late excellent Majesty. In fact, although his first elevation to the bench was owing to the influence of his brother, Viscount Barrington, at that time Secretary at War, yet his subsequent advancement was, in each instance, the act of the King himself. His translation to Salisbury, in particular, was contrary to the earnest and repeated instances of the Minister of the day, the Earl of Shelburne, who was anxious to obtain the

See for a political friend and partisan of his own, the late Bishop Hinchcliffe. His final promotion to the Bishopric of Durham, was the unsolicited act of the same gracious and Royal patron; but not without the hearty concurrence of Mr. Pitt, who, in deference to the merits of Bishop Barrington, no less than to the wishes of his Sovereign, was content to waive the pretensions of at least one candidate of powerful connexions and high Parliamentary interest. Indeed, the selection of this good man to fill the Sees which he successively occupied, reflects great honour on the judgment of our late lamented Monarch, who had too deep a sense of religion himself, and was too zealous a son of the Church of England, not to nominate as *his Bishop* (for so he eminently distinguished Bishop Barrington) a man whom he intimately knew to be qualified for the Prelacy, and sure to discharge with fidelity its important duties.

The union of the gentleman, the scholar, and the Christian, was never, perhaps, more happily exemplified than in Bishop Barrington. His manners were dignified, courteous, bland, and engaging: his compositions were elegant, chaste, and classical; his piety fervent, devout, charitable, and pure. The son of a nobleman, who had been among the firmest supporters of the Protestant Establishment, at a time when the Church was considered in danger, he never departed from his hereditary attachment to the same sacred institution. He was uniformly and zealously opposed to the granting further concessions to the Roman Catholics. He dreaded the possible though gradual revival of their political power; and his tract against their religious opinions is esteemed one of the best treatises which has ever appeared on that subject. His firm and undeviating opposition to the principles of our Roman Catholic brethren, on no occasion, however, interfered with his kindness to their persons. His house was open to the French emigrant Bishops and Clergy. He supplied their wants by his bounty; he admitted the most distinguished among them to his table, and introduced them to his friends. Though he strictly adhered to every article of the Established Faith himself, his personal kindnesses and beneficences to

those who conscientiously and openly dissented from the same hallowed Code were dictated by the purest sentiments of toleration. We have seen at his table Presbyterian Divines, and respectable Quakers; and it is well known that his confidential conveyancer for many years, and down to the time of his death, was the distinguished Roman Catholic barrister, Mr. Chas. Butler, of Lincoln's Inn, a gentleman celebrated for the alacrity and ability with which he has at all times maintained the cause of Catholicism against the doctrines, policy, and interests, of the Reformation, and who never forfeited the friendship of the Bishop, though engaged in a controversy with his Lordship's own chaplains, Dr. Phillpotts and Mr. Townshend.

Throughout the extended life of Bishop Barrington, he had the happiness of numbering among his more intimate friends many persons of the first distinction for moral worth and literary attainments. Many such might here be mentioned; but it may be sufficient to adduce the names of two eminent examples. The following simple and affectionate lines were inscribed by the Bishop of Durham on an urn in the centre of a group of elms at Mongewell, his favourite mansion in Oxfordshire, of which he became possessed by his second wife:

"To the memory
of my
two highly-valued Friends,
THOMAS TYRWHITT, esq.
and
the Rev. C. M. CRACHERODE, M.A.

In this once-favour'd walk, beneath these
elms,

Whose thicken'd foliage to the solar ray
Impervious, sheds a venerable gloom,
Oft in instructive converse we beguil'd
The fervid time, which each returning year
To Friendship's call devoted. Such things
were;

But are, alas! no more. S. DUNELM."

His chief associates and friends, however, through the whole course of his life, were his brother Clergymen (for so he delighted to consider and to treat them), and he eagerly sought out and cultivated those talents which he deemed likely to benefit the Church. He improved the sacred edifices and residences under his care; and, what was of infinitely greater consequence, he filled the benefices with most learned, pious, and praiseworthy incum-

bents. In him, the clerical delinquent never failed to find a vigilant and resolute assertor of the offended discipline of the Church; while that most useful and meritorious of all characters, the faithful Parish Priest, was cheered by his favour, and rewarded by his patronage. As a patron, indeed, he stood pre-eminent. Never, perhaps, have the rich dignitaries* in the gift of the See of Durham, been bestowed with so much attention to the claims of merit. It repeatedly happened, that his most opulent preferments were conferred on persons utterly unknown to him, except by their characters and their literary labours. Dr. Burgess, the present learned Bishop of Salisbury, was Bishop Barrington's Chaplain when at Salisbury, and was early rewarded with a stall at Durham. Dr. Paley was presented with the rich rectory of Bishopwearmouth, though personally unknown to his patron until collation was given. Among those who have received preferment at the same hands, besides many other valuable and useful characters, are the following Clergymen, each of whom is an author of more or less celebrity:—Dr. A. Bell, Brewster, Dr. Bandinel, Collinson, Davison, Faber, Dr. Gray, Hollingsworth, Hodgson, Le Mesurier, Dr. Phillpotts, Thorpe, Dr. Zouch, &c. The exercise of patronage was, indeed, uniformly regarded by Bp. Barrington as involving duties of the most solemn and important kind; and it is a proof of the uncommon firmness, as well as integrity, of his mind, that although his life was protracted so far beyond the ordinary limits of mortal existence, he preserved himself to the last, unfettered by the ties of consanguinity, or personal favour.

One anecdote of his Lordship, which does high honour to his liberality and his piety, but for the authenticity of which we cannot vouch, was published many years ago. A relation of Mrs. Barrington, it is said, having experienced some embarrassments and disappointments in life, wished to amend his situation (being a military officer), by entering into the Church, thinking that the Bishop would provide handsomely for him. On making

* This patronage, though rich, is by no means so vast as it is commonly represented. Two archdeaconries, twelve prebends, and forty-five livings, of various value, constitute the whole of it, which is far less in extent than belongs to many other sees.

the necessary application to his kinsman, he was asked what preferment would satisfy him. To this home question he readily answered, that about 500*l.* a year would make him a happy man. "You shall have it," said his Lordship, "but not out of the patrimony of the Church. I will not deprive a worthy and regular divine to provide for a necessitous relation. You shall have the sum you mention yearly out of my own pocket."

How well he continued to discharge this great trust, was evinced within a very few weeks before his death; when one of the most valuable of the stalls of Durham becoming vacant, he availed himself of the occasion, to advance at once the three distinguished names of Gisborne, Sumner, and Gilly.

Next to the exemplary discharge of the duties of a patron, he was conspicuous in the eyes of the world by his princely munificence. There was no scheme of useful charity which had not his name among the foremost contributors: and there were even few institutions for the advancement of any object of public utility, particularly for the cultivation of the fine arts, of which he was not a generous supporter. But large as were his acts of public munificence, they bore but a small proportion to the deeds of private unobtrusive charity which were the daily occupation of his life. Unnumbered are the objects who were blessed by his bounty, and whose tears are now flowing in vain regret for the benefactor whom they have lost. His bounties, indeed, were of no ordinary kind. They were dispensed on suitable occasions, with a liberality which not even his ample means would have enabled him to indulge, had it not been sustained by a just and exact economy. No one, perhaps, ever better understood the true value of money, or employed it more judiciously as the instrument of virtue. Mr. Butler affirms in his "*Reminiscences*" (p. 97), that 100,000*l.* would not make out the amount of the munificence in the foundation or arrangement of which his Lordship had professionally employed him. It is stated in the newspapers that he sent no less than 674 begging letters to the Mendicity Office for investigation during the year 1825.

Though for the last few years of his life he necessarily lived in a state of comparative retirement, yet almost to

the last he was in the habit of frequently receiving at his table a few guests, rarely exceeding eight in number at a time. Those who have been of his parties (and among them are included many of the most eminent in literature and science) have never failed to come away impressed with admiration of the singular talents of their venerable host in leading the conversation of the day. Without effort, and without artifice, he had recourse to such topics as interested all, and yet drew forth in turn the peculiar talents of each. His own talk was cheerful, lively, and even humorous; but at the same time ever assuming a tone of manly indignation at the mention of a deed of wickedness, and of the warmest sympathy for unmerited distress. A religious spirit pervaded the whole, and he rarely omitted a fit occasion of quietly exciting similar feelings in the minds of those around him. Religion indeed was the great presiding principle of his mind. No man could be more uniformly sensible of the uncertainty of life, or made the consideration of it more constantly the monitor and guide of his actions. But his religion had in it nothing gloomy, nothing morose.

During the last year he had passed several months very comfortably at Worthing in Sussex, at Warwick House near the Steyne, the mansion which was for a short time the residence of the late Princess Charlotte of Wales. Here, though almost close to the sea, he had the enjoyment of a garden, sheltered by trees and shrubs of luxuriant growth, in which he took his daily walks; and he frequently rode out in an open carriage, on a morning visit to one or other of the neighbouring clergy or gentry; nor did he ever omit a regular attendance on the morning and afternoon service at the Church, where his chaplain, the Rev. George Townshend (since, by the Bishop's kindness, a Prebendary of Durham), generally assisted the regular Minister. To the compiler of this article, his Lordship personally expressed the satisfaction he felt by his temporary abode at Worthing; which he soon after substantially confirmed by purchasing the house where he resided, to which he made some additions.

In his person, Bishop Barrington was tall and majestic, yet in his youth

he was supposed to be far from possessing a vigorous constitution, and he underwent an operation for the stone at a very early age. He approached, however, the age of 92 with rare and light attacks of sickness; and when at length a stroke of paralysis, about five weeks ago, deprived him of the use of some of his members, he made such efforts towards recovery, that it appeared probable that his death might still be remote. Happily he had little or no bodily suffering; and his mind was unclouded almost to the last. That he contemplated his approaching end with resignation, and even with thankfulness for the absence of acute pain, is a particular which seems to follow, as of course, from the general tone and temper of his life. On the Sunday preceding his death he read the appointed lessons to his family, and intimated that it was for the last time. In his letters to Lord Teignmouth, excusing his attendance at the anniversaries of the Bible Society, to which he ever remained an unshaken friend, and which always enclosed a munificent contribution, he generally adverted to the probability of each of them being the last that he should be spared to write.

It is stated that his decease occurring after twelve o'clock on the morning of the 25th, being quarter-day, has given his representatives the emoluments of one half-year, which would not have been the case had he died before 12 the night preceding.

There is an original portrait of his Lordship in the series of the Bishops' portraits in Salisbury Palace. There is an engraving by Jones, after Romney, 1786; another from a medallion profile in the European Magazine, 1790; a good engraving by C. Picart, from a drawing by H. Edridge, was published in Cadell's "British Gallery of Contemporary Portraits;" but a later likeness is one taken by A. Robertson, miniature painter to the Duke of Sussex, and engraved by Caroline Watson (engraver to her late Majesty) in Mr. Surtees's History of Durham. From the last the accompanying plate is copied.

ON DEMONIAICISM, AND MIRACLES OF THE PAPAL AGES.

MR. URBAN,

April 10.

NOTHING has proved more detrimental to real Religion, than the

host of pretended miracles engrafted on those of our blessed Saviour by the Papistical See. With that fallible Church miracles never cease; witness, for instance, the plentiful crop lately put forth in the "Revelations of Sœur Nativité," which are admirably exposed in the last Number of the Quarterly Review. Of this Popish "Apocalypse" Dr. Milner has declared, that it appears to him "*wonderful for its sublimity, energy, copiousness, learning, orthodoxy, and piety!*" It is impossible (adds the Doctor) that you or any other person should have a greater veneration for the Revelations of his (the Abbe Genet's) *spiritual daughter* than I have, or be more anxious to see them in print for the *edification of the good* and the *conversion of the wicked.*"—Another Roman Catholic Priest, Mr. Rayment, of Yorkshire, declares he would not exchange the translation (which he had himself made of the work) for a library. One Hodgson, a Vicar General, calls it a work of "*infused theology,*" and to crown all, Father Browning, an English Jesuit, says, "*on the whole, were Scripture no more, and all the valuable treatises of instructive, moral, doctrinal, and theological science no more to be met with in other books, they might all be recovered in this one, and that, with interest beyond.*"

Many other Papal Divines in this country have committed themselves not less egregiously with regard to these blasphemous ravings.

It may not be amiss at this crisis to expose some of the delusions forced on their devotees by the Church of Rome in the Middle Ages; and in the present communication I shall confine myself to some instances of Demoniacism. Were I to collect the thousands of stories of persons possessed, and their several cures, it would prove a heavy task indeed; and the bulk of the diabolical history of the Middle Ages would be proportionate to the materials. The subject, however, would infallibly make a deep and auspicious impression on the mind of every reader; since, whatever degree of simplicity and credulity they might bring to the perusal, they would one and all declare it cannot positively be true. That abominable superstition, which still produces so many dismal effects, would thus be speedily and generally enervated; and the human understanding

would be gradually more informed and enlightened.

In the mean time I will only communicate a few examples. From the methods of cure, we shall be enabled to judge of the wretched principles or artful views in which the innumerable tales of devils always proceed. It is not now my design to expatiate upon the really heathenish origin of the whole opinion of a substantial indwelling and possession of one or more evil spirits; and to shew that this idea is by no means a necessary tenet of the Christian faith, because it is in such daily use, though in some of the Gospels it is so spoken of in compliance with the long-derived belief of the unreflecting multitude. They would have deemed it a small matter, if Christ had said, that he would relieve the patient of the evil disease or madness; the people brought their inveterate prepossessions with them; and if Christ could have immediately corrected them and given them a sound judgment, we should perhaps have had no miracles in some passages to read of. The great mass of Christians remained carnal, weak, defective in understanding; accordingly the Apostles were obliged to accommodate their instructions to them; and it is universally known, that therefore the whole of the common and not accurately defined, or incomplete biography of Christ, and the transactions of his life on earth, was abstractedly and generally, in the primitive ages, styled the economy, or the husbandry and manage of the house. By degrees, however, this manifest and great discrepancy between the narrative and the fact ceased to be observed; and what has been formerly tolerated from temporary condescension to incompetent hearers, because they could not otherwise bear it, was elevated with equal zeal into universal dogmas, alike proper as a part of the saving faith, for all Christians, in all ages, once for all. The same was the case with the notions of the ignorant vulgar, touching the effects of evil spirits in the visible world. Notwithstanding the apparent public opposition to the Manichees, no small quantity of the leaven of that sect insinuated itself among many of the common Christians, in pursuance of which a pretty equal partition was made between God and the Devil. Nay, the latter had in no small degree the advan-

tage; notwithstanding the solemn and proper profession in the form of baptism: I renounce the Devil, and whatever may be imputed to his controul; just as it had used to be admitted and maintained among the Pagans, not only in practice, but likewise in theory, if the common sayings of the vulgar may be so called.

Antiently there might have been something of a more useful design in instituting now and then an exorcism of the Devil expressly by name; but there could be no reason why it should afterwards and everywhere be so termed.

Such a crowd of dæmoniacks, or people possessed, occur in history, as to be almost insupportable. Obstinate heretics, who would not allow themselves to be convinced; simple folks, who could not tell how it was that they were not called Catholic Christians, were all possessed, in order that the truth of the Orthodox Church might be the more confirmed. The greater number, however, of the possessed were those who had embezzled or purloined any thing from a monastery or the church, till such time as they made restitution; or who did not give credit to the miracles of such and such saints; or who refused implicitly to submit to the injunctions of the Church.

The method of expulsion is to an honest and sincere Christian perfectly disgusting. I will just superficially mention the miserable fictions concerning the various shapes and figures in which the Devil entered and came out. It will here suffice briefly to notice, from St. Gregory, that several people had swallowed a Devil, who had seated himself, without such a design (at least he is exculpated of such by Gregory), upon a salad, over which the sign of the Cross had not been made. Stories of the same kind also frequently appear from the *Clementina*, and thereby betray the Romish stamp.

I shall present a few more cases. In a very high wind the unclean spirit in *specie vesperilionis*, or in the shape of a bat, flew down the throat of a recreant deacon, for not giving credit to the miracles of St. Virgilius, and preventing the populace from paying their devotions to his reliques. While St. Appianus, a Monk of Pavia, was in the act of relieving a possessed woman, who had found no assistance

even at Rome (that his monastery might be brought into greater repute); she spat smoke and blood, and many saw with their own eyes that she vomited up the Devil. The reliques of St. Hidulphus, Bishop of Triers, had greater efficacy than praying, crossing, &c.; the possessed in general were cured by them, *a quocunque spiritu vexabantur*; for many of the devils are of a very obstinate temper. In a particular chapel stood a vat with *aqua exorcizata*, wherein it was the custom to dip the possessed till they were healed. Once, however, a peasant came hither, who was possessed by so powerful a dæmon, that he could scarcely be coerced by iron chains, and of such extensive knowledge, that he boasted of being able to speak all languages; he understood *artes liberales*; he knew every thing that happened, even the ideas and thoughts of such as appeared before him. He was present at mass, perfectly undaunted, and even joined in singing the responses, anthems, and psalms; he was neither scared at the sign of the cross, nor a substantial *crucifixus*. He was even plunged into the above-mentioned vat, but without effect; he tormented the by-standers. The monk whose turn it was to occupy the confessional, confessed his penitents beforehand, because he knew that the devil divulged every thing; [this at once established the importance of close auricular confession;] and now he came and thus addressed the devil: Thou arch-liar and deceiver, thou pretendest to know all things; tell what thou knowest of me. Upon this, he was greatly embarrassed, looked down upon the ground, and he thought himself what he should allege (against a holy monk). [*In vita S. Hidulphi*, n. 19.] At last he said: Ah, the day before yesterday, thou didst commit some act of great enormity: it has now slipt my memory. The monk hereupon began to read over his head the commencement of the gospel of John. [This was of as much potency in such cases, as the prayer of St. Christopher to the treasure-diggers.] Ey, said the devil, thou idiot, hold thy tongue; I understand the gospel and its mystery, better than thou; thou wilt never drive me out by that; go, look out for something better. Away, therefore, went the monk. He fetched

out of the church the little shrine, which contained the holy reliques. No sooner did this approach him, than the devil roared out, Away with my enemy, away! But the monk put the casket [perhaps not very gently, seeing cold water was of no effect] upon his head. Then screamed the devil: Ah, miserable wretch that I am! Ah, I beseech thee, take it away. Encouraged by this, the monk now plied him with more vehement conjurations; so much the more bellowed the devil, Away with my enemies! Being asked, Who are thy enemies? [that the people might more firmly believe in the virtue of the said reliques] Ah, he replied, they are St. Laurentius and St. Stephanus; I must now perforce go out, through their merits. He then sprang from his mouth in the shape of a chafers, *scarcæus*, fell upon the ground, and crawled slowly to the church-door, when he suddenly flew up in the air.

The author adds: I myself have seen in the shrines of reliques some of the stones that were thrown at Stephen to kill him; bloody coals from under the gridiron of St. Laurence; and the dalmatica of St. Leodigarius. Numbers of the possessed of both sexes, bound with ropes or chains, were brought by their friends to this vat; and upon dipping, were happily cured. From a variety of such stuff, a form and figure of the devil was gradually composed; so that without much difficulty a man could directly say, This is the devil.

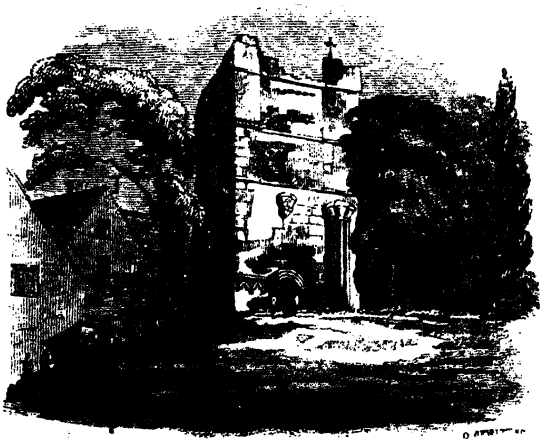
Even in the Arabic gospels, printed at Rome, are a great many wooden cuts, representing the devil as like as he can stare, in the different forms of his exit. How great the mischief such erroneous and heathenish ideas have produced among Christians!

I could transcribe of these histories not a few, no less profitable than delectable; happy for us that they diffuse so much light among us, whereby at least half the practice of physic might be spared! Cold water may no doubt bring on a crisis, and if a box of huge pebbles is put with a heavy hand upon the head, it may perhaps contribute somewhat to the recovery of sense and consciousness; all the rest is to be ascribed to the rare invention of the author of the account. T.

(To be continued.)



KYME TOWER AND CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE.



TEMPLE BREWER, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Kyme Tower, LINCOLNSHIRE.

AT Kyme, in Lincolnshire, was seated soon after the Conquest an ancient family of the same name, who founded the Priors of Bolington and Burwell, co. Lincoln, and whose heiress carried the property by marriage into the De Umfravill family; from whom it descended to that of Talboys. Sir Gilbert Talboys was created Lord Kyme by Henry VIII. he having married Elizabeth Blount, a favourite mistress of that Monarch. He dying without issue in 1530, this head of the barony, in the division of the property, came to Sir Edward Dymoke, of Scrivelsby; of a family long celebrated as the Champions of England. The Dymokes resided here till about 1700; and in 1730 sold the estate to the Duke of Newcastle. It was afterwards purchased by Abraham Hume, esq. about 1748, and is now in possession of his son, Sir A. Hume, bart.

Of "the goodly house and park," mentioned by Leland in his Itinerary, there is now scarcely a vestige, except a beautiful stone quadrangular tower, which seems to have formed the Northern part of the ancient castle. (See *Plate II. fig. 1.*) This tower has all the freshness of a modern building, and seems to defy the hand of Time.

The entrance leads into an apartment, vaulted and groined, having in the centre of the roof the arms of Umfravill, Gules, a cinquefoil within an orle of cross crosslets. This room, lighted only by narrow loop-holes, which serve to show its massive walls, appears to have been intended as a place of confinement or security. Ascending the staircase, we come to a chamber, which seems to have formerly communicated with the body of the castle. This is now called the Chequer Chamber, probably from the floor being covered with a sort of pebble, called by some chequers. Above these were two other chambers; the situation of the fire-places may be distinctly seen, but the roof and floors are gone. At one angle of the tower, and over the staircase, is an elevated position ascended by a few steps from the roof, probably used as a watch-tower or signal-post: from the summit is an extensive prospect.

GENT. MAG. April, 1826.

2

The hall or castle was pulled down between 1720 and 1725. It stood on the South of the tower.

A great part of the moat is still full of water, and its course may be traced quite round.

All that now remains of the Priory is the South front of the present church or chapel (shewn in the back ground of the engraving.) Behind the Chapel are evident marks of buildings, and the remains of a wall and moat. The field is still called the Abbey yard.

The Church was erected in 1805, in the room of one then taken down. It consists of only one aisle, with a porch on the South side, and a small bell in an arch at the West end. The interior is neatly fitted up. The exterior is quite plain; except on the South side, as before noticed, is part of the old Priory, which contains very handsome windows.

In this chapel is an inscription on Lord Talboys's tomb*; and another to the memory of Mr. Marmaduke Dickenson*, who gained a fortune in London, and became on his death, in 1711, a benefactor to his native village.

TEMPLE BREWER, or Templum de la Bruere, derived its name from its standing on what was formerly a vast extended heath. It is the remains of a habitation of the Knights Templars. "Here," says Mr. Gough, "was formerly a round church after the model of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, but now only the tower and some vaults remain." The present appearance of the North and East fronts are shewn in *Plate II.* This tower, we suppose, was a fortified gate-house or tower, which Edward I. in 1306 granted licence to the Knights Templars to erect upon this manor. It has all the character of a place of strength. It was probably used as a watch tower, for the steps are as much worn away at the top as any other part. The tower is square and embattled, but the top is much dilapidated. The South part contains three windows, the lowest of which has been divided by mullions into three compartments, and is now lengthened out for a doorway,—the middle one is of the lancet shape, and

* Printed in *History of Sharncliffe*, pp. 283, 284.

that at the top square. The only entrance into this tower was by the doorway, now walled up, shewn in the view, fronting the North. The interior of the tower appears to have comprised three stories, the roof of the bottom one of which now only remains. The room is finely vaulted and groined, and on the South and West sides, are nine beautiful and richly-carved arches, with highly ornamented finials, which have been supported by slender columns, all of which, except one, are now gone. In one of the arches is the remains of a piscina; the other appear to have been seats or stalls.

The above particulars of Kyme and Temple Brewer have been gleaned from "The History of Sleaford," reviewed in p. 52; and to the proprietor of that work we are indebted for the use of the engravings which accompany this article.

ON SAXON COINAGE.

IV. — MERCIA.

(Continued from p. 213.)

THE Coins of the Mercian Sovereigns furnish us with more sure grounds for investigation and discussion than those of any other Hephtharhic State, not only on account of the number of their princes, but from the early commencement of the series, which begins with Eadwald, A.D. 719. Of these only two are at present known, both of which want the portrait, a deficiency observable in most of the earliest pennies, as Athelstan, Eadberht, &c. Neither of these coins have any part of the word *Merciorum* on their obverse, for the same reason that those of Eadberht want the Cant, i. e. the design of the type not allowing sufficient room for its insertion. The reverse of one has a cross formed of pellets and four semicircles joined to each other at the extremities of the cross, a type which was afterwards adopted by Coenwulf. The poetic of the other, of which I am unable to give a clear description, was copied by his successor Offa, and it is by no means improbable that he might also imitate other coins of Eadwald, which are at present undiscovered.

It is remarkable that on the obverse of Offa's pennies, the Mint-master's name is sometimes found, and his own on the reverse. The contrary to this, however, most usually occurs, but as

it is a practice so seldom imitated by other Kings, it seemed to be worthy of observation. Sometimes also the name and titles are abbreviated, as OF. R. M. for Offa Rex Merciorum, one of each of these four letters being in the quarter of a cross extending nearly to the edge of the coin. Many of his types are remarkable; in some the head is very much in the Roman style, with the hair interwoven; another has a serpent coiled up; a third, a wreath, with the moneyer's name, as on the coins of the lower Roman empire, with Not. &c.; and a fourth with two triangles crossed and conjoined: not to mention the numerous devices which are merely the production of fancy, and imitative of nothing either in nature or art. Their almost perpetual variety and general superiority of execution render the coins of this Monarch highly interesting, and worthy of the particular study and attention of the collector. I shall just add, that one if not both of Eadwald's moneyers worked for Offa, as the name Hintre, who wrought for the first of these Monarchs, is found more than once on those of the latter, and of course may be concluded to be the same person.

My design not embracing the description of every peculiar type of Offa, I shall proceed to the Coins of Cenethreth, his Queen, the only female personage of Royal dignity that appears in the Saxon Coinage, and the assumption of so important an act of Royalty is in perfect conformity with her character as given by ancient historians. The pennies of this ambitious Queen bearing the portrait, are more numerous than those which have it not; but both sorts are very rare, and are but seldom found even in opulent cabinets. The former description, like some few of Offa's, have the Mint-master's name on the obverse, which I believe is always Eoba, and on those without the head Oba; both which I esteem to be the same person; the initial E, agreeably to the genius of the Saxon language, being absorbed in the O, and each probably had the same sound as our Yeo.

Offa's pennies, which have the moneyer's name on the obverse, were certainly so done intentionally, as the word Offa would occupy precisely the same space as Eoba; and here I conceive the usual custom was deviated

from through a necessity which may be thus explained. The length of the name Cenethreth was too great to be given upon the obverse, as the bust occupied nearly or quite half its space, and behind the portrait is a cross, which of course prevents any letters from being placed there. This, added to the style Regina, which is so much longer than the usual one of Rex, will, I think, clearly make it appear that the name was placed upon the reverse merely for want of room. The pennies without the bust have Cenethreth Regina on the obverse, and the M for Merciorum in the centre; the moneyer's name being on the reverse, which is exactly similar to some coins of Offa. In all probability these pennies were struck by the same Eoba or Oba, who minted for Offa, on whose coins the name is frequently met with, and the similarity of fabric strongly confirms the supposition.

The Mercian Mint, during the reigns of Offa, Egbert, and Coenwulf, appears to have been in its zenith; for after the time of the latter Monarch, it greatly declined, and this very suddenly, as I shall soon have occasion to show.

The money of Centhreth must have been coined during the life of Offa, as she was never invested with the sovereignty; her son Egbert, or Egfryd, as he is more usually called, immediately succeeding to it, which happened in the year 796.

Of this young but excellent prince, it may be appositely said in the words of the poet, "*Ostendent terris hunc fata,*" &c.; for he held the reins of government a few months only, and during a part of this short space in conjunction with his father. In this brief period, however, he coined money inscribed with his own name; not more than two specimens of which have been noticed, and both are without the portrait, exactly resembling his father's types both in device and Mint-master's name; from which circumstances they may with certainty be distinguished from the coins of the sole monarch, whose name I believe is never spelt as his, *Egberht*, but always *Egbeorht* or *Egbeorht*. The obverse of each has the name, and the word Rex in the centre thus abbreviated, *R*; the reverse being merely the production of fancy, I cannot give an intelligible description of; but

enough has been said to distinguish these coins from those of the sole Monarch; and therefore I proceed to Coenwulf, whose pennies are of great rarity, and in general of good execution, though some few exhibit evident marks of decline from the excellent workmanship of the coins of Offa. They occur with the portrait and without, and the latter are rather more scarce than the former. As there is only one Saxon Monarch of this name, no difficulty occurs in appropriating the coins inscribed Coenwulf. Their variety is not so great as the pennies of Offa, but they are an interesting series notwithstanding. Many of them bear on the reverse a cross croslet; others a cross fleury. One has a reverse similar to that of Eadwald, with the semi-circles above described: another singular one has the character resembling an A, of which mention has been made under the article Ethelward and Beorhtic; and this circumstance, by the way, proves that the character is merely an ornamental device, since it is found on the coins of not fewer than three kingdoms, viz. West Saxons, Mercia, and East Anglia.

Some of the reverses of those types which want the portrait resemble the coins of Cuthred without the head. One variety is minted by Dudda, and as the two Kings were contemporaries, were doubtless the workmanship of the same hand,—a very strong presumptive evidence (though much stronger may be adduced), that the Cuthred coins without the head, hitherto thought to belong to the West Saxon Monarch, do in reality appertain to the Kentish Cuthred. Of Coelwulf the First, there are not more than three or four varieties, and all of them are of extreme rarity. Their reverses have nothing singular, being only fanciful devices, and these coins are distinguished from the pennies of Coelwulf the Second, by the legend of the latter being given in three lines on the reverse, similar to the coins of Burghred, from which they were doubtless copied. Next follow the coins of Beornwulf, of which we have but one type, and this is rare to excess. It has a rude head inscribed Beornwulf Rex; reverse, a cross croslet: there are two different minters, if not more; but this King's reign being only three years, and those one continued scene of warfare and confusion, little attention it

appears was paid to the coinage, and the same causes apply to the rare occurrence of his coins.

Of his successor Ludica, we have also but one type, although his reign was of considerable duration. The reverse of this has the Mint-master's name, Werbald Mone, in three lines; and this, together with the coins of Beornwulf, is of such singular rudeness of execution, as to induce me to contrast the barbarism of these pennies with those of Offa and his immediate successors. A period of only 60 years had elapsed from the time of Offa ere we have such a falling off, that the traces of "the human face divine" are scarcely to be discovered,—a fact only to be accounted for by the fluctuations and turbulence of the latter times, which seems to have reduced the arts to the very lowest ebb. Under the reign of Berthulf, the coin wears a somewhat improved appearance. Of this King no money without the portrait has been found, but we have several varieties with it, and these chiefly present the cross crosslet on the reverse. Some have one limb of the cross terminated fleury, and others are altogether fleury: another variety has a cross and annulet in each quarter, with the character so often found on the coins of Athelward; but the most curious are those having a Calvary cross with a T on one side, and A on the other (being the conclusion of the word *Moneta*), and an annulet under each of the letters. All these, as before observed, are of improved fabric, compared with the coins of the two preceding reigns.

The coins of Burghred, his successor, are more numerous than those of any other Heptarchic King; these have uniformly the portrait, and, saying some very trifling differences, have universally the same kind of reverse, viz. a legend consisting of three lines, Burghred being the first Saxon prince who invariably adopted this postic; for in the very few specimens of Offa's coins with the legend thus placed, it is enclosed with so much ornament, that they are hardly worth mentioning as an exception.

In many of Burghred's reverses the lines of the legend are separated with a thick bar terminated crosswise.

Ceolwulf II. presents us with only one type, exactly similar in reverse to those of Burghred, excepting in the

Mint-master's name. By Sir Andrew Pountaine these pennies were attributed to Ceolwulf I.; but from their close similarity to the coins of his predecessor, not a doubt can exist as to their belonging to Ceolwulf II., this reverse, as has been before observed, never having been adopted before the time of Burghred, from whose coins these were indubitably copied. They were extremely rare, and of better execution than perhaps any of his predecessors since the time of Ceolwulf, indicating a perceptible emergence from the rudeness with which the Mercian coinage had for several reigns been overwhelmed.

Mr. URBAN, April 5.

IN p. 114, Mr. Woolstone says, that of the coins of Beorna, King of the East Angles, two only are known, both Skeattas, and preserved in the Hunterian Cabinet. Upon enquiry, a third will, I believe, be found in the British Museum.

In the discussion, p. 115, relative to the appropriation of a scarce coin to Ethelred, King of the East Angles, I cannot think the argument conclusive, that because no Skeattas of the Northumbrian or Mercian kingdoms have hitherto been discovered, that therefore no coins of that description were ever struck there. In the present eagerness of research, particularly in Antiquarian lore, discoveries are daily making, of which our predecessors had no notion; and the last paragraph of the paper to which I am now referring, is a proof of this; a recently discovered and unique penny of Eanred of Northumbria, presenting a bust of the Monarch, the only one in the series. Time may therefore produce a Skeatta struck in the above-mentioned kingdoms; and the appropriation of Mr. Woolstone's coin of Ethelred will be again doubtful.

There is also another point in the disquisition referred to, which is not, to me at least, satisfactory. But I must confess, I have little knowledge in numismatic lore, and I am not seeking to give, but to receive information. Mr. Woolstone, at p. 116, offers some remarks upon two or three coins belonging to St. Edmund, the King and Martyr; and he endeavours to prove that they belong to that Monarch, from reading on the inscription of some of them, *Sc. Eadmund*, and *Sc.*

Eadmund Rex; and seeing an A in the centre, which he supposes to be the initial of, and to stand for Anglorum. And he further gives it as his opinion, that such coins were not minted at Bury, because the Monastery there had no Mint till the time of the Confessor, who gave them that privilege. Now that these coins are rightly appropriated to Edmund the King and Martyr, seems improbable, from the inscription, which places Sc. or Sanctus before the name. King Edmund was killed in 870; his body lay neglected in the obscure Chapel at Hoxne for 33 years; when miraculous agency having been resorted to as the means of awakening devotional energy, and some miracles having been reported as performed by the deceased King and Martyr, his body was taken up about 903, and translated to a more stately abode at Bury. It is not at all likely, that previous to the last mentioned date, the deceased monarch should have obtained the reputation and title of a Saint; and if so, the coins in question must have been minted subsequent to that period: and that they bear the title of Sc. or Sanctus, appears to me a strong proof that they proceeded from the Mint of the Abbot of Bury, after he had obtained the grant for that purpose, and that the mintage bore the name of St. Edmund, in honour of the patron and protector, and his monastery. May not the large A on the obverse of the coins in question, be the initial of the Monetarius or Minter?

In p. 498 of your last volume, it was stated, that no mention of the family of Oxwyk, posterior to 1334, had been found. Accept the following notices respecting them:

William Oxwyk, by his will dated on Monday next after the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 1383, directed his body to be buried in the Church of All Saints at Herthorst (Hartest, Suffolk), and appointed his brother Giles Oxwyk, one of his executors. This will was proved in the Bishop's Court at Norwich, the last day of Oct. 1383.

William de Oxwyk, Rector of Ryburgh in Norfolk, by his will dated Thursday next, after the feast of the Translation of St. Benedict the Abbot, 1390, bequeathed his body to be buried in the chancel of the Church of St. Andrew in that parish. Proved at Norwich, July 20, 1390.

John de Oxwyk, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity at Castré, in Flegg Hundred, Norfolk, by his will dated Sept. 6, 1390, ordered his body to be buried in the chancel of that Church. His will was proved at Norwich, Sept. 22, 1390.

Yours, &c.

D. A. Y.

ON THE ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND
RESULT OF STATISTICAL INQUIRIES
IN IRELAND. BY THE REV.
JOHN GRAHAM, A.M.

(Concluded from p. 101.)

IN the year 1728, such was the want of silver in Dublin, that many who had occasion to pay workmen every Saturday night, were obliged to give four pence for the change of a guinea. Another severe famine occurred in the summer of this year; and such was the general poverty and distress, that several emigrations were made to America from Ulster, on an extensive scale. Into all these evils Primate Boulter made diligent inquiries, as appears by his State Letters; and being several times entrusted with the reins of government, as one of the Lords Justices, he lived to see most of them remedied, notwithstanding the perverse opposition he met with from a provincial party in the Irish Parliament. When he entered on his first preferment in the year 1724, the current coin of Ireland in gold, silver, and copper, did not exceed four hundred thousand pounds. The charter for the Incorporated Society was granted at the instance of Primate Boulter. Dr. Maule, afterwards Bishop of Meath, being a gentleman of good family and fortune, expended a great part of his estate in establishing this foundation. The children admitted into the schools founded and supported by this truly patriotic Society, are orphans, or the children of Popish and other poor natives of Ireland, who from their situation in life, are not likely to be educated in the principles of true religion and loyalty.

To the end of the year 1738, it appears, by Primate Boulter's State Letters and Dispatches, that Ireland was severely distressed for want of tillage; vast sums of money being sent out of it for corn and flour. Trade was also at a low ebb during this period, and English and other coins extremely scarce.

On the 14th of April, a body of noblemen and gentlemen formed themselves into a *Society for collecting materials for publishing the ancient and present state of the several counties of Ireland*. This was afterwards called *The Physico-Historical Society*; and, at a Board held at the Lords' Committee-Room in the Parliament-house, on Monday the 7th of May, Lord Southwell was elected President; Dr. Edward Barry, Vice-President; and the members (one hundred and three in number) entered their names, and paid their subscriptions. Secretaries were nominated for each of the four provinces. A fund being thus raised, proper persons were employed to travel through the kingdom and make observations, as appears by a Short Account of the Rise and Progress of the Society, published at the end of the first year after its formation.

On the 2d of December, 1745, at a meeting of the Physico-Historical Society, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Meath in the Chair, Mr. Charles Smith presented a proposal for printing *The ancient and present State of the County and City of Waterford*. The work having been read over by a Committee of the Society, was approved of; and he was desired to proceed therein, which he accordingly did; and it was published in the course of the ensuing year, dedicated to the Earl of Chesterfield, who had condescended to become President of the Society. 'As the labours of this Society' (said Mr. Smith, in his dedication of this book to the Lord Lieutenant) 'tend to the making useful discoveries for the improvement of husbandry, trade, and manufactures, which may, in time, employ our poor at home, and be an invitation to industrious foreigners to settle among us, it is presumed, as your Excellency has the true interest of this kingdom at heart, the design will meet with your favourable protection.'

Mr. Smith's History of Waterford is a favourable specimen of what this Society intended to publish of other counties; but, except the interesting and valuable histories of Kerry, Cork, and Down, by the same able hand, we have no other fruits of their patriotic exertions.

On the 2d of April, 1749, *The Dublin Society*, which had been formed some years before, was incorporated by charter; the object of it was the im-

provement of husbandry, and other useful arts. So early as the year 1774, this Society had been a powerful instrument in raising the agriculture of Ireland from the deplorable state in which the beginning of the eighteenth century had found it; and, aided by the salutary laws relating to the linen manufacture, and by the vigilance of the Linen Board, had contributed much to the prosperity of our staple manufacture.

This society is at present in a flourishing state.—It consists of upwards of six hundred members, many of them of the highest rank and respectability in the country, and most of them proprietors of the soil, or possessed of a considerable interest in it.

Besides the premiums they grant for improvements in agriculture, planting, and breeding of cattle, &c. they have a complete and extensive botanical garden at Glasnevin, and maintain professors and lecturers on botany, agriculture, mineralogy, chemistry, and natural and experimental philosophy; with masters of the veterinary art, architecture, painting, and engraving. They have three stated general meetings in the year, and a repository and library at their house in Hawkins-street, which are to be removed to the splendid house they have lately purchased from the Duke of Leinster near Merrion-square, in the most improved part of our metropolis.

In the year 1773, the Dublin Society issued statistical queries, in hopes of obtaining answers to them from the different parishes in Ireland. Only one return was made to them, and that was by Mr. Charles O'Connor of Ballytra, which was communicated by Burton Conyngham, Esq. to Sir John Sinclair, and published by him in the twenty-first volume of his Statistical Account of Scotland, with some observations on it.

On the 28th of January, 1786, the Royal Irish Academy was incorporated by letters patent, for the advancement of the studies of science, polite literature, and antiquities. This Society has a large and commodious house in Grafton-street, Dublin. Among the members of it are to be found many of our nobility, prelates, and most distinguished literary characters. The Statistical Account of Scotland appeared in 1791; and in a short time afterwards, the Royal Irish Academy sent statistical

queries to the Irish parochial clergy. As a member of that Society, Dr. Ledwich, the ingenious author of "The Antiquities of Ireland," considered himself called on to second their wishes, and drew up "an Account of his Parish of Aghaboe, in the Queen's County;"—but no one followed the example!

On the 18th of June, 1799, the *Society for promoting the comforts of the Poor* was instituted in Dublin. Immediately after the formation of this benevolent society, statistical queries were issued from it to different parts of Ireland; and among the returns to them, was one of considerable length and minuteness, from the writer of this essay, descriptive of the housing, food, clothing, habits, and wants of the peasantry of a populous district in the South of Ireland.

In 1800 and 1802, two volumes of Reports of this Society were published; containing, among other articles, accounts of friendly or agricultural societies at Cork, Castleknock, Cookstown, Castletown-devim, and Castle-Eden; with an interesting description of the poor school and dispensary, founded at Killaloe in 1796, by the Lord Bishop of Killaloe, now Bishop of Derry, with the assistance of the late Mr. Henry of Straffon, the proprietor of a large estate in that neighbourhood.

In the year 1806, the Dublin Society made a second and more successful effort to obtain a statistical survey of Ireland. They employed several intelligent gentlemen to draw up county surveys; and in two or three years, obtained returns from the following counties, viz. Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Down, Dublin, Donegal, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's County, Leitrim, Londonderry, Monaghan, Mayo, Meath, Queen's County, Sligo, Tyrone, Wicklow, and Wexford. These have been since published; and though they have all a considerable degree of merit, the surveys of Kilkenny, Londonderry, and Kildare, have been considered the best of them. Mr. Hely Dutton, the author of the Survey of Clare, published some observations on the Dublin Survey, and Richard-Lovel Edgeworth, Esq. has collected materials for a survey of the county of Longford; but the remaining counties are not yet surveyed, though some years have elapsed since the publication of the surveys of these above mentioned.

Mr. Shaw Mason commenced his arduous and important undertaking, by issuing Queries to the parochial clergy of Ireland about the beginning of the year 1813; and, prudently acting under the guidance and direction of Sir John Sinclair, the experienced and successful author of similar inquiries in Scotland, in the month of September following, he published 'a Reprint' of the Statistical Surveys of Thurso in Scotland, and Aghaboe in Ireland, which he transmitted to the Clergy of Ireland as models, well calculated to give them at once a complete idea of the nature and utility of his inquiries: one of these accounts having been written by Sir John Sinclair himself; and the other, as already mentioned, by Dr. Ledwich in 1796.

The result of the means, thus judiciously adopted by Mr. Shaw Mason, in the application of which he spared neither pains nor expense, was the accumulation of materials for several volumes of his work*, which are lodged in a department assigned for them in the Record Tower of Dublin Castle.

Three octavo volumes have been since published from these materials, to each of which the writer of this Essay contributed a report; viz. one of Kilragh, co. Clare, another of Maghera, co. Londonderry, and a third, of Shrule, co. Langford; and he has since obtained a prize cup from the North West of Ireland Society, for a Statistical Survey of the Parish of Lifford, co. Donegal.

MR. URBAN,

April 6.

I TRUST that the impartial Reader will not blame me for adopting the principal events only in Sir Isaac Newton's new system of Chronology, and for building upon them a different system. For surely it is allowable for the moderns to collect whatever is most valuable amongst the ancients, and to endeavour to raise a more substantial superstructure if possible, where the old one is exceptionable.

I beg leave to offer a few remarks on the Chronology of the Egyptian History. Newton agrees with Sir John Marsham in placing the epoch of the Egyptian grandeur under Sesostris, in the years 1002—956 B. C. and supposes

* See vol. LXXXIII. ii. 354; vol. LXXXV. i. 44. 246; LXXXVII. i. 147; LXXXVIII. i. 284. EDIT.

him to be the Shiskak, who pillaged Jerusalem B. C. 974: on the authority of Josephus. The Egyptians acknowledged that Sesostris was the only one of their native kings who governed Æthiopia (Herod. ii. 110), and all historians agree that he was a mighty conqueror; and Herodotus adds, that he had raised pillars in Palæstine, as marks of his conquest of it (2 Chron. xii. v. 3). Sesac is said to have been accompanied by 1200 chariots, and 60,000 horsemen, and an innumerable company of infantry out of Egypt, Lubims, Sukkims, and Æthiopians, in his invasion of Judæa. See also 1 Kings xiv. 25, &c. Here then I agree with Newton; but no further. There appear to me to be innumerable difficulties in the transposition of the order of monarchs mentioned by Herodotus; and I see little or no occasion for it.

I readily believe with Newton, that Sesostris died about 956 B. C.; but let us consider with attention Herodotus's account of Pheron his son. We learn from Scripture (2 Chron. xiv. 9, &c.) that Asah king of Judæa was attacked by Zerah king of the Æthiopians, with 300 chariots and a million of men, whom he entirely defeated. Unless this Zerah was king of Egypt also, whence did he invade Judæa? Pheron however made no warlike expedition (Herod. ii. 111). I therefore would explain the fable of this monarch's blindness (ibid) by supposing that it was an invention of the Priests, in order to conceal his weakness in submitting during ten years, to the yoke of a stranger; that during this time a gardener's wife preserved him; and that on Zerah's defeat and retreat from Judæa, Pheron re-established his authority B. C. 940 or 939. He probably reigned a few years longer, say to 930 B. C. Proteus succeeded him, and was contemporary with Hellen, and the Trojan War (Herod. ii. 112, &c.); possibly he died B. C. 900. Rhampsinitus succeeded. Of the length of his reign we know nothing; at the average

of 20 years, we may reasonably place his death B. C. 880. His immediate successors were Cheops and Chephren, brothers, who together are said to have reigned 106 years (ibid. 124. 127. 133); which is evidently impossible. It is not perhaps too hazardous a conjecture to suppose that they ascended the throne together, and that Cephren survived Cheops six years, and reigned in all 56 years; i. e. to B. C. 824.

The story of Mycerinus is evidently fabulous (ibid. 131. 133); he probably reigned fifteen, instead of seven years, and died B. C. 809. He was succeeded by Asychis, who perhaps reigned thirty or forty years, to B. C. 772. Anysis followed; but in a few years was expelled by Sabacon or So, king of Æthiopia, who reigned fifty years, and then retired (ibid. 137) about 715 B. C. Herodotus says, that Anysis was restored, but this is hardly credible at the end of the fifty years (ibid. 139). He also (ib. 140) reckons 700 years from this event to the time of Amyrtaeus, i. e. B. C. 450. Larcher and Schweighæuser read 500 for 700, in order to reconcile it to their different systems of chronology; and for the same reason I propose 300, nor is there such a very great difference between *τρεκα* and *επτα*, as not easily to be confounded by careless transcribers. Sethon succeeded, and was king at the time of Sennacherib's invasion, B. C. 712 (as may be collected from Scripture) Herod. ii. 141; and Psammetichus and the eleven kings followed, B. C. 671 (ibid. 147).

Thus we have a connected series of monarchs without any need of transposition. Between Sethon, however, and Psammetichus, from Herodotus's words (ii. 147), I imagine that there must have been a short interval; this leaves room for Asserhaddon's conquest of Egypt, which appears to be uncontested, and is admitted by Newton with good reason*. This, however, can create no confusion in what precedes.

* Upon the authority of the prophet Isaiah, vii. 18, viii. 7, x. 11, 12, xix. 23, xx. 4. "In this war the city No-Ammon or Thebes, which had hitherto continued in a flourishing condition, was miserably wasted and led into captivity, as is described by Nahum, chap. 3, v. 8-10; for Nahum wrote after the last invasion of Judæa by the Assyrians, chap. i. v. 15; and therefore describes this captivity as fresh in memory." "Asserhaddon reigned over the Egyptians and Æthiopians three years (Isa. xx. 3, 4), that is, until his death, which was in the year of Nabonassar 81, and B. C. 686." Newton, p. 257. He supposes with reason, that these twelve kings were appointed by Asserhaddon himself to govern Egypt in his name.

The Historians, who came after Herodotus, do not agree with him in the number, or names of the Egyptian monarchs; but there is no reason why we should prefer their authority to his; as it is certain that in other cases his authority is far preferable. They all derived their history from the information of the Egyptian Priests: and Herodotus's veracity in relating what he heard is incontestable. As the Egyptians were anxious to represent themselves as the most ancient of all nations, and were more vain of their antiquity than of their proficiency in the arts and sciences, it is consonant with reason that they would endeavour, by inserting feigned names in their lists of their monarchs, to extend their antiquity as far as possible.

Perhaps it will be acceptable to my readers to compare the order of Egyptian Monarchs, according to Newton and Herodotus. This then is the order in which Newton places them.

Sesostris; Orus (Pheron) to 947; Zerah to 946; Amenophis (Menes or Memnon) to 944; Osarsiphus to 930; Amenophis again to 887 (leaving Proteus his viceroy in Egypt, 909); Rameses (Rhampsinitus) to 860; Mæris (the predecessor of Sesostris, according to Herod. ii. 101) to 838; Cheops to 824; Chephren to 808; Mycerinus to 802; Nitocris to 788; Asychis. After his death Egypt was split into a number of petty kingdoms, under Anysis, and Bocchoris, Nechus and Tacollotis. Sabacon conquered them, B.C. 751, and reigned to 701; Sethon to 687; Tirkakah to 671, when Asserhaddon conquered Egypt.

Yours, &c.

A. Z.

SOMERSETSHIRE ANTIQUITIES.

(From the *Dorchester, Sherborne, and Taunton Journal*.)

OUR Antiquaries and Topographers are frequently charged, and occasionally with justice, of following each others' steps, and of taking upon trust, without further enquiry, the etymologies and explanations which more ancient writers have left upon record. Having turned my attention to the antiquities of Somersetshire, I have sometimes been puzzled to account for the assertion that the present town of Ilchester occupies the site of the *Uxella* of Ptolemy, and the *Ischalis* of the Ro-

mans, and before them of the Celtic and Belgic inhabitants of this island. I will therefore thank you to allow me a corner in your widely-circulated Journal, for the purpose of showing that the ancient town of *Ischalis* occupied a different site.

All ancient writers are agreed in representing the first inhabitants of Britain as a colony of Gauls; and they are described as coming from that part of Gaul called *Gallia Celtica*, or Celtic Gaul, and were therefore *Celtæ*. This is proved by the language of the ancient Britons being the same as that of the *Celtæ*, as were also their manners, their government, and their superstitions.

The great actions of the more early nations, who were unacquainted with the art of writing, are involved in fable, or lost in obscurity. The Celtic nations afford a striking instance of this kind. Though once the masters of Europe from the mouth of the river Oby in Russia, to Cape Finis Terre, the Western point of Galicia in Spain, they are very little mentioned in history. They had not the art of writing, but trusted their fame to tradition and the songs of their bards, which, by the vicissitude of human affairs, are long since lost. The traces of their ancient language that are found in places so widely distant from each other, serve to show the extent of their ancient power, but throw very little light on their history. Of all the Celtic nations, that which possessed Gaul is the most renowned, not perhaps on account of worth superior to the rest, but for its wars with the Romans, whose historians transmitted the fame of their enemies, as well as their own, to posterity. It is to their acquaintance with the art of writing that the Greeks and the Romans had so many able Historians, who have handed down with the most brilliant lustre the great actions of those heroic people, to the generations which have succeeded them.

The *Celtæ* being seated in Britain at this early period, may be looked upon as the first inhabitants of the island; and, of course, scattered over the whole country, but more particularly in the high or hilly parts, the valleys or level parts being generally covered with wood. They were divided into several tribes or nations,

among which the *Hædri* and the *Cimbri* occupied that part of the country which is the more immediate object of our researches.

About 350 years before the birth of Christ, a colony of the *Belgæ*, another people of ancient Gaul, who inhabited the country now called the Netherlands, first landed on the Southern coast of Britain, and having obtained a footing, repelled the Celtic inhabitants into the interior. It would appear that continual wars and numerous battles took place between the *Belgæ* and the Celtic tribes of the island, and that eventually the latter had greatly weakened their invaders, and recovered a portion of their former territory. It was at this period, namely, about 250 years after the settlement of the *Belgæ* in the Southern and Western parts of Britain, that Divitiacus, King of the *Suessiones*, a contemporary with Julius Cæsar, and the most powerful Prince in Gaul, brought over a considerable number of the *Continental Belgæ*; and by the addition of these auxiliaries enabled the Belgic tribes in Britain to extend the line of their possessions.

At this time the *Hædri*, a Celtic tribe, occupied the present Somersetshire as far South as the river *Ivel*, and perhaps a part of Gloucestershire above the river Avon. Their towns were, according to Richard Cirencester, *Ischalis* (Hchester, 1), *Avalonia* (Glastonbury, 2), and *Aquæ Solis* (Bath, 3), which last was afterward a Roman colony. The settlements on the Avon, at Clifton, Leigh, and Seamills, and the others in the neighbourhood of those places, must have been in this territory, if the *Hædri* occupied a part of Gloucestershire. That the *Hædri* extended as far Southward as the river *Ivel* is plain, because they inhabited the country in the vicinity of Hchester; but though their boundary reached to the Parret, it certainly did not pass that river.

We must not, however, omit to state, that the existence of the *Hædri* depends on the sole authority of Richard Cirencester. No other ancient writer mentions them; and Ptolemy considers their country as belonging to the *Belgæ*; for he sets down *Uxella* (*Ischalis*) and Bath, as towns of the *Belgæ*. [But then this must allude to the time after the *Hædri* had been conquered by the *Belgæ*.] Neverthe-

less there is no sufficient ground for questioning Richard's authority in this case. There are very few other writers in whom we could reasonably expect any mention of the *Hædri*; and Ptolemy has evidently omitted them, because he considered them as a part of the *Belgæ*, or as subject to them.

The *Ischalis* of Richard Cirencester, and the *Uxella* of Ptolemy, I take to have been the same town, the name being only somewhat varied in its orthography, to suit the colloquial dialects of different people; but I cannot agree with former writers in placing the site of this town at the present Hchester, and that for the following reasons:—

1. Because the term *Uch* is a primitive word, and in ancient times always denoted in the names of places something high, lofty, or supereminent; and as applied to persons, royal or noble. In the British language the word *ychel*, signified high, lofty.

2. Because the town of Hchester is situated in a flat and marshy plain, which situation is not applicable to the original meaning of the word *Uxella*.

3. Because there was another *Uxella* in Cornwall, on the river Fowey, which, according to Camden, (*Britain*, l. p. 332,) stood on a high hill, where there is now the ruins of the ancient Castle of Restormel, near Lostwithiel.

4. Because there was the city of *Uxellodunum* in Gaul, which Cæsar (*B. G.* viij, 40,) says, was a town on every side inaccessible, and situate on a high mountain.

5. Because the high and commanding situation of Montacute, in the vicinity of Hchester, is exactly applicable in its site to the meaning of the word *Uxella*, as we find it applied in the two last-mentioned instances.

6. Because the Roman station at Hchester was only a summer station, *Castrum Æstivum*, and not a permanent camp, which latter was at Montacute; and that place may therefore be considered as the proper *Uxella* of Ptolemy, and the *Ischalis* of Richard Cirencester.

Therefore, from these premises, I conclude that the town *Uxella* was situate on the lofty summit of Montacute, at a short distance from Hchester, the site of which was afterward a Roman station, and the *Æstuary*

Uxella was the mouth of the rivers Parrett and Ivel, the latter of which runs not far distant from the foot of Montacute.

J. S.

Taunton, March 15, 1826.

MR. URBAN, London, April 5.

AMONG Reviews of interesting publications, foreign and domestic, inserted in your communicative work, few can claim more attention than the following, because a science, now in its infancy but of much future promise, is confessedly ill understood, and imperfectly practised; and that too in a country essentially commercial, naval, and military.

Having studied this important subject, from its renovation in modern times, I procure from the Continent such publications as have any bearing on Telegraphic Science. I recently obtained from France, "*Histoire de la Télégraphie*, par Monsieur Chappe L'ainé, ancien Administrateur des Signes Télégraphiques, avec une Volume de Planches," published recently. I shall quote a few extracts in the original, as more satisfactory, where this pleasing but nasal and *coup d'épaules* language is now so generally understood.

It is a treatise of some merit, in which the productions of men of more interest than science have been duly appreciated; and therefore the book has been "calomnié dès son origine, et déprécié jusqu'à présent." Experience sufficiently evinces the truth of what the author says in his Preface, that "*La Télégraphie sera probablement plus étudiée dans l'avenir, qu'elle ne l'est aujourd'hui.*"—In his Introduction, he says what I am well aware of from experience, and the expence of publications and models for public inspection,—"Personne n'est pressé de faire des essais, lorsqu'il faut d'employer de l'argent, et du temps."—Monsieur Chappe thinks justly that projects of the present description ought not to be left to the decision of any one person, because he cannot possess an unqualified public confidence, and cannot exert an enlightened zeal conjoined with requisite knowledge, to be found in collective bodies of men interested in the subject referred to them, because actuated by patriotic feelings and principles of impartiality. "D'ailleurs, les individus n'influent que très peu

chez toutes les nations. Ceux qui les représentent ne mettent pas, pour réaliser des découvertes, tout le zèle qui feroit agir une réunion d'hommes directement intéressés à faire recueillir les inventions qui leur seroient particulièrement utiles. L'adoption des découvertes qui ont donné un si grand accroissement à l'industrie de la Grande Bretagne n'est due qu'à des associations particulières."—In the following sentence, the author seems to think that something like Parliamentary interest may be useful in more countries than one, to render successful even unquestionable scientific projects; and that useful inventions at first rather unfavourably received, soon experience coldness and neglect, be they ever so advantageous in a public point of view, if the narrow-minded individual proposing them is unaided by the above indispensable means. "*Les Régulateurs du pouvoir ne font ordinairement d'efforts, pour propager une invention nouvelle, que lorsqu'elle peut servir à augmenter leurs forces, et dans cette circonstance même, la volonté qu'ils font paroître d'abord n'a pas toujours assez d'activité et de persévérance pour qu'ils puissent profiter de tous les avantages qui leur sont offerts.*" With us, however, the man possessed of the all-powerful interest alluded to, knows better how to manage it, than to be left in the lurch, as implied in the conclusion of the sentence.

M. Chappe L'ainé states, that we and other nations have not an eligible telegraphic system; because encouragement was given only to such as were devoid of a knowledge founded on accurate experiments, and a long course of application. "*Les Etrangers n'ont pas réussi à s'en procurer un qui pût leur servir utilement. Ils sont tenus aux offres de quelques individus qui se sont présentés, sans examiner si ces hommes officieux avoient fait avec soin et exactitude les longues expériences qui peuvent seules donner quelques garanties de la nécessité de projets de ce genre.*" The French certainly telegraph from Paris to the most remote places in the kingdom, while we are now obliged to *spell* on very short lines; and this is generally ascribed to the use of a weak Telegraph, and an unsuitable dictionary. Comparative experiment has proved this lamentable fact. The author condemns all modes of telegraphing, ex-

pecting his own. He mentions my Treatise on Telegraphic Communication, but cautiously avoids giving any account of it. He does not seem to know that one of my powerful Telegraphs has been long in use at Deal. I should like much to try it, conjoined with my Dictionary, against M. Chappe L'ainé's mode, and to lay a good round sum on the result, as to celerity of operation and simplicity of machinery. He is much displeased at my ascribing to the Duke of York, afterwards James VII. the first clear knowledge of marine signals, and regulated manœuvres, subsequently made use of by the French at the Battle of La Hogue. In my Treatise I allow that Monsieur de la Bourdonnais originated the *numerical plan*; but it cannot be conceded to this confident writer, that our naval system of signalling is derived from his nation, who, with a due share of science, are not deficient in vanity.—The second book treats of the French Telegraph, and strongly recommends *insulation* as essential to visibility, and that the objects to be seen should be black, and well raised. No object can be so conveniently and simply insulated as balls, six of which sliding on rods passing through them, compose my best three-figure Telegraph, which in point of power, simplicity, celerity of effect, and cheapness of construction, I am prepared to prove *experimentally* to be superior to any hitherto offered, by at the same time combining its operation with the copious and comprehensive Dictionary described in former Numbers of your excellent periodical Publication.

In a late Supplement to an Encyclopædia we see with surprise a man of some eminence condemning the copiousness of a Dictionary, which in print is praised and recommended by the same person in high terms of praise. Such is the inconsistency of human beings actuated by the prejudice of the moment! The author proposes, "*donner avec un seul signal, beaucoup de mots et de phrases combinés ensemble.*" These very auxiliary phrases, injudiciously objected to by the *supplementary writer*, constitute the leading utility of a Dictionary, when arranged alphabetically, in classes numbered above, and in the margin. A Telegraphic Committee of men of science in India declared that a system of classification of words and phrases carried the science to a maxi-

mum, when applied to a Telegraph of sufficient power.

Chappe's Telegraph consisting of a long centre-piece, and two wings, furnishes 196 changes only, and cannot give any three figures simultaneously, a power now as indispensable in land as in sea service, in order to have an unexceptionable Telegraph. It has been proposed in this country, as well as in France, to *work by combinations*, which are quite objectionable, as they are liable (being all different: one from another) to be relatively mistaken; and thus to create *constant confusion and errors*. The numerical mode, on the contrary, is extremely simple, of ready application by sea and land, and excludes the perpetual errors and mistakes arising from combinations similar to, but always necessarily differing from, each other. Telegraphs like mine, that give any three figures by one movement, furnish 4095 combinations; and though I have applied them in my Dictionary, I have in the same pages inserted marginal numbers and classes, as being more preferable, particularly as class and number may be, as in the Navy, telegraphed *contemporaneously*, as my plates and descriptions shew by example. Fifty or a hundred years hence, the truth of all this will be seen, and reduced to practice, with much surprise that manifestly defective plans should have remained so long in use. "*Che sara, sara.*" Monsieur Chappe, who seems to be on very good terms with himself, as are also certain would-be judges in this country, gives an account of the Telegraphic inventions on the Continent, all of which possess greater power, and can be seen at greater distances than our single-figure semaphore. He gives a decided preference to the Swedish shutter Telegraph. As this can express three figures as far as numeral 7 inclusive, I added another shutter to the place of units, tens, and hundreds, as in the Telegraph at Deal, which indicates, like naval flags, any three figures by one display. Still balls are preferable, because they are better distinguished on long lines; and because six balls do the work of twelve shutters, and that also with cheaper and more simple machinery. A semaphore of full power will prove serviceable in situations where elevation is requisite, such as where woods and forests are on tele-

graphic lines, which ought as much as possible to run straight, from the first to the last station. My semaphore consists of three pairs of wings or arms on one mast, and descend to three positions, by mere gravity arising from the extremity of the arm overhanging the pivot in a small degree. An officer of rank claimed my invention as his own. I fully convinced him of his mistake, by showing in print, and in a letter to himself, that the opposed semaphores had nothing in common but the arms, as they differed completely in principle, construction, machinery, power, and operation. As for the arm, it was used by the ancients under the appellation of "*trabes totidem erectæ, et totidem depressæ.*" The French Indicator, and the arms of a windmill, gave me the first ideas of the conjoint, and separate action of wings.

The author mentions an attempt to communicate between Vienna and France by means of flags. This failed; but succeeded where balls of sufficient diameter were substituted. I proposed a Telegraph consisting of symbols, which expressed the nine numerals and cipher dropped from a common reservoir, as wanted. M. Chappe mentions an extravagant extension of this idea, exhibited at Plymouth in 1810, where three shutters descended, in order to fill up one of six spaces relatively below them. We have in this work a series of thirty-two Telegraphs, some of which possess considerable merit. One of them is singular enough, as the inventor says, "*Qu'il venoit d'appliquer heureusement sa méthode [d'apprendre à lire aux aveugles] à la composition d'un système et d'une machine Telegraphique.*" After this we need not be surprised at being informed by Cornelius Agrippa, that Pythagoras, during his travels in Egypt, corresponded with his friends in characters traced on the Moon. Porta, who formed an Academy of Secrecy, and wrote a treatise on natural magic, proposed to establish a Telegraph in the Moon. He actually published, that by means of mirrors, he would throw words on the Moon, from which they could be reflected over all the earth. Among the hundred plans lying at the Admiralty, nothing will be found so sublime as this climax of eccentric extravagance, closely allied to insanity! M. Chappe L'ainé has a chapter on

the British Telegraph, which he makes really worse than it is, in saying, "*Qu'il est souvent necessaire de donner plusieurs signaux pour exprimer une lettre.*" With my Telegraphic Dictionary, now under trial at sea, and out of print, he appears unacquainted, but mentions my Treatise of 1808, without attacking it. He alludes to it thus: "*Un Officier Anglois, qui a présenté lui-même à l'Amirauté en 1808 un modèle de Telegraphie, assure qu'elle a rejeté plus de cent projets de Telegraphie après un examen fait avec soin par des Commissaires choisis parmi les hommes les plus instruits. Il falloit que ces Telegraphes fussent bien mauvais, s'il faut en juger par celui dont le Gouvernement Anglois se servoit en Plymouth, en 1810.*" I know not where he found that these plans had been examined by competent Commissioners, as I state only that the Secretary said in a Report that he had inspected fifteen of them. In the following sentences, it would appear that the author has but a poor opinion of our telegraphic knowledge; and in this country, I for one am prepared to contend with Mons. Chappe L'ainé, by means of a system sanctioned by experiment, flatteringly noticed by the Governments of Europe, and munificently remunerated by a crowned head. The arrogance of the author forces a remark otherwise egotistical. "*Il est bon d'observer que c'est chez la nation la plus industrieuse du monde, que l'on tente en vain, depuis trente ans, de faire un bon Telegraphe. Ces efforts infructueux sont un argument bien puissant à opposer à ceux qui disent que les Anglois ont inventé le Telegraph moderne; qu'un Telegraph est d'ailleurs une chose très facile à faire, puisqu'on en a fait de tout temps.*" He may not be far from the truth in saying, that "*La ligne de Londres à Plymouth [he must mean Portsmouth, as he wrote his book in 1824,] n'existera pas longue temps, parcequ'elle est combinée d'après un système vicieux qui empêche le Telegraph d'être aussi utile qu'il pourroit l'être, même en Angleterre.*" The author informs us that the Grand Turk applied for a plan and description of the French Telegraph, now in activity between Alexandria and Cairo, along seventeen stations of lines much longer than those between London and Portsmouth. He further states, that

in 1819 the English Ambassador applied to the French Government for a model of the French Telegraph; and as it was not adopted, he has no hesitation in saying that there was not sufficient knowledge of the subject to render the Telegraph serviceable. With the usual self-complacency of a Frenchman, he says, "Ils auront bien la machine, mais il faut, pour la placer dans des positions convenables, pour l'application des signes, et les moyens de transpositions sur une ligne composée de beaucoup de stations des données que l'expérience seule peut faire connaître; et cette expérience ne se trouve encore qu'en France." The application to the French Government evidently proves (whatever may be said to the contrary) that the plan in use in this country is deemed defective and imperfect, and that a more efficient one is manifestly wanting. It further shows that the French think that we are extremely ignorant on so important a subject. From indolence of disposition, even men of ability are averse to think for themselves; and adopt the unfounded notions of men of inferior intellects, merely because they have a more easy access to sources of information. The ancients have expressed this sort of mental lethargy well.—*"Unusquisque mavult credere quam judicare, inde ista tanta coarctatio aliorum super alios ruentium."*

If no one else will stand up for the honour of the scientific character of our country, on this subject, I will; and will inform him, through your Magazine of high repute at home and abroad, that a Telegraphic General System, approved of by the illustrious Commander in Chief, by a First Lord of the Admiralty, by a scientific Committee in India and in this country, by the Adjutant and Quarter Master General of the Forces, by Mr. Sub-Secretary Barrow, and by the public, in repeated instances, need not (being founded on experiment, the best test of physical truth,) fear competition with any thing that can be produced by *Monsieur Chappe L'aîné, ancien Administrateur des Signes Telegraphiques.*

JOHN MACDONALD.

MR. URBAN,

Upper Cadogan-place, April 3.

I SHOULD be much obliged to any of your Correspondents that will

inform me where any notices are to be found of Hieronymo Pacino, an artist of Milan, who flourished about the year 1550, and who engraved on the steel target of the Emperor Charles V. in my son's possession, the forty-eight subjects which so tastefully compose its ornaments.

I ask this for the work which that highly spirited engraver Mr. Skelton has undertaken, and of which he has published his first number. You may recollect that I hinted, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, the opinions I held of the plates to my "Critical Inquiry," some time previous to its appearance. In the same unequivocal manner I beg leave to say that what Mr. Skelton has done, not merely merits my approbation, but is entitled to the warmest applause. The relative strength of the outlines, and the *con amore* style in which it is executed, are so admirable, that I am induced not only thus publicly to give my testimony to its excellence, but to explain more at large than his prospectus, the nature of the work, and in what respects I think it will be found highly useful.

In the first place, so far from interfering with the "Critical Inquiry," there is as much dissimilarity as between a dictionary of painters, and engravings from the gallery of a collector. That work must be regarded as a mass of evidence, as the result of an inquiry, and as a report on which might be founded any ulterior proceedings. It must therefore be considered as a book of reference rather than amusement, but was absolutely necessary before any other publication on the subject could be deemed authentic. The possessors of it will consequently find this a useful Supplement; because as one of the Reviewers has justly said, though he has elsewhere termed his remarks "a masterly dissertation," in order clearly to understand the matter detached parts of armour are wanted.

The nature of the former publication would not permit of this being done, because the authorities for dates could only with propriety be derived from the painting or sculpture of the time. But, the pioneer's duty performed, the march is easy and pleasant, thus cleared from all impediments. The question which next occurs is, "does there exist a necessity for such a work as Mr. Skelton's?" to which I

answer most undoubtedly, and therefore proceed to shew its utility.

All Antiquaries will allow that, in the description of weapons, old writers are at variance, and that they continually find themselves puzzled to reconcile conflicting testimony; for instance, a glaive is by one called a lance, by another a sword, by a third a battle-axe, and by a fourth a halbert; and passages are quoted that seem to countenance each of these ideas. In the former work I have endeavoured to describe what it really is; but that cannot be so effectual as a plate of Skelton's, exhibiting all the varieties of the glaive, and consequently shewing how it may partake of the quality of those arms, and yet have distinctive characteristics. The same of the pike, partisan, halbard, battle-axe, pole-axe, bill, gisarme, langue de bœuf, &c. Next in point of utility, as matter of national history, are the origin and successive improvements in hand fire-arms, and their varieties, which will, by Mr. Skelton's book, *for the first time* be laid before the publick, with the benefit of the different kinds of gun-locks given in their full size. These and many others will be the advantages gained by the general reader.

To Artists, it appears to me, the work will be invaluable; for there now exists a feeling for correctness of costume and accessories, both here and on the Continent, in painting and on the stage, that cannot retrograde. The taste with the publick is in its commencement, but it is daily gaining ground, and when once they have become confident judges in these matters, they will no longer tolerate anachronisms. Foreigners and natives are continually drawing from my son's collection; and at least six pictures, painted by as many of the English who stand at the head of their profession, will grace the walls of the ensuing exhibition at Somerset-house. These paintings have been ordered by the first among our nobility who patronize the arts, and all the authors of them declare that they never could have satisfactorily performed their engagements without access to this collection. What then is to be done when my son removes the armour from my house, where it is to me a great inconvenience? Those who possess Skelton's publication, will have the forms and relative

proportions of arms and armour with their respective dates, and having thus correctly sketched the outline, can, from almost any specimens, obtain the lights and shades.

To those who seek for ornaments for architecture, furniture, book-binding, plate, jewelry, &c. many patterns will be presented of an elegant and unusual character, as may be conceived by those who are at all acquainted with what are termed the *cinq-vente* productions.

Among the fanciers of armour, there may be such as set no value on the weapons of the Asiatic nations, yet even to these engravings of them will be found of utility, inasmuch as they will thus be enabled to learn what is not European; and to all, the detail of straps and buckles must be very needful for their purpose.

The 150 drawings to form the 25 numbers, are finished, and though Mr. Skelton has selected according to his pleasure, as in his *Antiquities of Oxfordshire*, he has made this improvement, that the accompanying letter-press is always that which belongs to the plates. In my opinion, a better idea will be formed of the nature of the work from the second number, which he has now in hand; but those who wish success to his spirited and laudable endeavour, will best promote it by being early in their encouragement. Trusting that your antiquarian friends will not find the letter-press unworthy of such excellent engravings, I remain,

Yours, &c. SAM. R. MEYRICK.

P. S. The rapid sale of the former work on Armour, considering its price, quite astonishes me, above two-thirds of the five hundred copies having been within the short period of three years *bonâ fide* disposed of.

Mr. URBAN; April 14,

ALTHOUGH you have stores of information to answer a Citizen's questions (see p. 209), yet I cannot resist a note or two on the subject.

The Lecturer is an order distinct from the Rector or Vicar of the Church, wherein the Lecture is delivered; he is generally either the Minister of some other Church, or has not any other preferment. He is usually chosen by the parishioners

themselves, to preach on some particular occasion, for their own instruction, or in the afternoon or evening of the Sabbath Day; or he is appointed by the trustees for the purpose of any will, to commemorate some event, or to promote the knowledge of the Scriptures or other stipulated subject, and is remunerated accordingly as the will directs. Such as these latter are not necessarily bound to have the consent of the Rector or Vicar, and parish officers; but in the usual election of an afternoon Lecturer, the consent for the pulpit is necessary from the Minister; and the approbation of the Bishop of the diocese is required for the license.

This right in the Rector or Vicar arises from his possession, *ex officio*, of the freehold of his Church.

In 1673-4, an Act was passed to disable Clergymen without license, and not conforming to the Liturgy, from becoming Lecturers in Churches; and in case of any such attempt, they are subjected to three months imprisonment in the common gaol.

Almost every Church in London and in its vicinity has a Lecturer chosen by the parishioners, for the afternoon or evening service, who is paid by their voluntary subscriptions; but Lectures for a distinct purpose are generally delivered in the morning at some Church, according to the founders' or trustees' direction, which is always complied with. Among these the most important are that of Lady Moyer's at St. Paul's Cathedral, and that of the Hon. Robert Boyle at Bow Church in Cheapside; the subjects and times of preaching are prescribed by the founders; and in these Christian labours some of the most eminent and learned Divines of our Established Church have handed to posterity the best defences of Christianity.

These two celebrated founders gave estates, or their annual rents in trust, to remunerate their Lecturers; others have given stock in the public funds for this purpose; and this constitutes the difference between what is called an endowed Lecture, and any other that depends upon the voluntary subscription of the electors.

Yours, &c.

A. H.

MR. URBAN,

March 20.

I AM grieved to think Mr. Brown should deem it advisable to quarrel with me, and endeavour to sow the seeds of discord. My sole motive for writing about him was to serve him—to call the public attention to his rational efforts of making good models of Stonehenge. These models I have recommended to some friends, and have now five in my own possession. It was my wish to afford him an opportunity of exercising his skill on a larger scale, and to better effect; and also to point out to him employ and remuneration. Respecting his theories, I never was inclined to enter into serious discussion; but thought I might joke on improbabilities of Antiquarianism with him, as I occasionally have done with an older friend, and more experienced antiquary, on the *Romances* of Southcote-ism. Such subjects, according to my humble ideas, do not admit of reasoning, and are almost beneath the dignity of argument. Besides, I know that confirmed theorists, as well as visionaries, never admit "the evidence of facts;" we may as well expect rationality in an astrologer. I again repeat that I should be very sorry to hurt Mr. Browne's feelings, or injure him in any respect; but on the contrary would gladly aid him in any way within the compass of my humble powers. Wishing him many better friends than I have been, and am inclined to be, I remain his, and

Yours, &c.

J. BRITTON.

MR. URBAN,

April 4.

IN answer to your Correspondent's queries in p. 98, for February last, respecting Sir Thomas Hooke, I beg to inform him that the arms borne by his ancestors were, quarterly, Sable and Argent, a cross quartered between four escallops, all counterchanged.—Sir Thomas being sprung from a junior branch of the family, bore them, as was the case with other junior branches settled at Chichester, &c. Argent and Sable.

The title became extinct in the person of Sir Hele Hooke (he having survived his two infant sons Hele and Thomas), on the 12th of July, 1719.

Yours, &c.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

NEGRO SLAVERY.

SOME REMARKS ON A PAMPHLET CONTAINING
OBSERVATIONS, ADDRESSED TO THE CLERGY OF THE ESTABLISHED
CHURCH,

*In answer to an Address lately distributed amongst that Body, and Christian
Ministers of every denomination.*

THE West India question has occupied more than ordinary attention during the last few months. The press has been unceasingly resorted to, and petitions for the abolition of Slavery have been presented to both Houses of Parliament from all parts of the country. The right of petitioning is perhaps the most valuable privilege that an Englishman can possess, but like every other blessing, it is liable to abuse; as a proof of which, a correspondent in the Representative of the 3d March last, stated—that he had gone over 45 Anti-slavery petitions, and that he could unequivocally declare them, from internal evidence alone, “to be the work of one man, or of one small knot of men.” This proceeding, he adds, admits but of one explanation, “that a small Committee, claiming reverence as composed of the most devout and zealous Christians in England, have deliberately played off a gross and palpable *hoax* upon the Legislature of their country.” It was certainly unworthy the advocates of a great question specially to invite (as was the case) persons of 15 years of age to affix their names to representations, the truth of which they had not the means of ascertaining, and to arguments which they could not possibly understand. From these “Observations” we find that another attempt has been made to influence the public mind. An “Address to the Clergy of the Established Church, and to Christian Ministers of every Denomination,” has lately been extensively circulated, and, as it is understood, sent to every clergyman and dissenting minister throughout the empire. The great object of this Address is to induce them to employ the PULPIT for the purpose “of diffusing a knowledge of the evils of colonial bondage throughout the land, and of exciting increased efforts for speedily putting a period to the state of slavery itself throughout the British dominions.” It further calls upon the public, and especially the clergy, to “resort to decisive and effectual measures,” to “strain every nerve,” and “to concentrate their forces in the strenuous use of every means by which the country may be soonest purged of this deep pollution of negro slavery.”

As our columns have been open to the Abolitionists, it is but fair that those who view their attempts with alarm or distrust, should also be heard; and we now proceed to notice the “Observations” which have been published in reply to the “Address” last referred to.

In answer to the common charge, that slavery is repugnant to the truths and duties of Christianity, the Author appeals to “the conduct of our Saviour and his apostles whilst living and preaching in the midst of a slave population;” and in support of his view of the subject, he has adduced the opinions of many distinguished men of the present day, including Earl Bathurst and the Bishop of Exeter. He has also quoted an admirable pamphlet, entitled “the House of Bondage,” by the Rev. B. Bailey, M. A. which has been already commended in our Magazine, (xciv. i. 224.)—The Author might have added what fell from the venerable

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Lord Chancellor in the debate of the 7th March last. His Lordship observed, "With respect to a state of slavery being contrary to the genius of the Christian religion, (whatever may be my own opinions about slavery in the West Indies,) when I recollect that a state of slavery had for centuries existed; that the Legislature of this country had encouraged it, not only by the countenance afforded to it by the ablest laymen who had figured in the history of the country, but also by a bench of Bishops, as learned, pious, and respectable, as that which their lordships now saw before them, who must have known what was and what was not contrary to the genius of Christianity; I own I cannot easily bring myself to say that a system which has heretofore received such a sanction, is *so clearly contrary to the genius of Christianity, as some noble lords seem to think it is*. I cannot help thinking that we are bound, my Lords, in all these cases, to look at the opinions of those who have gone before us."

The Author proceeds to show how grossly the condition of the negro population has been misrepresented in the late discussions. "Every epithet, he observes, has been employed which could convey the idea of existing cruelty and oppression on the part of the master, and of wretchedness and misery on that of the slave." "To accomplish the abolition of negro slavery in the West India Colonies gradually and safely, the efforts of the British Parliament have of late been unceasingly directed. In 1823, Resolutions were unanimously passed by the House of Commons, and which have since been adopted by the House of Lords, for effecting that object, by imparting to the slaves a participation in those civil rights and privileges which are enjoyed by other classes of his Majesty's subjects, and by a determined and preserving, but *judicious and temperate* enforcement of such measures as should effect a progressive improvement in the character of the slave population, so as to prepare them for that participation in those rights.—To those who are 'straining every nerve' to terminate slavery, measures of this sober character will not be palatable; but the moderate and discreet philanthropist will rest satisfied with them, and he will rejoice to find, that while so much remains to be done, *much has been done* for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves in the West Indies. It has been shewn again and again, that their condition, both as regards their temporal comforts and their moral culture, has, within the last few years, undergone a *manifest improvement*; and if their masters be only permitted for a short period to *pursue in peace* the plans which they have in contemplation, the abolition of slavery will be accomplished by its sliding (as Mr. Stephen has stated) insensibly into general freedom."*

In corroboration of this statement, we have the authority of Mr. Coleridge, an English gentleman, who visited twelve of the West India Islands in 1825, in the suite of the Bishop of Barbadoes, for the recovery of health; and from motives of curiosity. This gentleman tells us: "I have been in twelve of the British Colonies; I have gone round and across many of them, and have resided some months in the most populous one of its size in the whole world. I have observed with diligence, I have inquired of all sorts of people, and have mixed constantly with the coloured inhabitants of all hues and of every condition. I am sure I have seen things as they are, and I am not aware of any other bias on my mind, except that which may be caused by a native hatred of injustice, and a contempt and disdain of cant and hypocrisy." Now, having had these fair opportunities of judging of the state of the population of the West India Colonies, *as they are*,

* "Within a period of three years (from 1820 to 1823,) 4000 voluntary manumissions have taken place in Jamaica alone."

he bears this important testimony to the owners of slaves:—"From the general and prominent charge of *cruelty*, active or permissive, towards the slaves, *I for one acquit the planters.*" He tells us further, that the "slaves receive no wages, because no money is paid to them upon that score, but they possess advantages which the ordinary wages of labour in England doubled could not purchase. The slaves are so well aware of the comforts which they enjoy under a master's purveyance, that they not unfrequently forego freedom rather than be deprived of them. A slave beyond the prime of life will hesitate to accept manumission. Many negroes in Barbadoes, Grenada, and Antigua, have refused freedom when offered to them."

We have also an interesting statement from Mr. M'Donnell, (an eye-witness also) who, in his "Considerations on Negro Slavery," has shewn that "the negroes are not that degraded, miserable set of beings they are so generally supposed to be."—"The first sensation," he observes, "which a stranger experiences on visiting an estate, is that of unqualified surprise. In place of beholding that scene of chains and cruelty which had been associated with his idea of slavery, he finds every thing indicative of cheerfulness and content; an active, animating picture of industry lies before him; every now and then is heard a loud and general laugh, evidently that of persons free from care: in his walks about the grounds, he is saluted with courtesy; and he sees the proprietor received really with affection. After the work of the day is over, if he proceed to the negro houses he will be still more gratified; he there beholds apartments well fitted up, and comfortable; the little children before the doors gamboling about in sportive innocence; and the whole presenting such an appearance of satisfaction and happiness, that he is at once prompted to exclaim, What is it Mr. Wilberforce would have?"—(Considerations, p. 213.)

The dangers attending any *precipitate measures* for emancipation are here dwelt upon very fully, and it is impossible to read the weighty sentiments of Mr. Canning and of Mr. Wilberforce, without coming to the conclusion of the former Right Honorable gentleman. "If there be a question at which it is impossible for any person, the most careless, to look with indifference, but which any man, who approaches it as a subject of legislation, must view with the *deepest awe*,—it is the question now before us. To speak of the difficulties which encompass it, as compared with almost any other question which has ever occupied the attention of Parliament, would be to draw but a faint and feeble picture of those difficulties: they are, indeed, apparent to the most casual observation; but he who has to probe and prove them, for the purpose of applying a remedy, finds them thickening around him at every step, and leaving him frequently nothing but a choice of evils."—(Mr. Canning's Speech in 1824, p. 3.)

The author now directs the attention of his readers to the *religious instruction* of the slaves, unquestionably the most important branch of this momentous subject. "The establishment of an Episcopacy in the West Indies gave pleasure to every man interested in the *real welfare* of the slave, and in the promotion of genuine Christianity; to all such, at least, as conceived that the task of imparting religious instruction to the negro "could not be confided so safely or so advantageously as to the hands of a regular church establishment, whose duty and interest it would be to assist the local government, to calm the fear and allay the ferment of the times, to reconcile the planter to the propriety of granting, and, in due time, to fit and prepare the negro for receiving, that liberty which, with religion and the love of order, will be really a blessing to him, but, without them, will infallibly prove a curse."—(Bishop of Exeter's Sermon, preached before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1824, p. 25.)

The more active opponents of slavery do not however seem to hail this measure with ~~any~~ sentiments of pleasure; and notwithstanding the zeal and liberality which have been manifested by the planters, in seconding the exertions of the Prelates of Jamaica and Barbadoes, and in diffusing religious instruction among their slaves, the author alludes to various charges recently brought against the planters for ~~WITHHOLDING~~ (as it is alleged) this boon from the negro population. "These and various other assertions plainly prove, that to the exertions of the *Established Clergy* there is, in certain quarters, a rooted dislike, and that the insinuation of the African Institution is still maintained, "that the Church of England does *not* afford to the slaves the means of attaining religious instruction and worship."—If the object of these individuals be to drive out the Church of England from the Colonies, and to plant sectarianism in its room, we feel confident that a measure tending to produce a revolution so extensive and so dangerous, needs only to be pointed out to secure the steady resistance of all those who are attached to the civil and religious institutions of their country. Happily, however, all alarms upon this subject are, we trust, groundless."

In quoting the author's concluding paragraph, we must express our hope that on a question of such vital importance, affecting both Great Britain and her Colonies,—both the master and the slave,—the angry passions which have agitated our countrymen, will, ere long, yield to the voice of truth and soberness; and that in *all* measures adopted for the amelioration and leading to the final emancipation of the negroes, we shall be guided, both in and out of Parliament, by a zeal "according to knowledge."

"In bringing these observations to a close, we would solemnly appeal to the people of Great Britain, and more especially to the Clergy, and ask whether the *Address*, which has been the subject of animadversion, is calculated to do good?—Whilst Christianity (the best and surest foundation on which morals, civilization, and fitness for extended rights can be built,) is, as we have shewn, in *successful progress* throughout the West India Colonies, with what consistency are *Christian ministers* now solicited to use their influence in urging a precipitate emancipation of the slaves, and in endeavouring to interest the British public in measures which most surely must diminish the comforts of that class, by impoverishing their masters? Will not the Ministers of the Gospel of peace act more wisely in confiding the further progress of the great work of emancipation to the deliberate counsels of his Majesty's Government,* and in disregarding the suggestions of men, who, like the Puritans of old, under the influence of—

'Hot ardent zeal, would set whole realms on fire.'

SHAKESPEARE."

* We doubt not that the Executive Government will hold an equal balance between these contending parties, and honestly, in due time, carry their own temperate resolutions into effect. Their intentions may be learned from Mr. Secretary Canning's reply, on Mr. W. Smith's motion relative to the Slave Population in Demerara and Barbice. He concluded his speech in these memorable words: "Before I sit down I will state, however unpalatable it may be to both parties, the fixed determinations of Government. To one side, those who apprehended mischief to their interests, and who are stimulating themselves into resistance to the sense of Parliament and to the sense of the country, I say without hesitation that sooner or later the object of Parliament and the country will be effected, and that there is, in the last resort—(let there be no mistake on that subject)—a power in Parliament to carry it into effect—(Cheers); and it shall be carried into effect. But I say, on the other hand, to those who would goad us on to incalculated experiments, that the Orders in Council, approved by Parliament, contain what we consider a fit system for arriving at our object. I mean to say distinctly to the West Indians; that these Orders in Council contain the *system of Government*; and I mean, at the same time, to say, that at some time or other, *Parliament will find the means of carrying that system into effect.*"—(Cheers.)

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

78. *The Lives of celebrated Architects ancient and modern, with Historical and Critical Observations on their Works, and on the principles of the Art, by Francesco Milizia, Translated from the Italian by Mrs. Edward Cressy, with Notes and additional Lives, in 2 vols. 8vo. J. Taylor.*

A BIOGRAPHY of Architects has long been a desideratum in English Literature, and a work which has for its object to supply this deficiency, cannot fail to be acceptable. The fate of genius is, under all circumstances, interesting; but the history of Architecture itself is involved in that of its professors, and this is a subject on which, now that the art becomes daily more appreciated, every illustration is desirable. Milizia's work has claims on our attention, independent of the mere interest of the subject on which it treats: its merits in other respects are intrinsic and acknowledged.

The "Memorie degli Architetti antichi e moderni" first appeared in Rome in 1768, and was one of the earliest literary productions of the Author, who lived during the latter half of the last century. His birth and circumstances were noble and independent, and his consequent freedom from obligatory occupation left him at liberty to follow his inclination in the choice of his pursuits, and having a natural partiality for the Arts, he devoted to them the greater part of his time. Architecture, above all, he made his particular study. Enamoured of his subject, unfettered by prejudices, endowed by nature with strong powers of reasoning, and enjoying by his residence in Italy, and especially in Rome, the opportunity of confronting his speculations with practical examples, by observing the monuments there existing of ancient art, and the most approved works of modern times, he acquired an intimate knowledge of the science of Architecture, and a sound critical judgment of its productions.

Reasoning from the origin and purposes of the Art, he raised to himself a certain philosophical standard, by which he had the courage to try the most admired works of the greatest modern Artists, not excepting Buono-

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rotti, or Palladio. His judgment, founded on clear and simple principles, and carrying conviction with them, had only to be proposed, to meet with general assent, and his works therefore were received with applause. The "blind adorers" of Michael Angelo, however, and the followers of his pretended imitators, raised an outcry against Milizia for presumption in censuring the works of so great a master, till then beheld as models; and reproached him moreover, and perhaps somewhat more justly, with the tone of satire and severity in which his decisions are pronounced. But from both these charges our Author is easily excused. The soundness of his opinions, and their general adoption, sufficiently acquit him of unwarranted presumption: and the whole tenor of his criticisms, his discrimination between the beauties and defects of every work on which he comments, the evident justice of his objections, the tribute he every where pays to real merit, but above all, the amiable pleasure with which he places in the foreground the traits of virtue, of greatness or of goodness, to be discovered in the character of the individuals of whom he treats, attest his freedom from malice and from all ill-natured feeling, and vouch for the proper spirit with which he undertook his task, and for the sincerity with which he asserts that "wherever he has discovered faults, he can with safety affirm that they gave him pain; and if he has exposed them, it is only with a view of preventing, if possible, their recurrence and increase."

Executed in this spirit, with a forwardness to admire every thing great and noble, but with a fearlessness in unmasking every deformity, however great the names by which they are sanctioned, the works of our Author have had a beneficial effect on the taste of the last half century; and were his principles as generally followed in practice, as their justice is admitted in theory, Europe would be less barren in structures worthy of unqualified admiration.

The Memoirs in this work are judiciously arranged in chronological order,

in three grand divisions, according to the epochs of the Art, and are pre-faced with an excellent essay on the history, principles, and changes of Architecture; in which our Author, tracing its progress as an instinct, an art, and a science, and reasoning from its origin and its uses, deduces precepts equally calculated to guide the professor in his practice, and the amateur in his judgment. From nine general rules laid down as essential to Architecture, we extract the fourth regarding ornament, as a specimen of the whole, and of the author's principles, taste, and knowledge of his subject. "If architecture be the daughter of necessity, even its beauties should appear to result from such. In no part of the decoration should there be any artifice discoverable: hence every thing extraneous is a proof of bad taste."

As a critic, Milizia appears to be free from all prejudice. Names and authority had no weight with him. To Greece, Rome, Italy, England, Germany, France, and Spain, to ancient and modern time, as far as his opportunities of observing permitted him, he has rendered due justice. He neither lauds nor blames without giving convincing reasons; and in both his praise and censure he is evidently actuated solely by the love of truth and justice.

The following opinion proves his exemption from any undue bias in favour of his own age and nation. "Finally," says our Author, in conclusion of a summary of the vicissitudes which Architecture had experienced, "Arts and Sciences again rose in the Fifteenth century, and Greek-Roman Architecture with them, or to speak more correctly an admiration for them was rekindled: but between the estimation and the practise there is a wide difference. It is now three centuries since the Grecian Architecture has been generally admired throughout Europe, while the Gothic has been proportionably decried. But in abandoning the one, have we followed the other? It rather appears that a new species has been adopted equally removed from the lightness of the Gothic and the majestic elegance of the Greek."

Of the three Books into which the Biographical part of the work is divided, the first is devoted to the ancient architects, from the earliest ages

to the time of Constantine; the second to the Architects of the Middle Ages; and the third to Modern Architects. The first displays diligent historical research, and abounds in interesting notices from ancient authors, of the most remarkable edifices of antiquity.

The most prominent subjects of the Second Book are the Saloon* at Padua; the Cathedral, Baptistery, Bell Tower, and Campo Santo, of Pisa; St. Mark's Church and Tower, at Venice; the Cathedral of Strasbourg; and the Tower of Florence, contained in the Biographical notice of their respective Architects. In the rank of the latter a place is also assigned to the famous William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, architect of Windsor Castle, and of the Cathedral at Winchester; and the translator has moreover enriched this book with an enumeration of the many sumptuous edifices of the middle ages which adorn our own country, accompanied by concise but learned notices of the gradations and changes in style of the different epochs.

That the History of Artists is contained in their works, is the principle on which these biographical sketches are framed. This maxim is more particularly followed in the third book, in which, besides the many amusing and personal anecdotes of the Architects, we have descriptions of the most celebrated buildings of modern times, with the judgment of a sound critic on their merits and demerits. The epoch commences with Brunelleschi the celebrated architect of the Cathedral of Florence, but whose fame stands still higher as the author of the Church and Sacristy of S. Filippo. "From this time," says our author, "is fixed the epoch of the restoration of Architecture." It will be enough to mention after him the names of Samnichele, Sansovino, Vignola, Alessi, Palladio, Scamizzi, Jones, and Wren, to excite a high expectation of the interesting matter which the work embraces. The lives of Bramante, Sangallo, Buonarroti, Borromini, Maderno, and Bernini, contain a complete history of the *chef d'œuvre* of Modern Architecture, the Vatican, and of many other noble edifices.

For an extract we shall choose the life of Michael Angelo, not more on account of the pre-eminence of the architect, than of the animadversions

which our author incurred by his comments on the works of "the divine master." Nor could we elsewhere find better specimens of the style of the criticism, or of the general interests of the work than in the life of Michael Angelo; but our limits confine us to the summary with which it is concluded, which we regret the more, as the memoir is of the most lively interest, replete with amusing anecdotes of the man, principally collected from Vasari, and with original and well-reasoned criticisms on the principal works of the artist; while ample justice is done throughout to his personal character. "All the masculine and moral virtues were united in Michael Angelo," is only the exordium of the eulogy passed on him. His merits as an architect are thus summed up:

"The Church of St. Peter and the Sacristy of St. Lorenzo at Florence, are the finest works of Buonarroti; and these, with every other, shew a genius, an invention, a sagacity in the arrangement, and a perfect knowledge of construction. But in his ornaments he took great liberties; he sometimes departed from all good rules, introduced a certain boldness, mixed with the whimsical, which were his peculiar characteristics in painting. He used to say that he knew little or nothing of Architecture; this might merely be an expression of modesty. It is, however, certain, that Architecture was not his original profession. He still merits a distinguished rank among Architects. If he had applied himself to discover its origin and rules, he would not have committed so many errors. His caprices have been a ladder for those of Borromini and the modern school. His famous saying, 'we should have the compass in the eye,' has been abused, and has made many Architects sworn enemies to labour. It is impossible to have a knowledge of proportion without having had the compasses for some time in hand; at the same time observing the best works, in order to form a just taste, and produce something valuable."

To the favour of the English reader our author has particular claims for his indulgence and justice, rare in foreigners, towards our efforts in the way of art. But in this, as in all other cases, Milizia shews himself a liberal and enlightened man. The most zealous nationality we think must be satisfied with the terms in which Inigo Jones is treated. Our author compares him to Palladio. He elsewhere describes Palladio as "the Raphael of Architecture," and as he who

"most justly deserved to be studied above every other."

In the Life of Jones, he thus speaks of England and her Architects:

"A little more than a century back England was sunk in slavery and barbarism; and after an almost overwhelming tempest, she now shines forth a brilliant model to all Europe. Among the great men who have been celebrated as superior in the most learned nations of Europe, as her Miltons, her Newtons, her Lockes, Jones has certainly claims on her gratitude, for having adorned her with specimens of true Architecture. His first works have some remains of rudeness; but returning a second time to Italy, in order to study with deeper attention the most conspicuous efforts of ancient and modern Architects, he acquired so pure a taste, that from that time none has appeared superior to him. Palladio alone was his equal."

Of the Banqueting House at Whitehall our author says:

"In this edifice elegance is combined with strength, ornament with simplicity, and majesty with beauty."

And again, in alluding to the general design for a palace,

"Magnificence shines throughout the whole, both in the variety and excellence of the proportions, and the convenience and beauty of the apartments."

Milizia complained of the scanty materials he possessed relating to Sir Christopher Wren. The translator has therefore introduced an article almost entirely original on that Architect, and on St. Paul's Cathedral. This is said to be written by an able professor, to whom the first and second parts of the work are indebted for many valuable notes.

Besides the Memoirs which we have been discussing, Milizia was the author of several other works on the Arts, in which he has displayed equal, if not superior, critical ability. His "Principles of Civil Architecture," in three volumes, in which he treats at large of his favourite subject, under the heads of Beauty, Convenience, and Solidity, have above all distinguished him. An abstract of it forms the introduction already noticed, to the Memoirs, the readers of which may thence form an idea of the soundness of principles on which the larger work is founded, and of the ability, knowledge, and critical discrimination with which it is executed.

In his minor works especially, the

severe tone of the author, the unmeasured terms in which he expresses his disapprobation, are particularly remarkable, and have made his style the object of bitter reproach. What was faulty in this respect in the *Memoirs* has been much softened by the translator, who both by the judicious choice of the original, and the execution of the version, has satisfactorily supplied a deficiency in English Literature; and the work in its present form will, no doubt, prove, as she herself anticipates, "an acceptable addition to the libraries both of amateurs and architects."

79. *The Original Picture of London, enlarged and improved: being a correct Guide for the Stranger as well as the Inhabitant, to the Metropolis of the British Empire. Together with a description of the Environs. The twenty-fourth Edition, revised and corrected to the present time. By J. Britton, F. S. A. &c. 12mo.*

A PICTURE of London, however accurately delineated, can only represent the mighty City at a particular point of time; and its very fidelity of detail becomes a source of error from the fluctuating nature of the subjects of which it is composed. Yet the grand features of the scene, though not absolutely imperishable and stationary, may have stability sufficient to communicate a character to the whole, and afford materials from which the pen of the Topographer, or the pencil of the Artist, may produce a series of sketches, interesting alike for their utility, and for the rational amusement they are capable of producing. Numerous indeed have been the attempts of Antiquaries and Historians, from the days of Fitzstephen to those of Pennant and Malcolm, to describe the Metropolis of England, and register the progress of its increasing prosperity and augmentation of size and importance: and few of these productions have served any other purpose than to swell the list of obsolete books, after having, for a time, supplied partial information to the curious or interested inquirer.

But among such works, there are some drawn up on a plan which admits of occasional revision and improvement, so as to keep pace in a great degree with the varying magnitude and growing interest of the subject. The *Picture of London* is one of these, which in point of po-

pularity has been unrivalled for its success, though repeatedly imitated, and has in consequence been gradually augmented and improved through a lengthened series of twenty-four impressions. A fact like this is a testimony of public approbation too unequivocal to admit of dispute; and the general merit of the plan may safely be inferred from it. Such has been the rapid increase of buildings in London, and the vast multitude of new institutions, charitable, commercial, and literary, which have started up within a short time past, that a work calculated to represent the state of the Metropolis, even a few years ago, could no longer be considered as an authentic and trust-worthy record of intelligence. Hence the proprietors of the *Picture of London* determined on the complete revision of the work for a new edition, and committed the conduct of this arduous undertaking to Mr. Britton, a gentleman well-known in the literary world, for his numerous and valuable publications relating to English Architecture, Topography, and Antiquities. The feelings with which he engaged in the task, and the manner in which he has executed it, are well described in his preface.

The following are the chief alterations and improvements which have been made in the present edition of this work. A transposition has taken place with regard to the first and second chapters, and both have been improved by the addition of recent intelligence. The fourth chapter, which is devoted to the Ecclesiastical Topography of London, has been entirely recomposed; the accounts of St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey being much fuller and more accurate than those contained in the foregoing edition; and the Episcopal Churches and Chapels of the Metropolis, including those recently erected, being all noticed, as well as the principal places of Worship belonging to the various classes of Dissenters. The descriptive notices of Public Buildings in the two following chapters have been corrected and enlarged: much new information has been introduced into the eighth chapter, which relates to Charitable Institutions: and the tenth, including accounts of establishments for the improvement of Literature and the Arts and Sciences

has been carefully re-written; and the lists of Artists, Booksellers, and Periodical Publications, revised and corrected.

An Introduction to this work has also been drawn up by Mr. Britton, designed to serve as "a sort of Panoramic Sketch of London, in its present aspect and bearings; adverting at the same time to the most prominent, and remarkable alterations that have recently been made."

This portion of the Volume contains a lively and discursive notice of the Joint Stock Company mania; of the Architectural works of various descriptions now in progress; of the recent Literary and Scientific Institutions, and the Periodical Literature of the Metropolis; the plans for the improvement of its Commerce, for augmenting the comfort and convenience of its inhabitants, and for effecting various alterations in the streets and buildings, calculated to render it a capital City, worthy of a rich and powerful Empire.

From this portion of the work we shall make some important extracts:

"The year 1825 will ever be memorable in the annals of London; for within that period more novel improvements, changes, and events have occurred in the Metropolis, than during any other corresponding extent of time. The numerous *Schemes* for the formation of new *Companies*—the vast speculations arising out of them, tending to the aggrandisement of a few persons and the ruin of others, with the utilities of some, and the facilities and impositions of many, may also be said to belong to this period. Though they did not precisely commence with the year, yet they have advanced to maturity, to old age, and decay, in this time; and have been the chief occasion of the many failures which are now spreading ruin and dismay through the commercial world.

"The following are among the most recent improvements of London:

"A *New Palace* for his Majesty, on the site of Buckingham House, from designs by Mr. Nash:—The commencement of a *Tunnel under the Thames*, from Rotherhithe, on the South side; to a place below the London Docks on the North side of the river, from the plans of Mr. Brunel:—The foundation and commencement of a new *London Bridge*, from the designs of the late Mr. Rennie:—The commencement of *New Docks* at St. Katharine's, under the direction of Mr. Telford, Engineer, and Mr. Philip Hardwick, Architect:—The *Bromsley Collier Dock*, by F. Giles, Engineer, and J. New-

man, Surveyor:—A new *Post Office*, on a large and grand scale, from the designs of Mr. Smirke:—A suite of new *Law Courts*, at Westminster; a large and magnificent range of buildings in Parliament Street, for the Council Office, Board of Trade, and other Government Offices; and the new central and side fronts to the *Bank of England*; all from the designs of Mr. Soane:—Several new Churches and Chapels finished, and others begun:—A spacious wing of the *British Museum*, by Mr. Smirke:—A large and handsome *Hall* for the *Blue Coat School*, by Mr. Shaw:—Two or three spacious and handsome *Terraces* in the Regent's Park:—More than 2,000 new houses, connected with, and extending the boundaries of London, consisting of detached mansions and villas, squares, streets, lanes, terraces, &c. among which, the spacious and very handsome square at Kent's Tille, and the terraces and mansions in the Regent's Park, will form important ornaments to the Metropolis:—An immense edifice in the Regent's Park, called the *Coliseum**, from designs by Mr. D. Barton, and intended to display Mr. Hornor's novel Panoramic View of London. With the improvements of the last year we may likewise class the almost universal adoption of *Gas* for lighting the streets, shops, and public offices, &c. by which the safety and comforts of the people are materially increased. The *M'Adamizing* of some of the squares and principal streets, ranks also among the novelties and utilities of the times.

"During the last year, some new and important laws were made respecting the *Police of London*, intended to check the career of crime, and afford greater protection to the honest stranger and inhabitant. The foundation and permanent establishment of the *London Mechanic's Institute*, which owes its origin and principal energies to the benevolence and learning of Dr. Birkbeck, is likewise a new and important feature of the present age. Intimately connected with this, but holding a more dignified station, is the *London University*, which has emanated from the active exertions and influential talents of Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Campbell, the accomplished author of 'The Pleasures of Hope'."

"The *Western Literary and Scientific Institution*," a connecting link between the two

* "This building, very similar in design, and nearly as large as the Pantheon at Rome, is 130 feet in diameter, by 110 feet in height. It is polygonal in form, and surmounted by an immense cupola, glazed; in front is a grand portico, with six large fluted columns of the Grecian-Doric order, supporting a bold pediment. The machinery and scenery of the interior will be novel and interesting. The sketches made for the projected picture, occupy 2000 sheets of paper."

last-mentioned, is adapted for clerks, and persons in the middle sphere of life, and intended to furnish them with rational amusement and information. '*The Philomatic Institution*' in Burton Street, and '*The City of London Literary Institution*' in Aldersgate Street, are also calculated to disseminate useful knowledge.

"Many other plans have been proposed, and alterations commenced, which are calculated to augment the conveniences, comforts, and grandeur of the Metropolis. Commencing at the western extremity, we find that many considerable squares, streets, and spacious buildings are now in progress at Hammersmith, Kensington, Knightsbridge, Chelsea, Pimlico, Brompton, Fulham, &c. by which all those places will become connected with, and form integral portions of this vast Capital.

"In *Hyde Park*, besides widening and levelling the roads and paths, the high brick walls have been taken down, and open iron railing substituted—an extensive line of new road has likewise been formed, round the West and North sides, to Kensington Gardens, where a bridge has been raised across the water—some new lodges and gates have been built, from the designs of Mr. *D. Burton*, which are at once great ornaments to the scenery, and highly creditable to the taste of the architect—a very handsome screen of open columns, with three large entrance gates, from the designs of the same artist, is commenced at Hyde Park Corner, and the South-east angle of the Park is laid out as a pleasure-garden.

"To the North-west and North of London, house after house, and street after street, are raised with such amazing rapidity, that the parishes of Paddington, Maryla-bonne, and St. Pancras, have been nearly doubled in dwellings within the last five or six years; and these once *rural villages*, in which the citizen retired to his country villa and garden, and where the milch cows grazed in great numbers on the ever-green turf, are now occupied by an almost endless continuity of buildings. Proceeding along the outskirts towards the East, we perceive that the village of Islington has joined London on one side, St. Pancras on another, and stretched itself over the White-Conduit Fields, (formerly much noted by our dramatic and other poets,) to the hamlet of Holloway, and through that link to Highgate and Hornsey. The *Regent's Canal*, connecting the Paddington Grand Junction and other canals West of London, with the Thames to the East, or mercantile side of the City, and skirting the northern suburbs, has occasioned an influx of trade, and its accompanying warehouses, wharfs, &c. at Paddington, Battlebridge, the City Road, and other places. Passing through the parishes of Shoreditch, Hackney, Stratford-le-bow, &c. it has given new features to those

places, and contributed materially to augment their population. At the direct eastern extremity of London, we are presented on the map with indications of the East and West India, and the London Docks, those great reservoirs for merchant shipping, and repositories of imported wealth. The *St. Katharine's Docks*, now forming near the Tower, will increase this species of accommodation, and be a great improvement to a district, where reform and alteration are much required. On the opposite, or Surrey side of the river, are other mercantile basins, called the "Commercial," or Surrey Docks, and others are in progress, called the "Collier Docks." The projected *Tunnel under the Thames* is not only a novel object in this part of London, but if accomplished, will be a wonderful triumph of human talents over seeming impossibilities. Numerous improvements to this district, both on the Surrey and Middlesex sides, will inevitably succeed the completion of that enterprising work; and improvement is here much wanted. On tracing the face of the map, through the parishes of Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, Walworth, Newington, Camberwell, and Lambeth, on the South side of London, we perceive much ground fortunately still covered with grass or appropriated to gardens: these parishes, however, may be said to form an immense connected town in many places, and are again joined to Deptford and Greenwich to the East, and Peckham, Stockwell, Clapham, Battersea, &c. to the South and South-west. In each and all of these places, we perceive a vast augmentation of new buildings recently 'put up,' and others, in various stages of progress."

The Introduction also comprises some acute and ingenious remarks on the Architectural character of those Ecclesiastical edifices, which have been built in consequence of recent Parliamentary enactments, including strictures on the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1824, tending to exculpate Architects in some measure from the imputed censure of the Committee.

The article on Insurance and Fire Offices (p. 377) wants revision. Many of the recently-established Companies are unnoticed; particularly the Alliance, (which can make insurances on Shipping, as well as the Royal Exchange and London Assurance,) the Protector, &c. &c.

Chap. XV. describes the Environs of the Metropolis; and is well put together. This Chapter, and the following one, containing "Twelve Days' Perambulation in London and its Environs," will no doubt be duly esti-

mated by Foreigners and Country Visitors to the Metropolis.

Chap. XVII. gives a "Diary of the Amusements, Anniversaries of Public Societies, Spectacles, &c. throughout the year, and is an useful article to Londoners as well as strangers.

Chap. XVIII. is an Alphabetical List of the Towns, Villages, Seats, &c. near London; and the next Chapter is a Compendium of the History of the County of Middlesex, exclusive of London (p. 430); an article, taken from our Magazine, vol. LXXXVIII. i. p. 505; but which might have been very considerably improved.

The Volume is embellished with very numerous but correct representations of the public Buildings. As each Plate contains four views, and these occur in different parts of the Volume to the descriptions, we recommend that the next edition should have a List or Index to the Embellishments, to which it is at present very difficult to refer.

In conclusion we may remark, that few works have issued from the press of late years in which so much information, compressed in a small compass, will be found as in the Picture of London; and considering the number of pages which this edition contains, (much exceeding the last, in that respect,) it appears to be one of the cheapest of modern publications.

80. *The Songs of Scotland, Ancient and Modern, with an Introduction and Notes, Historical and Critical, and Characters of the Lyric Poets.* By Allan Cunningham, Author of *Sir Marmaduke Maxwell*, &c. 4 vols. post 8vo.

LOVE and Friendship prompt amiable sentiment, for in the former it naturally results from an endeavour to please, and of the latter it is an indispensable ingredient. We have all in our day been wooers and suitors, and enjoyed festivities, and the recollection is combined with gratifying associations. Hence there is a pleasure in cheerful songs, because they interest our natural feelings; and there is an additional source of pleasure in ballads, for, excepting the contemptible trash sung by servant-maids and day-labourers, they have not the metaphysical character of poetry for reading.

Verseification, in the simple ballad style, becomes an easy and pleasing art; whereas, if it assumes a superior

form, it cannot be supported for any length, without an inexhaustible reservoir of talent; as it would require a magazine to support a firework for a day. In proof of our opinions, we may observe, that though the author of *Dr. Syntax* is evidently very inferior in genius to Butler, yet the humble ballad style has caused his work to be universally read and commended. Such is the benefit of using mere simple language, mere natural sentiment, and mere pleasing incident.

Many ballads are connected with patriotic feelings, and aid national bravery. Of the morality of most of them little can be said; but they bring us back to the laughing days of youth, when the judgment is like that of Paris, who, being a young man, exemplified in his award the folly of two of the goddesses, who had chosen an arbiter of such an age. The third knew well what he would prefer; and succeeded accordingly.

It has been said, that the Scots have no humour. In sarcasm, these ballads show that they are pre-eminent. We shall give here, what Mr. Cunningham calls "*a very strange, wild, and singular old song*," improved by Burns. We wish that improvers would be more sparing of the painting-brush than they usually are; for all to be desired is mere reparation, removing splinters, stopping cracks, and so forth, not beautifying and embellishing.

THE CARLE OF KELLIEBURN BRAES.

"There dwelt a Carle on Kellieburn braes,
And he had a wife was the plague of his days;
Ae day as the carle was hauding the plow,
Up came the devil, says, 'how d' ye do?'

I've got a bad wife, Sir,—that's a' my complaint,

For saving your presence, to her you're a

"Its neither your colt nor your cow that
I crave,

But gie me your wife, man, and her I shall
O welcome! most kindly, the glad carle said,
Ye'll no keep her long—of that I'm afraid!
I'll lay baith my plow, and my pettle to wad,
That if ye can match her, ye're wae than
ye're ca'd.

"Auld Clootie took kimmer fu' kind on
his back,

And away, like a pedlar, he trudged wi' his
He came to the pit, and he shook her aboon,
Till the brass buckles melted, like snow, in
her shoon;
The wee friends look'd up we' loud laughter
And Clootie gae a shout, and then wham! d'
her in,

"She dropt on her feet, and in Satan's
arm-chair, [air,
She clapt herself down with so regal an
That the fiend-imps came round wi' a stare
and a shout, [a clout.
And she gae them a kick, and she lent them
On Belzebub's dog, at the door of his den,
She frown'd—the tyke howl'd—and the car-
lin gaed ben.

"A reakit wee devil glower'd over the wa'
O help! master, help! else she'll ruin us a'
The deil caught the carlin wi' meckle ado,
And sought out the auld man hauding the
plow;
And loudly the gray carle ranted and sang,
In troth, my friend Spankie, ye'll no keep
her lang.

"In sorrow he look'd up, and saw her
and said, [afraid;
'Ye're bringing me back, my auld wife, I'm
But bide ye a blink, for the day is but young,
Hae ye mended her manners, or silenced her
tongue?

Her nails are grown longer, her look has
grown dourer— [her?
Alas! who can mend her, if ye canna cure

"Says Satan, I vow, by the edge of my
knife,
I pity the man, who is tied to a wife.
I swear by the kirk, and rejoice by the bell,
That I live not in wedlock, thank heaven!
but hell;
There hae I been dwelling the maist o' my
life,
But I never could thole it if I had a wife."

Vol. II. p. 200.

Now the old version ran in one
verse thus:

"There was an auld man was hauding his
plow—
Hey! and the rue grows bonnie w' thyme;
By came the devil, says 'how d'ye do,'
And the thyme it is withered and rue is in
prime."

Now we think that the allusion to
the thyme and the rue was much in
point; and that Burns has not im-
proved the song by omitting it.

To go through this copious collec-
tion would far exceed our limits. We
shall, therefore, mention only two ex-
quisite songs, well-known to our read-
ers, viz. "Lady Ann Bothwell's Lam-
ent *," and "There's nae luck about
the House," ascribed to Mickle.

The Scottish version of the Lament
is of deeper pathos than Percy's frag-
ment. The last stanza is this:

"Balow, my boy, I'll weep for thee;
Too soon, alake, thou'lt weep for me;
Thy griefs are growing to a sum,
God grant thee patience when they come;

Born to sustain thy mother's shame,
A helpless fate, a bastard's name." II. 20.

Mr. Cunningham says of this first-
rate specimen of the pathetic,

"It is very old, and was in existence as
early as the reign of Queen Mary. I have
often thought that the song of 'Bothwell
bank, thou bloomest fair,' which a travel-
ler before the year 1605 heard a Scottish
Lady sing in Palestine, was a variation, or
a portion of this pathetic lament. Tradi-
tion lays the scene of Lady Anne's sorrows
among the magnificent ruins of Bothwell
Castle, on the banks of the Clyde, near
Glasgow." II. 23, 24.

This ancientry of composition we
believe. This beautiful ballad has all
the air of the Minstrel Muse. *That*
drew all its resources from natural
feeling, and its imagery from domes-
tic and familiar circumstances. Tal-
ent only looked to the embellishment
of these. It did not seek it out of the
world in which we live. One would
think that all our poets were gardeners.
Not a figure is to be found in them,
but about flowers; but our ancestors
impressed every thing into the service
of poetry, if it was in use, and under
the observation of the world; neither
were they deficient in taste or judg-
ment, they brought their subjects be-
fore the eye; in other words, *effect*
was their object; they sought not fi-
nery without interest; for many a mo-
dern and unexceptionable poem, in
regard to style and structure, is a mere
blue sky or pellucid water. One glance
is sufficient. It is like a single-coloured
object, a spot without pattern, which
is the very soul of its interest.

Concerning the exquisite specimen
of conjugal love, "And there's nae
luck about the house," &c. Mr. Cun-
ningham very judiciously observes, that
though Mickle has the credit of being
author of it, it is probably only an im-
provement of one preceding; and this
we believe; for Mickle, and no mo-
dern poet, would have thought of the
domestic incidents, which form the
figures. We will give him credit, for
"his very foot has music in it—when
he comes up the stairs." This is a
metaphysical Italian Petrarchism; and
a better exhibition of it cannot be
quoted in its favour. It is a real im-
provement upon the insipidity of *Lady*
and *Gentleman* courting. We dwell
longer upon this topic, because it hap-
pens that the finest ballad ever writ-
ten, "Away, let nought to Love dis-

* See vol. cxv. ii. p. 400.

pleasing.—My Winifreda move your care," &c. &c. is intended to show the inestimable blessing of Love after Matrimony. Now Love before Matrimony, and utter disregard of Religion, Morals, or Prudence, to effect gratification of it, is a too common theme of ballads; but as well might a Drinking Song recommend breaking into a friend's wine-cellar, and ordering a feast at his house, to encourage young people imprudently to court *ad libitum*, and such is the tendency of all ballads, which we know, except those mentioned. It is very true, that amidst cares, there cannot be merriment; health and cost will not permit people to drink and dance every day; and, if they did, habit would make it a necessity, and destroy the pleasure. The Wives have all the care of the *menage*, and the Husbands of the *business*; and the affairs of the world are not as automatical as machines. Both parties, husband and wife, often sit down to *tête-à-tête* dinners, requiring relief from petty vexation. If they are wise, one will not be sulky, and the other will not scold, because that is only self-punishment for the errors of others. What is the best mode of remedying such and such a particular evil? Is our happiness to be compromised? Certainly not. But esteem is not to be bought. It is a magnetic action and re-action. *Scolding* is absolute ignorance and vulgarity, and a habit which unfortunately destroys all the attractions of the sex. Women should, like angels, know nothing of malignant passions, and, (under fear of the remarks of wags,) we let off the opinion, that it should be a part of indispensable Education, (as it was of Lord Chesterfield to *please*) that females should be taught to be amiable, as the first of all qualifications. We do not say that ballads intentionally err, on the score of morals. They only speak of horses, as if they always were to be colts, and equally useful, whether they are broken in or not; but they cannot, nor ought to be ridden without bridles. Mr. Campbell is, however, perfectly guiltless of encouraging the licentiousness incident to popular songs, for speaking of one of these he says,

"It was in this ballad that O'wen found the story of his 'Orphan,' a drama, *sent* GARR. MAG. April, 1826.

no one may hope to read without attending with tears its resistless pathos. It has one of those plots, in which virtue is cheated out of its purity; it is dangerous and unnatural to make honour to fall by trick and stratagem. I never can read the 'Orphan' without admiring the powers of the fast of our great Dramatists, and wishing he had never wrote it." II. 85.

They who like good poetry will find a rich store of it in this very ample collection. Indeed Mr. Cunningham has so well executed his Editorial duty, that we do not recollect any dull or trashy specimens in the whole fasciculus, though the degrees of merit are of course comparative. We, however, are of opinion that these are not all Scotch Ballads. Many of them seem to have been originally English, with only the dialect changed. Mr. Cunningham in the Fourth Volume has given us the best modern Ballads, by Sir Walter Scott, Campbell, &c. among which he has interspersed some of his own original pieces, which do him great credit. We ought to add, that the Lovers of Humour will find these Volumes very amusing, and almost full of fine attic salt.

81. *Engraved Illustrations of Antient Arms and Armour, from the Collection of Llewellyn Meyrick, LL.B. F.S.A. After the Drawings, and with the Descriptions, of Dr. Meyrick. By Joseph Skelton, F.S.A. Part the First. Large Quarto.*

THE very elaborate and superb work on Armour, by Dr. Meyrick, received the attention it deserved in our vols. XCIII. pp. 425, 533; XCIV. 44. We thought highly of its merits, and warmly expressed our commendations. But we then suggested, that Plates, representing subjects more in detail, were much wanted. Our wishes in this respect will now be gratified to the full in the beautiful work, of which the first Part now lies before us.

Mr. Skelton, whose elegant publications on Oxford and Oxfordshire have been often noticed by us, proposes on the present occasion to publish 150 Plates, containing specimens of Arms and Armour from the Meyrick Collection; a work which, when completed, cannot fail, from the high character that Collection has obtained, to be generally acceptable, and more particularly useful to the Antiquary, Historian, and Artist. The Plates are exe-

cuted in outline, with a truth and decency that cannot be too highly praised. We will enumerate the subjects selected for the first Part:

1. The Gauntlet of Henry Prince of Wales. Date 1610.

"Henry was born on the 19th of February, 1594, and was nine years of age when his father ascended the throne of England. When seven, he commenced the acquirement of martial exercises, as the use of the bow, pike, fire-arms, and the art of riding; and at ten applied to Colonel Edmondes to send him a suit of armour from Holland. On the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, Lord Spencer made him a present of a sword and target; and in 1607, Louis the Dauphin, son of Henry IV. of France, sent him a suit of armour well gilt and enamelled, together with pistols and a sword of the same kind, and the armour for a horse. His martial disposition displayed itself on occasion of his being created Prince of Wales in 1610, when he caused a challenge to be given to all the Knights of Great Britain, under the name of Mæliades, Lord of the Isles, and on the day appointed, the Prince, assisted only by the Duke of Lenox, the Earls of Arundel and Southampton, Lord Hay, Sir Thomas Somersset, and Sir Richard Preston, who instructed his Highness in arms, maintained against fifty-six Earls, Barons, Knights, and Esquires. Henry himself gave and received thirty-two pushes of the pike, and about three hundred and sixty strokes of the sword, being not yet sixteen years of age*. From the size of the gauntlet, if not made on this occasion, it could not have been much anterior."

The initials of the martial young Prince, surmounted by a coronet, occur in two places on the gauntlet, as do also the rose and thistle. The Plate is beautifully executed; but we regret that the gauntlet is not represented with the fingers upward, as the initials and ornaments would then have appeared correctly.

2. Fluted Cap-à-pee Armour, 1535, which tradition ascribes to Ferdinand king of the Romans. A spirited figure in complete armour, on horseback, is given in the centre of the Plate, surrounded by the detached pieces.

3. Dags and Pistols. Eight specimens.

4. Turkish Armour.

* Of the Prince's "Barriers," see some curious particulars in the second volume of Mr. Nichols's "*Progresses of James I.*" pp. 286, 289-288, where Ben Jonson's *Speeches written for the occasion* are reprinted. Edit. 1709.

5. A Sword engraved by Albert Durer, 1495. On one side are St. George and St. Christopher; and on the other (says Dr. Meyrick) the miraculous Conception of the Virgin, and St. Theresa. The figure of the Virgin embraces the infant Saviour, some eighteen months, we should imagine, after conception.

6. Curassier's Armour: shewn, as in No. 2, by a complete figure, and detached parts at large.

Each of the Plates is described by Dr. Meyrick, the person of all others the most competent to give the desired information, from the minute attention he has long bestowed on the subject, and from his previous writings on Arms and Armour. We should imagine that the possessors of Dr. Meyrick's former great work, would eagerly add Mr. Skelton's as a suitable Illustration. In the first, they have the History of Arms and Armour; in the second work, beautiful engravings of distinct subjects, made out with sufficient minuteness as to serve hereafter as patterns for artists or workmen, should the specimens now repositied in the Meyrick collection be unhappily dispersed, which circumstance all who have had the pleasure of inspecting it, would deeply regret.

82. *The Dramatic Works of William Shakspeare. With Notes Original and Selected. By Samuel Weller Singer, F.S.A.; and a Life of the Poet, by Charles Symmons, D.D. Chiswick. 10 vols. 12mo.*

LIKE the great authors of Greece and Rome, Shakspeare has furnished employment for a numerous host of Critics and Commentators, who have displayed their learning and ingenuity, or exposed their ignorance and weakness, in attempting to explain the anomalies of language or sentiment, to illustrate the beauties, and censure the faults, and lastly, to correct the text of his compositions. That so much labour should have been expended on the works of a writer who died but little more than two centuries ago, and whose productions were most of them printed during his life, is a circumstance which at first sight appears very extraordinary. None of our earlier Poets and Dramatists have left their writings in a state which afforded so much scope for conjectural emendation; as those of Shakspeare; and while the poems of Spenser and the more

ancient lays of Chaucer exhibit a text comparatively fixed and determined beyond the influence of criticism, Shakspeare's immortal verse is so marred by occasional defects and blemishes, as to leave the arrangement of his numbers and the correction of his periods as a task for every would-be Aristarchus who may feel sufficient confidence for the attempt. The causes of this phenomenon in the History of Literature are ably and eloquently pointed out by Dr. Symonds, in the Biographical Memoir prefixed to this edition of the Dramas of Shakspeare.

"Without any regard to his Literary fame, either past, present, or to come, he [Shakspeare] saw with perfect unconcern some of his immortal works brought mutilated and deformed, in surreptitious copies, before the world; and others of them, with an equal indifference to their fate, he permitted to remain in their unrevised or interpolated MSS. in the hands of the theatric prompter. There is not, probably, in the whole compass of Literary History, such another instance of a proud superiority to what has been called by a rival genius,

'The last infirmity of noble minds,'

as that which was now exhibited by our illustrious Dramatist and Poet. He seemed

'As if he could not, or he would not find,
How much his worth transcended all his kind *.'

With a privilege, rarely indulged even to the sons of genius, he had produced his admirable works without any throes or labour of the mind: they had obtained for him all that he had asked from them,—the patronage of the great, the applause of the witty, and a competency of fortune adequate to the moderation of his desires. Having fulfilled, or possibly exceeded his expectations, they had discharged their duty; and he threw them altogether from his thought; and whether it were their destiny to emerge into renown, or to perish in the drawer of a manager; to be brought to light in a state of integrity, or to revisit the glimpses of the moon with a thousand mortal murders on their head, engaged no part of his solicitude or interest. They had given to him the means of easy life, and he sought from them nothing more. This insensibility in our author to the offspring of his brain may be the subject of our wonder or admiration; but the consequences have been calamitous to those who in after times have hung with delight over his pages. On the intellect and temper of these ill-fated mor-

tals it has inflicted a heavy load of punishment, in the dullness and the arrogance of commentators and illustrators—in the conceit and petulance of Theobald; the imbecility of Capell; the pert and tasteless dogmatism of Steevens; the ponderous littleness of Malone and of Drake. Some superior men, it is true, have enlisted themselves in the cause of Shakspeare. Rowe, Pope, Warburton, Hanmer, and Johnson, have successively been his editors; and professed to give his scenes in their original purity to the world. But from some cause or other, which it is not our present business to explore, each of these editors, in his turn, has disappointed the just expectations of the public; and with an inversion of Nature's general rule, the little men have finally prevailed against the great. The blockheads have hooted the wits from the field; and attaching themselves to a mighty body of Shakspeare, like barnacles to the hull of a proud man of war, they are prepared to plough with him the vast ocean of time; and thus by the only means in their power, to snatch themselves from that oblivion to which Nature had devoted them. It would be unjust, however, to defraud these gentlemen of their proper praise. They have read for men of talents; and by their gross labour in the mine, they have accumulated materials to be arranged and polished by the hand of the finer artist."

The task of selection and condensation from the profuse and laboured commentaries of preceding Shakspeare editors, has, within these few years past, been often performed, but seldom with success. It has now been assumed by Mr. Singer, a gentleman who has previously distinguished himself as an archæological writer, by his elaborate treatise on *Playing Cards*, a work which comprises much curious information. He has also appeared before the public on other occasions; and has proved himself well qualified, in point of general intelligence, to execute his present undertaking. It is but justice to him to state that in his corrections and elucidations of the text of Shakspeare he has shewn judgment, taste, and feeling. He has lopped off the superfluities of his predecessors; and presented us, generally in a few words, with the substance of the recondite information which they had with much pains collected from the obsolete writers of the Elizabethan age, or the earlier stores of black-letter science. Where he hazards any explanations of his own they are modestly proposed, and well entitled to

* "Epitaph on a Fair Maiden Lady, by Dryden."

the attention of the reader. In his emendations of his author he is commonly fortunate. Perhaps he has shewn somewhat more caution than was necessary, in confining to the margin some of those happy conjectures, the superiority of which over the received text is too obvious to admit of doubt. Thus towards the close of the first scene of the *Tempest*, Gonzalo is made to say, "Now I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren land; *long* heath, *brown* furze, any thing." The epithets *long* applied to heath, and *brown* to furze, are particularly inappropriate, as the former is a diminutive, dwarf shrub, and the latter an evergreen. The emendation of Sir Thomas Hanmer,—"ling, heath, broom, furze," &c. should certainly have been a place in the text.

We had noted some other instances in which Mr. Singer mentions in his notes readings which are perhaps preferable to those he has adopted: but their propriety is not so decidedly obvious as in the instance already adverted to; and we have not space to enter into a formal examination of the passages in question; we shall therefore pass them by with the observation that they are few and unimportant.

We must not close our account of this publication without some notice of the preliminary Essay on the Life and Writings of Shakspeare, by Dr. Symmons. Those who are at all acquainted with the history of Literature, do not require to be told that the memorials of our great Dramatist are scanty in the extreme. "That William Shakspeare," says his present Biographer, "was born in Stratford upon Avon; that he married and had three children; that he wrote a certain number of dramas; that he died before he had attained to old age, and was buried in his native town, are positively the only facts in the personal history of this extraordinary man of which we are certainly possessed; and if we should be solicitous to fill up this bare and most unsatisfactory outline, we must have recourse to the vague reports of unsubstantial tradition, or the still more shadowy inferences of lawless and vagabond conjecture."

Dr. Symmons has, we think, judged rightly in avoiding to load his Biographical Essay with doubtful state-

ment and conjectural narrative: instead of thus occupying the attention of his readers, he has concisely and luminously recounted the uncontroverted circumstances of the Poet's history; slightly adverted to such loose traditions as have been dwelt on by former Biographers; noticed appropriately the labours of Critics and Commentators; and taken a rapid survey of the poetical character and works of his author. It is a masterly piece of writing, and will be a standing Biographical Essay for reference, for opinion, and inference.

The Typographical execution and Graphic embellishments of this edition of the Dramas of the Bard of Avon deserve the highest praise; and for tasteful and highly appropriate accompaniments to the Literary illustrations of the Editor and Biographer. The names of *Whittingham*, the printer and projector of this edition; of *Stothard*, *Corbould*, and *Harvey*, the artists, who have designed and drawn the respective embellishments; and of *Thompson* who has executed the cuts, must hereafter be connected with Shakspeare.

88. *Brambletye House, or Cavaliers and Roundheads. By one of the Authors of the "Rejected Addresses."* 3 vols. Colburn.

THIS Novel has speedily reached a second edition; it has been much read and talked of. It is ridiculous affectation, we think, to deny that the Author is not an imitator of the popular Novels from which so plentiful an harvest of fame, and of something more substantial than fame, has been gathered in. The sly paragraphs in which the curious coincidence of the two writers treating at the same time of the same political events, is roundly stated, is evidence enough, that Mr. Smith would wish to be considered as a disciple of the "Great Unknown;" and in good truth, he has been largely indebted to the labours of his magnus Apollo, his redundant exemplar. The whole volumes are pregnant with that happy imitation which is the peculiar forte of the "Author of the Rejected Addresses," to which volume, so far as it respects the power of successful parody, *Brambletye House* forms an appropriate appendage.

The sources from whence the largest

gleanings have been made for the materials of this work, are the Historical Novels of the Author of *Waverley*, passim. From Evelyn and Pepys almost every historical fact worth the using, has been transcribed, with occasional acknowledgment. Manuscripts have been searched, and old Records rifled, and with much laborious research and patient industry, three very entertaining volumes have been constructed. We shall be quite satisfied if Mr. Smith will pursue his career of successful parody with the same talent, and though we cannot award him the high honours of inventive genius, we are quite sure that all which he does will be worth the reading; and since the Giant of Romance has ceased to come forth in his strength, we may be amused by the efforts of those who, by the mechanical aid of bolstering and of stilt, present us with a lively portraiture of the reposing prototype.

The work commences at the close of the Protectorate, and embraces a period comprehending the better, i. e. the larger part of the reign of the merry Monarch. The glass of Banquo could not present us with shadows flitting with more rapid alternation than do the volumes of Mr. Smith. We will endeavour to present our Readers with a brief outline of the story, and by the aid of extracts enable them to judge of the materials employed, and of the style in which the work is written.

Sir John Compton, of Sussex, a staunch cavalier, and a sturdy adherent of the exiled Stuart, is actively employed in fomenting a hatred of the Protector, and is preparing in darkness and solitude the materiel for warlike operations. He has succeeded in converting his cellar at Brambletye House into a well-stored magazine for arms and ammunition, when by secret communication made to the Government by an enthusiast (of the Meg Merrilies family), the Castle is surprised, the plot overthrown, Sir John Compton proscribed, and his son Jocelyn conveyed a prisoner to London. Following the route of the latter, we arrive at the Court of Cromwell, of whom the following portrait is presented.

"It had been expected that his Highness would upon this occasion wear the sumptuous robe of purple velvet; and display the bible, sword, and sceptre, with which he had been invested at his solemn inauguration

in Westminster Hall a short time before; but as he had assumed these 'phylacteries and fringes of state,' in conformity with the wishes of others rather than his own, he discarded them the moment they had answered the purposes of their temporary assumption. Few would have judged from his present habiliments, that he had so recently refused the title of King, and fewer still that he retained the power of one; for he was attired with an almost fastidious plainness, in a black cloth cloak, doublet, and hose, with velvet facing and buttons. Not a single article of expense or luxury could be detected about his person, unless we may designate as such a pair of black-silk high stockings, and satin roses of the same hue in his shoes: nor had he any mark of authority, save that he wore his hat, which was broad-brimmed, with a low conical crown. His eyes were slightly bloodshot, and in the projecting veins of his sanguine and swollen, yet somewhat melancholy face, were to be traced the evidences of a fiery and passionate temperament, tamed down by a long course of religious and moral discipline. There was an inclination to rubricundity in his nose, an inexhaustible subject of ridicule for the lampooners and ballad-writers of the opposite party; and a large wart upon his forehead, which had not been forgotten in the warfare of personal scurrility. His partially grizzled hair hung in slight curls to his shoulders, and his collar, turned down and scalloped at the edges, disclosed the upper part of his throat, which was thick and muscular. From the hardships of many years service there was a degree of coarseness in his face, but his head was so shaped as to give him a commanding and intellectual air, while his general appearance was such as to stamp a conviction upon the beholder, that he was truly the master spirit of his age.

"As he sat at the upper end of the room, in a chair of state slightly elevated from the floor, but without canopy or other distinction, and received with a dignified and gracious courtsey the different persons who were presented to him, all of whom seemed to salute him with the profoundest homage; Jocelyn surveyed the whole scene with a most perplexed and bewildered admiration. Never having heard him mentioned but in terms of the most unmeasured contempt, he could not credit the identity of the personage before him, with the daily object of his father's opprobrious abuse, and in this dilemma he exclaimed to the Colonel, luckily in a whisper—'Pray, Sir, is that really red nosed Noll?' 'Hush! young malapert,' cried Libburne, chafing by an angry frown the momentary smile that had relaxed his features, 'hold your tongue, unless you can speak more reverently of his Highness the Lord Protector.'

For better reasons than for his impertinence, Jocelyn is detained as a hostage for his father, and committed to the Gate House prison—a receptacle for incorrigible Cavaliers, crazy fanatics, starving players, and the mongrel crew of rogues and vagabonds, who generally make up the supplemental tenantry of a gaol. Having engaged to perform the part of a female in a play, got up for the amusement of his companions in *durance*, he is surprised by the gaoler, and actually whipped out of confinement under the impression of his being a wanton and an intruder. In the mean time his father, Sir John Compton, after a variety of hair-breadth escapes, arrives in the port of Ostend, where by the assistance of a faithful adherent to the family fortunes, Jocelyn speedily joins him. This of course brings them within the verge of the Court of the exiled King, where the hatred of puritan hypocrisy and abstinence was exhibited by the Cavaliers, by the most licentious excesses, under the sanction of "loyal hilarity." Among the most vivacious of these exiled but profligate nobles was Sir John—none more persevering in his potations, or more determined in his enmity to Round-heads. Of the Court, eclipsed as it was, we have a lively picture.

"All the better class of the exiled English, with the wives and daughters of such as had brought their families abroad, contributed to give brilliancy to the scene; and it would seem as if these loyal Cavaliers, however straightened in other respects, were determined to surround their Monarch with the occasional royalty of a court, as some compensation for the undue *forlornness* of his establishment in every other respect. There were waving of plumes, rustling of silks, mingling of laughter and of happy voices, with the occasional sounds of merry music, sparkling of diamonds, wit, and beauty, and the enlivening charm thrown over the whole by the presence of a young, handsome, and accomplished Monarch, who by the fascination of his manners could scarcely smile upon a female without exciting a flutter in her heart; while his known gallantry in the field, and the many misfortunes he had encountered, were calculated to awake a feeling of chivalrous loyalty in every manly bosom. Attired in an elegant French dress, with George and garter, his fine figure appeared to the best advantage, while the spontaneous exhilaration of his spirits, which seemed to render mere existence a pleasure, diffused its sympathetic influence around him. He had a

gallant compliment for some, a *bon-mot* for others, a bewitching smile for all. Such was the point of view in which his friends should always have contemplated him, for he was not more expressively formed, by figure and accomplishments to grace a court, than he was utterly unfitted by his character for giving dignity to his throne."

Some pages are devoted to the memorable but unsuccessful attack upon Dunkirk (then in possession of the Spaniards), by the united troops of France and the Protector, which concludes the first volume.

We next find Jocelyn, the hero of the history, in Paris, where under due superintendence and good society he qualifies himself for an accomplished Cavalier and a good officer. It was here that he received from his father the glorious news of the Restoration—but, Brambletye House having been disposed of by the Committee of Sequestration, Jocelyn is desired to remain in the French metropolis until his father's difficulties are removed. During his sojourn here, Louis XIV. in the prime of youth and beauty, proclaimed his intention of gratifying the Knights and Ladies of his Court with a Tournament, surpassing in splendour all that had preceded it. On this occasion Jocelyn (after the most approved mode in these cases provided), although but a Squire, is suddenly called into action in violation of the laws of chivalry, and unhorses his opponent amidst the acclamation of the multitude. Here it is that the sensitive heart of Jocelyn receives its first wound from a pair of "lustrous black eyes" gazing upon him after his achievement, and he attaches himself to his unknown innamorata, with a chivalrous constancy which secures him from the intoxicating influence of a dissipated Metropolis. His attempts to discover the lady are vain, and he is recalled to England, where he finds his father has married a Dutch woman of the unpronounceable name of *Iuffrouw Wugshaal*, the widow of a Schudam fisherman. The process by which this connection was formed is highly comic; but the effects on the poor Baronet are disastrous enough; cut off by the penurious habits of his consort from every accustomed comfort, and the last man to be satisfied with beggarly cheer, the grumbling of his stomach expresses itself very intelligibly

by his lips; and a ludicrous state of domestic tyranny is the result of this unhappy union.

Like most of the Cavaliers who attached themselves to the Monarch in his misfortunes, Sir John experiences the neglect of the Court. His son, however, finding Brambletye House not at all to his taste under the tyranny of his Dutch stepmother, comes to London, with a letter of introduction to the celebrated Lord Rochester; and after some manoeuvres on the part of that aristocratic eccentric, obtains an interview with the King, who confers on him the appointment of Vice Chamberlain to the Queen. He is now duly installed at Court, and the licentious profligacy that resided there is very minutely detailed on the warrant of the best historical evidence.

But we are tracing the progress of the Novel too minutely for those who love to be surprised; and we fear that we may be weakening the effect by anticipation. We will, therefore, omit what occurred at court, and the cause which made the hero again a fugitive from his country. He is consigned by the kindness of a friend to a Dutch Burgomaster, in whose daughter he discovered his long-lost innamorata "of the lustrous black eyes."

We will not attempt to trace our hero through the subsequent bustling scenes in which he was doomed to act and suffer. With all his passionate idolatry for an unknown being, there was too much of ethereal purity in the discovered heroine to attract or fix an earthly passion. In the marshes of Haelbeck he finds a more congenial love in the friend of the high-souled Constantia.

The third volume is more replete with interest than its precursors. The dramatic personæ are all congregated on English ground, the usual forerunner of a denouement; and after escaping the pestilence and the fire, and sundry moving accidents from court intrigue, the story terminates happily for all those in whose fate the reader feels an interest.

It was a hazardous attempt we think in the author to introduce such characters as Milton, Marvel, and Isaac Walton, nor can we compliment him on his success. Charles and Rochester are hackneyed enough. Winky Ross is worth a hundred court portraits. Upon the whole, although we are free

to confess that the work is very interesting, yet, like its great prototype, it contains many pages of langour and tedious dullness, without ever soaring, like the style it imitates, to the high-wrought scenes of pathos and sublimity; the language seldom rises beyond decent correctness; occasionally indeed we have a scene which any writer might be proud to acknowledge, and with one which in its way we think almost inimitable for skill and correctness, we close our notice of "*Brambletye House*:"

"Nothing could present a more lonesome, melancholy, and insalubrious aspect, than the inundated marsh in which Haelbeck formed the sole secluded habitation. Every where the waters were overspread with a mantle of green weeds, whose uniformity was only broken where the shallows allowed the alders, mallows, flags, osiers, and other aquatic plants, to shoot above the surface in rank overgrowth. Communicating with the sluices and canals of the interior, there was a sluggish motion in the water which it required accurate inspection to believe, and which, when discovered, imparted to it a more slothful and sleepy effect than it would have derived from absolute stagnation. In the latter case, the element might only have appeared to participate in the general immobility of matter, or the quietude of death; but this crawling of the surface implied some lingering remains of life, a power of locomotion with too much laziness or lassitude to exert it. Now and then some bulky fish, that seemed to have been fattening for many years in this undisturbed liquid desert, floundered up from its oozy bed, breaking by its sullen splash as it re-descended into the water, the deep, dead silence that hung over these mournful swamps. The water-fowl that frequented them did indeed sometimes interrupt it by the flapping of their wings; and at other times it was disturbed by the wailful cry of an old solitary stork, which, having lost its mate, continued to haunt the castle upon whose roof it had found a habitation. The very air seemed to hang heavily and ominously over this watery wilderness; and Jocelyn felt an oppression of spirits, in his approach to Haelbeck, which was rather deepened than dissipated by a nearer survey of the castle."

84. *Visit to the Falls of Niagara, in 1800.*
8vo. Nichols, Wakefield.

UPON the strength of an assertion of Gray, that a word written on the spot is worth a cart-load of recollections, Mr. Maude has awakened his slumbering notes from their repose of

twenty years, and without transcribing them, has committed his pencilled memoranda to the press. Out of his ill-digested crudities he has compiled an octavo volume of no ordinary size, the greater part of which has no more reference to the Falls of Niagara than it has to the fall of Jerusalem. If he had contented himself with giving us a short description of the plates, which are really beautiful, he would have effected more for his reputation as a Traveller, infinitely more for his character as an Author, than by thus servilely copying a Diary as devoid of interest as an ordinary log-book.

Of what import is it with whom Mr. Maude sailed, or with whom he took tea, the "thunder gusts" he encountered, and other matters of equal moment.

We cry "forward, forward," but in vain. Mr. Maude is in no hurry to proceed. "M. Van Rousselaer has left his card," and the civility must be reciprocated. Besides, our Traveller has an appetite for blood, and we must follow him to the slaughter-house of Albany, the largest "he has ever seen." Who would be impatient while Mr. Maude relates with so much *good taste*, that "Dunn and Cuyler saw a *strange fish*, two fore-feet or paws, goggling eyes! A young mermaid, perhaps, or an imp escaped from *hell*."

Oh, this fidelity! this chronicling of small-beer! After wading through one hundred pages of insufferable dullness, we arrive at the first object worthy our attention, the Falls of the Genesee. The Author's visit to "the great Fall" is thus described, and it must be confessed that his port and bearing on the occasion are worthy of an intrepid Traveller.

"I next took a view of the great fall. This being the most interesting, I left my horse in charge of my servant, and by a path which Colonel Fish pointed out to me, descended to the bed of the river. My first project was to go under the Falls, in which I so completely succeeded as to penetrate to the centre rock, which divides the fall into two parts. From the projection and curvature of the water when falling, and from the upper part of the precipice overhanging its base, the lower part having caved in from the action of the water and the spray, I had sufficiency of room; but the spray wet me to the skin, and prevented my breathing freely. A cray-fish fell at my feet, which not a little surprised me, as I expected that every thing brought down

by the current would be carried along with the body of water; otherwise, I risked being knocked on the head by some of the larger fish! My situation was very singular. A river falling over my head! On one hand a dark black rock, the fragments of which had the appearance of slate shiver, but were, in fact, an imperfect limestone; on the other an arch of waters, forming a canopy above me at the height of ninety-six feet, white with foam, and illumined by a bright sun! With an eye hurried along with the precipitated river, my ears stunned with the raging tumult, and my whole frame, as the rock I stood upon, shaking with the concussion, I found myself in a scene which under no circumstance could be calmly contemplated."

We at length arrive at the Niagara River, and pass by the Rapids, which are however described as exceedingly beautiful. Here, says Mr. M.

"I must repeat, that vain would be my endeavour to describe my sensations at this my first view of the Cataract of Niagara, the grandest spectacle of the kind in the known world; one of Nature's sublimest features. A majestic river, suddenly contracted into less than half its former space, is, after dashing over a bed of loose rocks, amongst which it has a fall of seventy-one feet in about eight hundred yards, precipitated, roaring as it were with very terror, into a dark abyss dashed into foam by its fall, and throwing up a thick cloud of spray—a cloud that is seen to hang over the Falls, by those navigating the Lakes Erie and Ontario, by spectators one hundred miles distant from each other! When to the impression made upon the eye, is added that made upon the ear, your senses partake of the tumult of the scene—a scene which seemed to give me a new sense; a sense of the vast, the grand, and the sublime.

"Goat Island, as already mentioned, divides the Falls of Niagara into two parts; but the great bulk of water rushes down the Canada side, which has not only more than twice the breadth of the other, but being twelve feet nine inches lower, causes a greater draught, inasmuch that in the centre of the horseshoe, so called from the curved nature of this Fall, the body of falling water is supposed to be fifty feet in diameter, preserving its unbroken blue colour, being too compact a body to be dashed into foam. It is from this column of water that arises the cloud of spray. The Rapids on the United States side, begin eight hundred and fourteen yards, or about half a mile above the Falls; in this distance then, is a fall of fifty-seven feet eleven inches, which, added to one hundred and forty-nine feet nine inches, the perpendicular pitch on that side, gives a total of two hundred and seven feet eight inches. The perpendicular pitch on

this, the Canada side, is only one hundred and thirty-seven feet. The day was highly favourable to a good view of this noble scene: a bright sun, hid at intervals by passing clouds, gave a great variety of lights and shadows, the spray forming an iris. A painter might here study to a great advantage."

Mr. Maude visited the Falls from the United States side of the river; he appears, however, to have contributed but little to the information of which we are already in possession.

That impressions derived from a social intercourse with America twenty-five years ago, should have been deemed available to the modern Traveller, appears to us an instance of as well intended simplicity as ever occurred to our experience—it is well for the United States that her advancement during this period in every art and science worthy of cultivation, has left our Traveller at an immeasurable distance behind. We trust however that most of the good qualities for which Mr. Maude is disposed to laud this land of freedom, have suffered nothing by the silent operation of time—and we cordially unite with him in the hope that an alliance of good-will and of kind offices, which alone deserves the name of *holy*, may tend to produce that "reciprocity" of feeling which has hitherto been so long and so unhappily retarded.

Our Author's intentions, we have no doubt, have been most laudable, but while we cannot compliment him on having written either a lively or an useful volume, and while we cannot but condemn the frequent instances of bad taste by which it is disfigured, we are willing to accept it as the offering of a mind anxious to do justice to a Country so much and so wilfully misrepresented—and as the overflowings of a heart grateful for kindness received. As a visit to the "Falls of Niagara," we have little to say in its praise, always excepting the beautiful Plates by which it is illustrated.

85. *Two Sermons on the past, the present, and the future State of the Jews.* By the Rev. John Stewart, Curate of Spite cum Palgrave, Norfolk. 8vo. pp. 84. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

THE Author of these Sermons was well known to Dr. Parr, and was much esteemed by him as a man of

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genius, and a real poet. For many years he was in the Army, and served in Spain. He is the author of a Poem on the Resurrection; and of three other Poems, Genevieve, the Pleasures of Love, and a Moorish Romance.

These Sermons are inscribed to the Bishop of London, an able judge and liberal rewarder of merit; and it is to be hoped, that under his Lordship's auspices, so excellent a preacher will be brought from the obscurity of a Country Curacy, to a situation where his talents will be duly appreciated and rewarded.

The subject of the Sermons now before us is one of considerable importance. The different prophecies relative to the Final Fall and Roman Dispersion of the Jews, and the destruction of their Temple, are luminously brought forward in the First Discourse; and in the Second, their present State is well described, and the Prophecies relative to their final Restoration ably illustrated.

86. *Tracts, Sermons, and Funeral Orations; including an Attempt to account for the Infidelity of Edward Gibbon, Esq. with a Postscript on Lord Byron's Prejudices against Revealed Religion; Letter to Robert Hawker, D. D. in behalf of General Redemption, and the Enlarged Spirit of Christianity, &c. &c. Published between the Years 1795 and 1825: and Six New Discourses; with Cursory Remarks on the Employments of Heaven.* By John Evans, LL.D. Author of the "Sketch and Sequel of the Denominations of the Christian World." 8vo. pp. 757. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.

WE have had frequent occasion to notice the Author of this large and handsome volume, as a Christian Minister, a Topographer, and a diligent Instructor of Youth; and the present publication fully justifies his fair claim to public estimation.

Dr. Evans is the respectable pastor of a congregation of the class of Protestant Dissenters called "General Baptists;" and among the XVII Tracts here given, is "Some Account of the General Baptist Church once meeting at Barbican, London, with Anecdotes of Dr. John Gule, Dr. James Foster, and the Rev. Joseph Burroughs, with a Postscript; now first printed, on 'Worship-street Chapel,' including several Monumental Inscriptions."

"With regard to the 'Account of the General Baptist Church at Barbican,' we

are told, "the Author's late learned and liberal friend, DR. ABRAHAM REES, recently deceased, thanked him for it at the time of its original publication. He was gratified with the anecdotes respecting those Baptist worthies, *Dr. John Gale*, and *Dr. James Foster*, adding, that he should be happy to notice them in the biographical department of his *ENCYCLOPEDIA*. It was then commencing its quarto edition, and now, being finished, constitutes the *Mausoleum* of his literary glory."

Of the general tendency of Dr. Evans's publications, a handsome testimony is afforded, in a Letter printed in the Preface, addressed to the Author by the late Bp. Watson, in which he thanks him for his works, which he had "perused with singular satisfaction;" thinks himself "honoured by the mention so repeatedly made of his writings, and congratulates the world on the true Christian temper with which Dr. Evans treats the most important subjects."

To the first Tract in this Collection, "An Attempt to account for the Infidelity of the late Edward Gibbon, Esq. founded on his own Memoirs, published by John Lord Sheffield; accompanied by Reflections on the best means of checking the present alarming state of Scepticism and Irreligion;" is now added a "Postscript on Lord Byron's Rejection of Christianity."

"Lord Byron," says Dr. Evans, "was rather a Sceptic than an Unbeliever. A most striking declaration was made by LORD BYRON, on his death-bed, to his confidential friend, *Major Parry*: 'You have no conception of the unaccountable thoughts which come into my mind when the fever attacks me. I fancy myself a Jew, a Mahomedan, and a Christian of every profession of faith. Eternity and space are before me; but on this subject, thank God, I am happy and at ease. The thought of *living eternally*, of *again reviving*, is a great pleasure. CHRISTIANITY is the *purest and most liberal* religion in the world; but the numerous teachers, who are continually worrying mankind with their denunciations and their doctrines, are the *greatest enemies of religion*! I have read with more attention than half of them, the *Book of CHRISTIANITY*, and I admire the *liberal and truly charitable* principles which CHRIST hath laid down. There are questions connected with this subject which none but ALMIGHTY GOD can solve. *Time and space* who can conceive? None but GOD; on him I rely!' Such are the communications, respecting the religious views of LORD BYRON. Even Unbelievers are not excluded from the embraces of CHRISTIAN

In an affectionate Dedication to John Treacher, Esq. the Author says,

"My life has been engaged in the tuition of youth, and it is not without some feelings of regret that I have just relinquished an Establishment which I had conducted for near thirty years. But this my favourite pursuit has never been suffered to interfere with the duties of the minister of the gospel of Jesus Christ. To my friends I present this *Volume*, (in conjunction with my *SKETCH and SEQUEL of the Denominations*;) a humble memorial of my labours from the *pulpit and the press* in behalf of REVEALED RELIGION, that religion which, though traduced by its enemies, is, according to the illumined intimations of prophecy, designed to regenerate the world by diffusing knowledge, purity, and joy, among mankind!

"The SERMONS in the ensuing volume, my dear Sir, on the decease of your beloved sons—of my worthy brother-in-law, the Rev. Sampson Kingsford, and at the Ordination of an old Pupil, the Rev. Thomas Sadler, of Horsham, together with the *Address on the Opening of the Organ at Worship Street*, were never before published. Memorials of the dead are sacred in the eye of sorrowing survivors, and generate submission to the will of Heaven." . . . "It is *near four and thirty years* I have had the honour and happiness of presiding over the Church of Christ meeting every Sunday morning at Worship Street, of which you have been Deacon for almost half a century. These years have glided away in uninterrupted harmony. We have lived together in peace. What a blessing to the PASTOR and his flock! During this period, larger communities have been broken up and destroyed. The stately Oak, on some proud eminence, is seen riven to pieces by the lightning of heaven, whilst the humble shrub of the valley reposes with perfect safety."

Among the Sermons, the one that more particularly pleases us is that "On the Death of the Rev. Hugh Worthington;" whom we well knew, and much respected; nor is his eloquence over-rated by his friendly eulogist.

Of the posthumous volume of Mr. Worthington's Sermons (reviewed in our vol. XCIII. i. p. 143.) we are here informed,

"They were written, with inimitable fidelity, from recollection, by the Lady of DR. ABRAHAM WILKINSON, of Enfield, who generously distributed the first impression among the admirers of the Preacher, and then permitted them to be reprinted for the accommodation of the publick. The volume is an inestimable treasure snatched from oblivion; it is indeed the felicitous operation of a sound understanding upon a structure

larly tenacious memory. This intelligent Lady deserves the thanks of the religious world."

The Volume contains "Funeral Orations" on "Stephen Lowdell, esq. 1809;" "Joseph-Jefferies Evans, 1812;" and "Thomas Mullett, esq. 1814;" and Obituary of Mr. Caleb Evans (the Author's father); Mr. Thomas Wyche (his brother-in-law); Miss Mary-Anne Evans; Rev. Caleb Evans (the Author's third son); Mrs. Tullit (his sister); and the Rev. Wm. R. D.D. of Philadelphia.

The "Miscellaneous Pieces" are: a "Complete List of the Subjects of the Salters' Hall Wednesday Evening Lectures, from 1793 to 1810;" and "Curious Remarks on the Employments of Heaven."

An excellent Portrait of Dr. Evans, from a drawing by Woodman, accompanies the "Tracts."

86. *De Foix, or Sketches of the Manners and Customs of the 14th Century, an Historical Romance. By Anna-Eliza Bray, late Mrs. Charles Stothard, Author of the "Tour in Brittany," &c.* 8 vols. 8vo. pp. 857. Longman and Co.

SINCE the rise of that species of Literature, founded on the corruption of the Roman with the Teutonic and Gaulish tongues, which was distinguished by the title of *Lingua Romana Rustica*, *Langue Romane*, or *Language of Romance*, it has been its privilege to mingle truth with fiction; although a much greater share of the latter have generally prevailed in its compositions, and sometimes they have been altogether a tissue of the wildest extravagancies.

The romantic life of Charlemagne and Roland has been attributed to Turpin, Bishop of Rheims, in the 8th century; but it has been, with more truth, assigned to a monk of the same name, who lived in the 11th; after which period a host of Romances were composed by the Provençal poets or Troubadours.

The feudal manners caught the spirit of these productions; hence the highly refined, if not visionary notions, of Love, the lofty character of Knightly Honour.

In the 14th century the influence of this spirit had perhaps reached its acmé; civil, nay religious ceremonies became subservient to it, and even

fluence. Witness the examples of the florid style of Gothic architecture, which appear to have been raised by the magic power of a wizard hand, rather than to have been produced by ordinary human means. "Forms as fanciful and delicately varied as the icicles which glitter in a frosty morning on the leafless boughs of the trees," to employ the words of the Author of the pages under revision.

Froissart, the most interesting historian, or rather memoir-writer of his day, was fully imbued with the chivalrous character of the time, and keeping within the bounds of probability, has *romanced* so far as frequently to detail some conversations and circumstances, which from their private nature he could hardly by any possibility have been acquainted with. In short, it may be said of Froissart, as it has been of a later writer, "he has seen every thing, he scatters up and down every where in his writings adventures which may surprise, he gives a touch of romance to every subject which he handles."

In saying thus much, it is however by no means our wish to imply that Froissart is not a writer of credit, but merely that taking his *data* from actual transactions, he illustrates them with a *naïveté* of style and relation, that gives an air of *vraisemblance* to the most minute particulars with which he may occasionally embellish his history. An art so well known to De Foe and Swift in modern days, and exercised by them in writings altogether fictitious.

With Froissart, therefore, for her authority, and one of his most interesting characters for the subject of her story, Mrs. Bray has added one more to the number of *Romances* in that style, which has been so successfully cultivated by a great Genius of the 19th century—a style which leads us by sweet fictions to imbibe historical truths, and to learn the manners of past ages through a medium the most enticing.

How favourable a subject she has chosen may be judged from her own sketch of the Count de Foix:

"Gaston Phœbus Count de Foix, was one of the most powerful Continental princes of the minor States, who flourished during the 14th century. He was alike feared by his enemies for his valour in arms, and be-

prudent government; and so bold was he in asserting his rights, that he would never consent to do homage to the Crown of France for the territory of Bearn, which he held as a free state, dependent alone on God.

"De Foix was munificent in his patronage. Himself a soldier, a statesman, a scholar, and a poet, he knew well how to value and distinguish the merits of another in those arts and sciences that adorn alike the field, the closet, or the court.—Strict in the observance of religious duties, the Count omitted no occasion of public or of private worship, and alms were daily distributed to the poor at his castle gates. These were open to all princes, knights, squires, travellers, pilgrims, and minstrels, who chose to enter within them.—The splendour that reigned within the walls was of the most princely kind; every apartment glittered with gold and silver; and his jewels were scarcely less in value than the regalia of the Kings of France; whilst the tournaments of Orthes were such as attracted the company of nobles, knights, and squires from all parts of Europe. The Count took great delight in hearing the ballads and roundelays of minstrels. He much delighted in the chase, and was so fond of dogs that he usually kept sixteen hundred of them in his kennel. The Count never supped till midnight, when he left his chamber attended by torch-bearers and chamberlains, who conducted him into the great hall."

Froissart, from whom Mrs. Bray has derived the above particulars, adds, that he took great delight in the fanciful dishes that were served up to him, which having seen, he immediately sent to the table of his knights. These fanciful dishes are often described in ancient chronicles and MSS. As, "the boar's head placed in an embattled castle, gilt pigs, peacocks in hackle, or served up with the plumage of their tails, jellies inscribed with mottoes in the black letter," &c. &c. No one presumed to speak to him at his table, unless he first began the conversation. This was in perfect conformity with the notions of high breeding peculiar to the age; an old MS. says,

"Ffor the blood riall sittithe at borde,
Ther they sit stillye and speak never a word."

His cabinet *diplomatique* resembled that of Napoleon Bonaparte in modern days, for he employed four Secretaries, although it is not stated that, like Napoleon, he dictated to them all four at once on different subjects.

Froissart describes the Count as one of the handsomest men of his time, and adds, that of all the numerous

Courts he had visited, he never was at one which pleased him more for feats of arms.

"There were knights and squires to be seen in every Chamber, Hall, and Court, going backwards and forwards, and conversing on arms and love. Every thing honourable was there to be found. All intelligence from distant countries was there, for the gallantry of the Count had brought visitors from all parts of the world."

And he sums up the whole, by saying, that "the Count was perfect in person and in mind, and that no contemporary prince could be compared with him for sense, honour, and liberality."

Having thus noticed Gaston de Foix, whose name has afforded a title to this Romance, we will take a brief view of the principal characters, accompanied by some short extracts of the work, illustrative of them. Eustace, the adopted son of the Count de Foix, may be accounted the hero of the piece; his amiable character is supported with much truth and nature. The Author thus introduces him:

"The soul of Eustace was the soul of honour, not merely in that acceptance in which the word was then generally understood, as applying to deeds of arms, but in its largest sense, as influencing every thought, every act of the heart, where honour was held sacred. Brave and generous, humbled by misfortune, but of a proud and lofty feeling in the cause of truth, Eustace was deservedly beloved by the Count, and envied or hated by men of meaner spirits, who condemn whatever is beyond their sphere, and yet fear that very height which they censure, because they can never attain it. Notwithstanding his thoughtful character and refined feelings, Eustace was skilled in arms; the sterner virtues of a soldier imposed but little restraint on the tender sensibilities of his heart, and the desire he entertained to discover his birth, to prove himself worthy in arms of being descended from a noble race, had accompanied him from infancy to youth; it had become a part of himself, a feeling that influenced every act of his life."

Eustace was the lover (for what Romance is without a lover) of Isabel de Greilly, who, we are informed, with the Lady Jane of Boulogne, had been educated at the Castle of Orthes, the first being the niece of De Foix, the latter his ward. They, like Shakespeare's Hermione and Helena, seem "Two lovely berries moulded on one stem."

"Jane, Isabel, and Eustace," says our author, "in the artless hours of infancy, had grown up together with the open-hearted feelings of confidence and affection. Together they had studied, together they had pursued the sports of hawking and hunting, exercises that formed the recreation of the ladies of this period. They had likewise been instructed in the science of the minstrel; the lute, the harp, and the rebeck, were their favourite instruments; and whilst Eustace would sometimes play and sing to them, or at others read aloud one of the Romances that formed part of the library of the Count, these maidens would embroider tapestry for the Church, or work the arms of their houses upon their mantles and gowns."

The character of Matilda, the injured widow of Sir Peter de Bearn, is boldly conceived: we think the author had the figure of Mrs. Siddons in her eye when she sketched her person; the lofty though mistaken feeling of Young's Zanga in her imagination, when she described her ruling passion.

"She was past the middle age, but still retained traces of her former beauty. Her stature was tall, her form dignified and well proportioned. The general cast of her countenance was that of deep melancholy, but an uncommon expression of intellect and fire occasionally flashed from her eye; such an eye as made the observer shrink before its scrutiny."

De Foix in a fit of passion had killed her husband. To revenge this bloody deed is her sole aim. On this head she thus expresses herself:

"I have not a hope in life but my revenge. Revenge has formed the thoughts of my day, the dreams of my night. It has sustained me through misery and suffering. I have hoped for it, toiled for it; I have prayed for it, aye, and I have sinned for it—and think you that I now would give it up! No! Because the lioness sleeps, has her strength failed her! She awakes, refreshed yet hungered from repose, to make the woods ring with her yells, ere she springs to seize upon her victim."

The crafty friar Philip, a hypocrite of the worst kind, under the cloak of sanctity, is thus depicted:

"He was one of those beings who resolve to make all things subservient to their own immediate purpose; and his purpose was ambition. He had studied mankind, not for speculation, but for profit: and his philosophical contemplation of his fellow-creatures was bounded by the view of making them servicable to himself."—"A great observer of past actions, he was a

cool calculator of future and remote possibilities, and with him, when they concerned his own advancement, these were far from being of an humble nature."—"But like all projectors of vain and human ambition, if their object be great or small, he saw only in the contemplation of his own projects the fair side of the picture. Exalted by his opinion of his own powers, their energies turned what seemed almost impossible into probable—and whilst, in imagination, Philip stepped forward from Prior to Abbot, from Abbot to Bishop, from Bishop to Cardinal, and from Cardinal to the Deputy of Heaven upon earth, the keeper of its sacred keys; while thus he revelled in the luxury of thought, and sometimes decorated this picture of himself, drawn by his fancy, with the red hat or the purple robes of office, he was in fact but walking the rounds of his own little territory as Prior of the Monastery of St. Mary of Orthes, dependent on the Count de Foix."

The Captain of a marauding free band, Basil le Meneant, is sketched with a force that reminds us of *Salvator*:

"A man of uncommon stature, partially armed, and wrapped in a mantle of scarlet cloth, with a hood of the same material about his head."—"Le Meneant sallied forth like a beast of prey who rises from his den after sleep, who turns about, shakes his shaggy hide, and glares around with his red eyes, to see if aught lurks near his place of rest—so looked Le Meneant. The person of Le Meneant was familiar to Armagnac, but whether it were from contrast with the late occupier of the seat, or that the lamp which being suspended from the roof, darted its beams full on the countenance of the robber, producing that strong effect of light and shadow, such as we see in the pictures of Rembrandt, exhibited in a striking manner the air of ferocity that sat upon his features; whether it were from these causes or not, certain it is Armagnac could not help remarking the figure before him as more than ordinarily terrific, and that Basil resembled nothing less than the arch-fiend himself. This famous robber was considerably more than six feet in height, his limbs were formed in a well-proportioned gigantic mould, yet there was little flesh about him, he was all sinew and muscle. His immense hand, which he threw upon the table as he sat down, looked fit to wield the club of Hercules; his feet were equally large in their proportion, his air was ungainly; and he strode rather than walked as other men: his head was broad and flat towards the top of the skull, his features were not ill-formed, excepting that the forehead was something too low, with projecting brows that hung like a pent-house over two small round eyes of jet black, that glim-

mered like lighted coals in the midst of darkness; his hair was straight, black, and lank; and his mouth, completely enveloped in a thick bushy beard, could only be distinguished (set with a row of white teeth) when some occasion of rare note excited a laugh or a grin, which, contrasted with the habitual savage air of his general aspect, seemed to express not a passion of mirth, but of malice, an impulse too horrible to be earthly; and that swarthy complexion, so common to the mountaineers of Gascony, was in *Le Mengeant* rendered yet of a deeper tinge by continual exposure to the heats of the country, through which he led his marauding bands of free companies."

The Cellarer and Leech of St. Mary's Priory is another well-drawn character:

"None could so well appreciate the true smack of fine old Burgundy, Claret, and Sack, whilst tasting and viewing it sparkling and shining all transparent in the glass, as he held it up against the light, and contemplated its hues with one eye open and the other closed. For choosing wines Bernardin was the Prior's own man. He greatly valued himself upon the learned craft with which he compounded his drugs, and readily prescribed them to others, yet never was known to taste so much as one drop of his own physic."

"Before he had become a brother of the monastic rule, he had exercised the office of a Romish Pardoner, retailing indulgences at some profit (as he travelled from town to town), out of a wallet or bag of consecrated leather."

"The appearance of Brother Bernardin offered nothing forbidding; he had a short round plump figure, finished by a head and face that rivalled in colour the glowing hue of the vintage, of whose produce he was so able a judge. A keen grey eye, and a certain air of shrewd good humour, seemed to bespeak more the character of the jovial keeper of a hostelry, than the grave and learned Leech. Bernardin was dressed in the habit of the Benedictine rule. From his girdle depended a rosary and a large bunch of keys."

In the occupation of John the Chronicler, we have a hint at the devastation which was sometimes made by the manuscript writers of the Gothic age on the transcripts of the Classic writers. We must observe, however, that the classic writers at the period on which Mrs. Bray treats had, we believe, got into much esteem with the Clergy, and that such barbarous erasures were the sins of a much earlier age. How would the contrary agree with the assertion, that "Learning took her refuge in the dwelling of the

Monk?" We will, however, notice John and his trade, in her own words:

"I have brought you, holy father (said the Chronicler), the book I wrote at your desire, and which Walter the illuminator has just finished, that it may be ready as you directed, to present to the Count de Foix, at the festival of our Lady. I have brought also these parchments, which it has cost me much trouble to erase and clear of their original matter, in order to make room for the homilies of the blessed St. Hildebert. The matter of these writings was in the Latin tongue, composed by one Sir Titus Livy, a great heathen. Knowing that after times would never think of him, whilst my Chronicles would be read by the latest posterity, I have not scrupled to make Sir Titus give place to me in these parchments."

Will of the West, the merry English page, tells us,

"He rides with his lady to the chase, awakes the echoes of the wood that mock his merry horn—soothes her with his song (of which talent, by the bye, he gives a pretty poetical specimen*), discourses to her on love and chivalry, follows her to court and thrift, laughs with her when she is merry, weeps with her when she is sad, can bear a letter for her, a token or a message, can boldly speak the truth for her, and now and then a lie—if necessary."

Nor must we, in this brief view of the actors in Mrs. Bray's Romance, forget the blunt, the honest, faithful esquire Agos, who with his master Sir Equitan, are the first to enter on the stage. We would give the Dungeon Scene between Agos and his master, did our limits admit (vol. ii. p. 199).

There are several points in these volumes which we have here no opportunity of noticing by extracts, the fairest mode of criticism, because they enable the reader in some degree to judge for himself. There are many spirited descriptions of romantic scenery, Gothic fanes, and embattled fortresses. A moonlight scene by the river Gave is, in our estimation, very beautiful (p. 247, vol. i.)

We have Courtly feasts, Processions, Tournaments, and Sieges; details of Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military costume. With these the Antiquary will be pleased; while the general Reader will find himself amused by the variety of the characters, and conduct of the Tale. The language is generally natural and easy; some sen-

* See Select Poetry for this Number.

tences we thought perhaps too long; some turns of expression there are which the Author might herself have wished to exchange on revision; but what modern writer follows the Horatian maxim of giving his compositions a long probation in his closet?

In our opinion this Romance will add to the reputation Mrs. Bray has already acquired by her "Letters from Normandy and Brittany," and is a very happy attempt in a line of writing which had so long been pre-occupied by a Master-hand as to render the undertaking one of adventurous daring.

88. *An History of the Abbey of Glaston; and of the Town of Glastonbury.* By the Rev. Richard Warner, Rector of Great Chalfield, Wilts, &c. 4to. pp. 394. Cruttwell, Bath.

IT is somewhat singular that the History and Antiquities of the most celebrated Monastery of our Island should have hitherto escaped the notice of the various authors who have illustrated the Topography of our Kingdom; for if we except the very valuable documents published by THOMAS HEARNE, nothing substantial or satisfactory has been produced.

But we are now at length able to hail the publication of a most interesting history of this far-famed Abbey, by an able and experienced author, and issuing from the liberal patronage of the worthy Bishop of the Diocese. If we may form an opinion from the respectable list of Subscribers, including almost all the distinguished gentry of the County, we hope that Mr. Warner will be compensated for the labour of his researches, not only by an increase of literary fame, but by future profit.

The author has arranged his work in the following order:

1. A long Preface.
2. Explanation of the Plates and of the articles in the Appendix.
3. History of the Abbey and Town.
4. Appendix, including a reprint of Mr. Eyston's "Little Monument" of the History of Glastonbury, written in 1716; various Charters, &c.

Some interesting Memoirs are given of Charles Eyston, Esq. the author of the "*Little Monument*," which was published by Hearne in his history of Glastonbury, and is now judiciously

reprinted, being very scarce, and by far the most valuable record left of this celebrated Monastery, throwing important lights on its history at a period when the Abbey was in a less dilapidated state. One hundred and forty-eight pages are occupied in the foregoing accounts. The author then enters into the more modern history of the Abbey and Town of Glastonbury, which extends to page 280.

On a review of the numerous plates contained in this volume, we are glad to find that no subjects have been selected which do not tend to illustrate the text, nor do we find that any objects of importance have been omitted.

The spirited etchings of the North and South portals, and the very singular Abbey-clock (now in Wells Cathedral) by *Basire*, claim our attention; as well as the S.E. view of Joseph of Arimathea's Chapel, the Abbey Kitchen and Barn, the Market Cross, and the Old George, or Pilgrim's Inn, by *Hollis*. There are two good general views of Glaston by T. Shew, Esq. of Bath, with other miscellaneous articles.

Mr. Hobson of Bath has added several clever etchings, two beautiful specimens of ancient sculpture, and two views of the Holy Well and Crypt, which have been very lately discovered; and upon the whole, the plates seem to have been both well chosen, and ably executed.

We may possibly again revert to this valuable Topographical Work.

89. *Polwhele's Traditions, &c.*

THE second volume contains Letters from more recent worthies, and is ripe with that species of information which requires that we recur to the intention of the Author, in furnishing his family with a faithful account of his Literary career, to absolve him from the sin of tediousness. We allude to the critical opinions of Reviewers on his various works, than which nothing can be more uninteresting. From the mass of Letters we select the following from Whittaker, on Predestination.

"DEAR SIR,

"I was not able to read over your work on Predestination before this day. I then sat down to it, turned down leaves in abundance as I read, and meant to have refused it from end to end: but I find my time too short for a course so long. I

therefore throw aside what I had begun to write, and shall only make two or three observations in general upon it. The doctrine of eternal election and reprobation, comes with such a sound to the ears of even uneducated reason, that the mind receives it with aversion, and dwells upon it with increasing disgust. The doctrine, indeed, is so pregnant with consequences both to God and to man, that nothing in the whole circle of demonstrations could possibly prove it. Not an angel speaking it from Heaven could possibly reconcile the intellect of man to the belief of it. If a decree has been made for the absolute salvation or damnation of any man, then all other modes and means are utterly useless, the Redemption itself is a nullity, and the Bible a mere mockery.

"Nor is the case mended, even if we take the only novelty that occurs in this book, and extend the decree of salvation into a decree also of religiousness. The same objection still remains in full force. The religiousness that is decreed, cannot possibly be religiousness at all. But sin must also be decreed upon the same principle, in order to carry the decree of damnation into effect. And as a rule of action given from Heaven is an errant superfluity in itself, if a decree determines at once the religiousness or sinfulness of the party; so all the calls of God, frequent as they are in Scripture, to repent and be saved, are adding insult to injury on the heads of the already reprobated.

"The doctrine, indeed, is so horrible in itself, so blasphemous to God, and so noxious to man, that the Lutherans have justly reproached the Calvinists with turning God into a devil by it.

"What then, you will ask, is to be done with the passages in Scripture, that seem to announce such a doctrine? The same, I answer, that has been always done by them among the great body of Christians; by interpreting them with latitude, by understanding them to mean any thing (I had almost said) rather than this, and by keeping their meaning at least within such bounds as shall not render the very Book in which they are found a mere cipher.

"This may seem to give too free a rein to interpretations merely human. I will therefore exemplify the proper, the necessary use of it. 'All things shall work together for good to them that love God.' 'All things,'—would a reader, reasoning like a Calvinist, repeat, and therefore Sin itself. He would thus turn a single sentence of the Scriptures against all the rest, and annihilate every promise, every threat, every exhortation against sin.

"This shews you, as in a mirror, the necessity of recurring to such interpretations of single passages, as reconcile them with the whole, and carry on one regular systematic plan with all, for the rescue of a

fallen world from sin and destruction.

"And I subscribe myself in haste, dear Sir, yours,
J. WHITAKER."

The following Letter from Mr. Cobbett exhibits an amusing proof of the versatility of his writings, and may afford him materials for reflection at the present moment.

W. COBBETT to R. P.

"DEAR SIR, *Pall Mall, Oct. 10, 1800.*

"Your letter expresses your acknowledgments of the favour, as you are pleased to term it, I did you in introducing you to America. But, Sir, you have to thank the excellence of your little work for the introduction; and as to the manner in which it was done, I am only sorry it was not more worthy of the occasion.

"While I applaud your generous wish to forego the tranquillity of your present state, for the purpose of contributing your share of influence towards the preservation of the country, I must confess I should be sorry to see you make the sacrifice, being well assured, that, in less than a month, you would retire from this scene of noise and nonsense, filled with disgust and despair.

"Mr. Gifford has lately been very much occupied in his office. The London mob got drunk, and then they very naturally clamoured for bread; being fully persuaded of the reasonableness of the good old proverb, that 'there is as much friendship in eating as in drinking,' they adjourned from the porter-houses and gin-shops to the cheesemongers and bakers. But, as it frequently happens with the Sovereign People, they seem totally to have overlooked a very material point; for, in their hurry, that equality of which they are such admirers, was entirely laid aside, and they gave all their money to the dealers in drink, while they wished to have butter and bread for nothing. Their disorders were, however, easily put an end to, though not without considerable trouble and vexation to the magistrates, among whom our worthy friend Mr. Gifford acted a very distinguished and honourable part. As a magistrate, as well as a writer, he is a most vigilant, active, courageous, and persevering man.

"I am glad to hear that he is likely to have still more of your help, of which, I think, his office will place him in great need. The honour which Mr. Gifford's office confers on him is but a poor compensation for the toil it occasions, and for the time it necessarily substracts from that which would otherwise be employed on the Review, which is, in my opinion, of much greater consequence to the nation than the office of a police magistrate. The moment I heard of his appointment I expressed my fears of the consequences, and those fears were but too well founded; for however great may be the aid he receives from other

quarters, the work demands a good deal of time at his own hands. He is upon the spot, and is acquainted with a thousand material circumstances which relate to the work, and which are entirely unknown to gentlemen at a distance.

"Should you come to London, let me hope to have the honour of seeing you under my roof. Be assured, Sir, that there is no one who entertains a higher respect for you than

"Yours, &c.

W. COBBETT.

The following honourable notice of the "gentlemen of the last" is a literary curiosity.

"Gifford and Drew were both shoemakers; so was Holcroft, whose dramatic pieces have done him more credit than his political principles. Robert Bloomfield was a shoe-maker, when he wrote his 'Farmer's Boy.' Dr. William Carey, Professor of Sanscrit and Bengalee in the College of Fort William, Calcutta, and translator of the Scriptures into many of the Eastern languages, was in early life a shoe-maker in Northamptonshire; and Mr. John Strothers, the author of 'The Poor Man's Sabbath,' 'The Peasant's Death,' and other poems, is still, I believe, a shoe-maker. I could add other names of some celebrity to the list. And whence it happens that the old adage, 'ne sutor ultra crepidam,' should be so often set at naught, might furnish matter for pleasant speculation. Perhaps the admonitory proverb originated in the overweening and ridiculous ambition of the gentlemen of the last. But we do not perceive in either of the instances above, that 'Cynthia aurem vellit et admonuit.'"

To this may be appended the history of a Solitary, who, as Mr. Polwhele observes, may be considered as a meet companion for the "Black Dwarf."

"Daniel Gum was born in the parish of Linkinhorne, in Cornwall, about the commencement of the last century, and was bred a stone-cutter. In the early part of his life he was remarkable for his love of reading and a degree of reserve, even exceeding what is observable in persons of studious habits. By close application, Daniel acquired, even in his youth, a considerable stock of mathematical knowledge; and, in consequence, became celebrated throughout the adjoining parishes. Called by his occupation to hew blocks of granite on the neighbouring commons, and especially in the vicinity of that great natural curiosity, called the Cheese-wring; he discovered near this spot an immense block, whose upper surface was an inclined plane. This, it struck him, might be made the

roof of a habitation such as he desired; sufficiently secluded from the busy haunts of men to enable him to pursue his studies without interruption, whilst it was contiguous to the scene of his daily labour. Immediately Daniel went to work, and cautiously excavating the earth underneath, to nearly the extent of the stone above, he obtained a habitation which he thought sufficiently commodious. The sides he lined with stone, cemented with lime, whilst a chimney was made, by perforating the earth at one side of the roof. From the elevated spot on which stood this extraordinary dwelling, could be seen Dartmoor and Exmoor on the East; Hartland on the North; the sea and port of Plymouth on the South; and St. Austell and Roach hills on the West; with all the intermediate beautiful scenery. The top of the rock which roofed his house, served Daniel for an observatory, where, at every favourable opportunity, he watched the motions of the heavenly bodies; and on the surface of which, with his chisel, he carved a variety of diagrams, illustrative of the most difficult problems in Euclid, &c. These he left behind him, as evidences of the patience and ingenuity with which he surmounted the obstacles that his station in life had placed in the way of his mental improvement.

"But the choice of his house, and the mode in which he pursued his studies, were not his only eccentricities. His house became his chapel also; and he was never known to descend from the craggy mountain on which it stood, to attend his parish church or any other place of worship.

"Death, which alike seizes on the philosopher and the fool, at length found out the retreat of Daniel Gum, and lodged him in a house more narrow than that which he had dug for himself."

There are various beautiful specimens of poetry scattered through the volume. From much that is excellent, we conclude our extracts, with a most tender address from Mr. Polwhele to his son in India.

"Take—take, my son! to friendship true,
O take this gift * to genius dear—
'All gold—all roses!'—to renew
The features of the fledged year.

"That I suspend not lute nor lyre,
To fancy, feeling,—still alive,
Thou wilt rejoice; and hail thy sire!—
Thy sire still young at sixty-five.—

"Yet, O! for thee whom duty bore
So soon to India's fiery clime,
My fluttering hopes would fain explore
The shadowy depths of future time.

GENT. MAG. April, 1826.

* The Literary Souvenir.

"When thou hast laid me, dust to dust,
Nigh him *, whom all my soul reveres;
To thy own parent's memory just,
I hear thy sighs, I see thy tears.

"I see thee mark the modest pews
Which glimmer from the northern aisle,
Where oft the last-left peasant views
That ermined cross with grateful smile.

"I see thee read in pensive mood
The monumental lines, that tell
'How firm in life the Christian stood!
How calm in death the Christian fell!'

"To these gray walls thy spirit turns,
And in thy father's fancies rich,
Amidst their Gothic tracery burns—
The expanding arch, the unclosing niche;

"Here pleas'd, where wave yon infant woods
To finish what thy sire essay'd,
O'er bolder rocks to fling the floods,
And deepen all the tranquil shade.

"But kneel to her who nurtur'd thee!—
Thy brothers—sisters—O sustain!
And teach them, without harmony
Their highest bliss—how false, how vain!

"And where is young Rosanna?—Where?
Sure, such a heart—so kind as thine—
Well merits the sweet wreath to share
Which Love's own hands for Hymen
twine.

"Thus musing, many a tear I shed,
As down yon vale my steps I bend,
For 'joy to think when I am dead
My son shall have mankind his friend'—

"For joy to think, my son shall find
Still to his duteous bosom giv'n,
A friend surpassing all mankind—
A father and a friend—in Heaven!"

In concluding our imperfect notice of these very interesting volumes, and on referring to the further projected labours of Mr. Polwhele, we would desire to offer our sincere acknowledgments for the past, and our best wishes for the future. May the leisure which he dignifies by useful and polite literature be still blessed and continued to him; and as "the chief glory of every people arises from its authors," so in this Augustan æra of British Literature will he occupy a niche in that imperishable temple which the Nineteenth Century has erected to her worthies, numerous and great "beyond all Greek, beyond all Roman fame."

90. Nicolas's *Testamenta Vetusta*.

(Concluded from p. 244.)

WE shall conclude our notices with some peculiar opinions and customs of our ancestors.

* Thomas Polwhele, Esq.

The alienation of property from the heir of an ancient family was thought to merit God's indignation. William Fitzwilliam, Esq. says,

"Whereas William Fitzwilliam, my dear ancestor, entailed the aforesaid lordships, with the manor of Plumtree, in com. Nottingham, to the said John Fitzwilliam and his heirs male, it shall never be justly said of me, that I am a hinderer of him, and his being of my blood and name, which God hath so long blessed with worship and ancestry, that I think all such, as go about to prejudice the same cannot avoid his plague and indignation." ii. p. 546.

The following is a curious mode of providing for bastards. Admiral Sir Edward Howard says,

"Whereas I have two bastards, I give the King's grace the choice of them, beseeching his grace to be good Lord to them, and that when he cometh of age, he may be his servant; and him, that the King's grace chuseth, I bequeath him my bark, called 'GENETT,' with all apparel and artillery, and let to begin his stock with; the other I bequeath to my special trusty friend Charles Brandon, praying him to be good master unto him, and for because he hath no ship, I bequeath to him c marks to set him forward in the world." P. 534.

In p. 111 we find a sword devised with a blessing annexed, and the same with a gold chain, books, beds, &c. 141, 154. It seems to have been an indirect injunction to preserve it.

It is well known, that money was given in legacies for the marriage-portions of poor virgins. Testators also directed whom their children should marry. "I will that little Harry, my bastard, which is Katharine Flindern's son, have Ciceley Charlton to his wife." P. 412.

Presents were ordered to be made by executors to particular persons, in order that the memory of the defunct might be retained. P. 156.

Sir Humphrey Stafford, Knt. who died in 1463, orders,

"That Mr. Nicholas Goss, and Mr. Watts, Warden of the Grey Friary at Exeter, shall for the salvation of his soul, go to every parish Church in the counties of Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Devon, and Cornwall, and say a Sermon in every Church, Town, or other." P. 301.

In pp. 316, 317, we find lands left on condition of loyalty to the reigning Monarch.

There was a preference given in bequests to old nuns over young ones.

Christopher Lord Willoughby of Eresby devises,

"To the Prioress [of Campsey] xxs.; to every of the old nuns vis. viiid. to each of the young nuns iiis. iyd." P. 438.

Part of the furniture in Manor-houses was sometimes for public uses.

"I bequeath my two coverlids, one of cotton, the other of silk, the one to the Church of Bailham, the other to the Church of Stoke, and to remain in the manor of Bailham. I will that the new great brass pot remain in the manor of Bailham, to the intent, that when the brethren of the guild of the Church of Darnesden, make their dinner, they may occupy the same pot for the time, and to deliver it again in the said manor of Bailham." P. 331.

The seal of a Testatrix not being generally known, she requests the Bishop of the Diocese to affix his to her will.

Here we shall leave these curious and valuable volumes. There is a kind of patriarchal character attached to such venerable documents; and the feelings with which we peruse them are similar to those that attach themselves to certain chapters of the book of Genesis. They show that there may be grandeur, even in circumstances of a kind prompted to excite only humble ideas, if divested of the accompaniments. The gift of a ring, a bushel of corn, a bowl, &c. is *in se* a trivial *thank-ye* affair; but the solemnity of a dying person, thus showing his regards, adds an awful holiness to the scene. In some degree wills are portraits of the character; among our ancestors, they were not in their construction, mere heartless legal deeds. They were monuments of piety and affection, and even their very littlenesses, exhibit family feelings. They show domestic habits (the best and happiest of all habits), and they remind us of the arm chairs for the elders, the younger members at their amusements, and all happy around the fire-side. No lawyer with his legal formalities, lopped and cropped the natural affections into pollards and maypoles. All is humble, but all is beautifully natural. Our feelings as Antiquaries may mislead us, but we think that Philosophers cannot condemn us; for there are both reason and happiness in living at home.

To Mr. Nicolas, it is unnecessary to add a further eulogium to that which we have already given. The volumes are handsomely got up; the notes are

satisfactory; the Indexes are copious; and the aid afforded to Genealogy and Biography of the highest value, because it is authentic. The illustrations of ancient manners are valuable accessions to History in a general view, for, without such a knowledge, we may estimate the shepherds of Arcadia by rules applicable to the polished citizens of Athens. There is something, too, uncommonly odd, in men, who could not write, perhaps not read, having their title deeds in Latin; with pompous state in dress and furniture, and the manners of farmers; with their tables loaded with plate, and wine taken only as a cordial; studious of amplifying their estates and gorgeous moveables, and unfurnishing their houses, and cutting those estates into parcels to provide for children; with many other such inconsistencies. But such were the results of living out of the world; of not learning mankind from man, of not making life a game of whist; and though no man would now adopt such habits, yet our ancestors dreaded no want of provision for the morrow. The estate furnished all that they wanted, and they neither staked their well-being on speculations, or dreaded bankruptcies.

91. *Anecdotes of Painting in England; with some Account of the principal Artists; and incidental Notes on other Arts. Collected by the late Mr. George Vertue. By Hon. H. Walpole. With considerable Additions by the Rev. James Dallaway. Vol. I. Royal 8vo, pp. 368. J. Major.*

MR. DALLAWAY has just completed the First Volume of his enlarged and much-improved Edition of "Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting, Architecture,*" &c. His spirited publisher, Mr. Major, has spared no expense in illustrating it with highly-finished Engravings, by artists of acknowledged talents, *viz.* Bromley, Worthington, Engleheart, Audinet, Freeman, Cooper, and H. Cook.

The Plates in Vol. I. consist chiefly of Portraits of Mabuse, Holbein, Sir A. More, Van Cleve, F. Hilliard, J. Oliver, and Sir N. Bacon, each engraved from a painting of himself.

The whole work will consist of five volumes, uniform with Park's edition of the "*Royal and Noble Authors,*" and the embellishments on copper will extend to 70 or 80; to which will be added embellishments of the architect-

ture, neatly engraved on wood; in which mode some of the minor Portraits will also be given.

Mr. Dallaway's numerous additions are judiciously distinguished by brackets, and it is expected they will be equal in bulk to at least one half of the former edition of the work. As Mr. Walpole's work was chiefly confined to *Painting*, Mr. Dallaway proposes in his additions to allot a greater share to the sister arts of *Architecture* and *Sculpture*. We shall shortly notice the first Volume of this interesting Work more at length.

92. *The Rebel*, a Tale, possesses much originality. It is indeed full of wit, spirit,

and incident. The time chosen for the novel is in the middle of the Eighteenth Century; the scene, Weatherall Lodge, Dorsetshire. The characters are drawn with considerable force and knowledge of human nature. Sir W. Sherburn shows much decision of character. Friendship is well personified in the Rev. Kenard Lutterworth, though condemned by the author to be ensnared by an unprincipled woman. Helen Stanley is pleasingly described, a victim of love disinterested, but, alas! unreturned.

93. *Fancy's Sketch*, or *Gems of Poetry and Wit*, is a neat pocket volume, principally compiled from the periodical journals. Among the Poetry we observe many pieces by Miss Landon and Alaric A. Watts, of great beauty and pathos.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, April 7.

The subject of the Seatonian Prize Poem for the present year is, "The Transfiguration."

MEMBERS' PRIZES: The subjects for the present year are, for the Senior Bachelors, *Quales fuerint antiquorum Philosophorum de animi immortalitate opiniones, et ex quam origine ductæ?*

MIDDLE BACHELORS: *Quibusnam præcipue artibus recentiores antiquis exsuperant?*

Ready for Publication.

A Discourse on the Scriptural Humanity of Christ: and its corruption traced during the times of the Apostles, and until the Nicene and Constantinopolitan Creed of Pope Nicholas I. about the year 806. By the Rev. RUSSELL SCOTT.

Christian Memorials of the Nineteenth Century. By the Rev. ALFRED BISHOP.

A new Edition of Lives of Baron Guildford, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; Hon. Sir Dudley North; and of Dr. John North. By Hon. ROGER NORTH; with Notes and Illustrations.

Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry. By the late Rev. J. J. CONNYBEARE, Professor of Anglo-Saxon and of Poetry, at Oxford.

Digest of the Facts and Principles on Banking and Commerce; with a plan for preventing future re-actions, 12mo.

The Progresses of King James, Part XII. Memoirs of a Serjeant in the French Army, written by Himself; comprising his Adventures in Spain, Germany, Russia, &c. from 1805 to 1823.

Passatempo Morali, a series of interesting Tales, translated into Italian from the works of celebrated Authors, and particularly designed for the use of young Ladies who are studying the Italian Language.

Dr. PARIS's new work on Diet, contain-

ing a system of rules for the prevention and cure of the various Diseases incident to a disordered state of the Digestive Functions.

Experimental Researches on the Influence of Atmospheric Pressure upon the Venous Circulation, Absorption, and the prevention and cure of Hydrophobia, and the symptoms arising from every species of poisoned wounds. By Dr. BARRY, of Paris.

Remarks on the Cultivation of the Silk Worm, with Additional Observations, made in Italy, during the Summer of 1825. By JOHN MURRAY, F.S.A. Also, by the same Author, "Experimental Researches on the Light and Luminous Matter of the Glow-Worm, the Luminosity of the Sea, the Phenomena of the Chameleon, &c." Also "Experiments illustrative of Chemical Science, systematically arranged."

Preparing for Publication.

Irish Antiquarian Researches. By Sir WILLIAM BETHAM, F.S.A. Ulster King of Arms of all Ireland, &c.

Worthies of Christ's Hospital, or Memoirs of Eminent Blues. To which will be added an Historical Account of the Royal and Ancient Foundation of Christ's Hospital. By the Rev. ARTHUR-SPENCER BURGESS, A.B.

The Missionary's Memorial, or Verses on the Death of John Lawson, late Missionary at Calcutta. By BERNARD BARTON.

Flower's gathered in Exile, by the late Rev. JOHN LAWSON, Missionary at Calcutta.

The History, Antiquities, and Topography of the Town and Borough of South-wick and Liberties; including the whole of the parish of St. Saviour, and the adjacent Parish of Christchurch, with Notices of eminent or remarkable Persons, local Anecdotes, genealogical and heraldic Inquiries, &c. &c. By RALPH LINDSAY,

Esq. late Deputy Bailiff of the Borough, and THOMAS ALLEN, author of "The History of Lambeth."

Picturesque Views of the Cities and Cathedrals of England; from Drawings by G. F. ROBSON, Member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.

A Treatise on the Divine Sovereignty: in which is contained an Exposition of the Passages of Scripture which have been supposed to bear on that Subject. By ROBERT WILSON, A.M.

A Popular Introduction to the Study of the Holy Scriptures, designed for the use of mere English readers. By WM. CARPENTER, Editor of the "Critica Biblica."

A Combined View of the Prophecies. By Mr. FRENZ, in which he has availed himself of the advantages for perfecting this subject, which have been afforded by the late expiration of another grand prophetic period; the 1290 years of Daniel.

A course of Lectures contemplating the Christian in Christ. By W. JAY.

Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Character of the late Rev. THOMAS HINDERWELL, Esq. author of "The History and Antiquities of Scarborough." By JOHN COLE.

Selections from the Works of Dr. John Owen. By the Rev. WM. WILSON, 2 vols. 18mo.

A novel from the pen of a noble author, entitled *Alla Giornata, or To the Day*, the scene of which is in Italy.

During his residence at Rome, Mr. Champollion, jun. edited a catalogue of the Egyptian Manuscripts in the Vatican. His work was translated into Italian by M. Angelo Mai; and, having been printed by order of the Pope, has just made its appearance, under the title of "Catalogo de' Papiri Egiziani della Biblioteca Vaticana, etc. Roma, coi tipi Vaticani." Mr. Mai has added some exceedingly interesting notes to the text of the original; and it is greatly to be desired that similar catalogues should be drawn up of all the collections of Egyptian manuscripts. They would be highly conducive to the advancement of Egyptian archaeology; a subject which occupies a great portion of the attention of the most eminent men of learning of the present day.

Captain Coe, late commander of a squadron in the East Indies, has presented to the University of Cambridge, an alabaster statue of a Burmese idol, taken from the sacred grove near Ava; and two religious books, beautifully executed on the Palmyra leaf, to which none but the Burmese chiefs are permitted to have access.

The refuse of the library of the late T. F. Forster, Esq. of Walthamstow, was last month sold by public auction, the principal part of the books, indeed all that were of any considerable value having been previously divided between his eldest son, Dr.

Forster, and other children. Doctor Forster has all the MSS. among which are many of great curiosity; viz. numerous unpublished MSS. of Locke, Algernon Sydney, and other literati of those times; very numerous letters of Locke, Lord Shaftesbury, of the editor of *Emendationes in Suilam*, Mr. Gough, and others.

A Russian peasant has lately written a poem, entitled "Villagers' Pastime;" it is much admired, and has drawn upon him the notice of the Imperial Family; and a letter, very flattering, has been addressed to him from the President of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, who has also sent him a gold medal. The Emperor has presented him with a kaftan of rich velvet, the Empress Alexandrina with a gold watch, and the Empress Mother also with a gold watch.—The peasant's name is Feodor Steposhkin.

At Evans's Rooms lately, at a sale of a collection of autograph letters and manuscripts of learned men, Dr. Johnson's notes on a short tour in France, a few pages only, produced 5*l.* 10*s.*; and a mere scrap of paper, in the Doctor's hand-writing, sold for two guineas.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

An interesting paper was lately communicated by Mr. Leake, author of a *Tour in Asia Minor*, containing an account of a Latin inscription, being an edict of the Emperor Diocletian, engraved upon the wall of a marble edifice at Eskihiissar, which appears to have once been the *Βουλευτήριον*, or council house of Stratoniceia, anciently one of the principal cities of Caria.—A copy of this document, brought home, with a variety of others, by William Sherrard, the celebrated botanist, who held the office of Consul at Smyrna in the beginning of the last century, has long been deposited in the British Museum; but this copy is imperfect, and has never been published; and although its defects have lately been supplied by Mr. William Bankes, so far as could be done by a complete copy of all that exists of the inscription upon the walls of Stratoniceia, yet the name of the emperor by whom the edict was promulgated was still wanting. In consequence, however, of the recent discovery of a duplicate at Aix, with a facsimile of which Mr. Leake has been furnished by Mr. L. Vescovalli, of Rome, he has been enabled to lay before the Society a perfect printed copy of this interesting document, together with a specimen of Mr. Vescovalli's tracing.—The inscription consists of two parts,—a decree fixing a maximum for the price of a great variety of commodities, to which is subjoined a copious catalogue of the commodities referred to, with the price of each in *denarii*: it is in uncial letters, and appears, from calculation, to be dated in the 303d year of the Christian era. •

GARDNER PEERAGE.

The following is the Resolution of the House of Lords, regarding the Gardner Claim of Peerage; of which resolution his Majesty has been pleased to approve:—"That it is the opinion of this Committee (of Privileges) that *Alan Legge Gardner*, the infant, is the only son and the heir male of the body of *Alan Hyde Gardner* his father, which last-named *Alan Hyde Gardner* was the eldest son of *Alan Gardner of Uttoxeter*, in the county of Stafford, who, by letters patent dated 27th November 1806, was created *Baron Gardner of Uttoxeter*, in the county of Stafford, to him and the heirs male of his body; and that the said first-named *Alan Legge Gardner* is the heir male of the body of *Alan Gardner*, created *Baron* as aforesaid; and therefore that the said infant hath made good his claim to the title, dignity, and honour of *Baron Gardner of Uttoxeter*, in the county of Stafford, created by the said letters patent."—The counter-claimant was *Fenton (Jadies) Gardner*, the first (and afterwards divorced) wife's son; the successful claimant (now a minor) is a son by the second wife.

LORD BERWICK'S PICTURES, &c.

The prices generally which the pictures obtained, evinced how greatly the works of the old masters have of late fallen off in value. A fine *Murillo* was sold for little more than one-fifth of what *Lord Berwick* gave for it; and a beautiful little *Guido*—the subject, the *Virgin* seated at work, surrounded by *Angels*, one of whom is descending to crown her, the whole in his most chaste style of design and silvery tone of colour—fetched but three hundred and seventy guineas, although *Lord Berwick* gave for it one thousand and fifty, thus causing a sacrifice in these two pictures alone of near three thousand pounds. His Lordship did not obtain these works of art, by private purchase, but in the same way that they were disposed of—by public auction, the former at the sale of *Mr. Buchanan*, the latter at the sale of *Mr. Purling*, of *Portland-place*.

The picture by *Rubens*, of the "Continence of *Scipio*," which presents a strange

mixture of the costume of ancient Rome—of the Court of *Francis the First* of France, and of *Rubens'* own time, and which, in fact, is excellent in every point but the most important one, that of telling the story it professes to represent, was sold on Saturday to the same person, a dealer, who purchased the *Murillo* the day before—the price was 660 guineas.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE'S CENOTAPH.*

This national tribute to the memory of a beloved princess, for which about fifteen thousand pounds were subscribed, at a guinea each person, and was executed by *Mr. Matthew Wyatt*, has recently been erected in *St. George's Chapel*, *Windsor*. It is placed in a beautiful little chapel, at the north-west angle of the nave. This spot is called *Urswick's Chapel*, after *Sir Christopher Urswick*, *Dean of Windsor*, in the time of *Henry VII.* The stone screen has been removed to the South side, and a railing substituted. The roof has been embellished with blazonry, and painted glass, executed with great brilliancy by *Mr. Wyatt*, introduced into the windows. The effect is particularly rich, and though somewhat approaching to garishness, these ornaments rather increase by contrast the effect of the pallid marble.—The design of the cenotaph is to represent the moment at which the spirit of the departed princess has fled from the body. On a bier lies shrouded an indistinct figure, whose hand drops lifeless on the side. There is a painful reality about this object, which exhibits a great triumph of art, but might, it may be thought, have been better left to the imagination. At each corner of the bier four female figures, representing the four quarters of the world, are in various attitudes of the deepest grief. The faces of each are concealed; but the various attitudes of the mourners are singularly expressive. Behind the bier appears a dark chasm: emerging as it were from this dreary depth, and floating above the bier, is a full-length figure of the departed Princess ascending to the skies. This is unquestionably a most admirable and beautiful representation, seldom exceeded in modern or ancient art. The likeness is perfect, and the expression quite seraphic.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

"A very interesting collection of Egyptian Antiquities," says the *Boston Evening Globe*, "has lately been received here, in a vessel from Alexandria, which we understand was ordered to this country by the Pacha of Egypt.—There are four mummies, one of which has been opened by *Dr. Warren*, in the presence of a number of scientific gentlemen, who pronounce it the most interesting specimen of antiquity that had been

seen by them, either in this country or in Europe. The opened mummy is of a female of 20 or 30 years old, as all the teeth are in fine preservation; the physiognomy is uncommonly distinct; and the foldings of 42 thicknesses of cloth have been developed,

* The progress of this National Monument has been frequently reported in our pages; see vols. LXXXVIII. i. 78; LXXXIX. ii. 176; XC. i. 349; XCI. ii. 627; XCIV. i. 869.

exposing the hand and arm of the figure, and shewing the outline to great advantage. The sycamore cases, especially the inner one, are uncommonly rich in those hieroglyphics, which it is known are painted on these coffins. On the concave side, the colours are as bright as if they were recently laid on. There is a strong presumption that the other mummies are in equal good order. There is not a doubt entertained, by the scientific, that they are authentic relics from the catacombs of ancient Thebes, and are 2 or 3000 years old. Other curiosities in the collection are 12 stone tableaux, containing rude engravings of hieroglyphics, somewhat similar in character to those on the coffins. One of them, in particular, has Greek letters inscribed upon it, and must be of much interest to the antiquary, especially as the inscription may have a tendency to solve the mystery of the emblematic paintings, and the other part of the engraving. In a box, came six embalmed cats, curiously enveloped; the one which has been opened is very perfect. One Isis, containing a mummy; one Osiris painted red; another small statue; a statue in basso relievo of three figures; a rude painting on sycamore wood; and a box, painted with figures of the same material; and, likewise, a number of small earthen cups of the same, or vases, taken from the catacombs. The whole collection is offered for sale."

At a recent sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire presented the Academy, on the part of M. Caillaud, with a mummy of an Egyptian crocodile, seven feet and a half long, in perfect preservation, and read a brief memoir on the subject. This mummy will serve to clear up a scientific question which has long been agitated:—Is there in the Nile only one species, or are there several species of crocodiles? Was the word *suchus*, which we meet with in several ancient authors employed to designate a tame crocodile, or was it the denomination of a particular species, more gentle and more tameable than the others? This question, which has frequently been discussed, was taken up anew in 1807 by two of the most celebrated French natural philosophers, M. Cuvier and M. Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire. M. Cuvier would admit but of one species of these animals, and thought that by the word *suchus* the ancients merely designated individuals of that species that had been tamed. M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, on the contrary, maintained that the word *suchus* meant a distinct species, whose disposition was milder than that of the common crocodile. What especially induced M. Geoffroy to embrace this opinion was the examination of a skull which he had taken from a mummy, and which exhibited an organisation exactly conformable to that which ancient authors

describe as belonging to their *suchus* or *suchas*. One of the features of this organisation was a greater length in the jaws, which, consequently, must have had less force, and have belonged to a less cruel animal. The head of the crocodile sent to the Academy by M. Caillaud exhibits exactly the same character; and it is impossible to confound the two species. One of these gentle crocodiles was exhibited alive in Paris in 1823. It took pleasure in being patted; and any one might, without the least danger, open its mouth, and place his hand between its teeth. That animal was asserted by M. Geoffroy to be the *suchus* of the Nile; but M. Cuvier, who observed that the head was too elongated to admit of its belonging to the only species which he recognised, was inclined to consider it the crocodile of St. Domingo. There is, however, no longer any doubt, after the examination of the mummy just alluded to, that there existed, and still exists, on the banks of the Nile, two species of crocodiles, one of which, gentler than the other, the *suchus*, was the ancient object of worship at Arsinoë, probably on account of the facility with which it allowed itself to be tamed. The inhabitants of Ombos, however, were influenced by opposite motives. They venerated the great crocodile, which, from its strength and voracity, was to them a living image of the evil genius; and which, besides, rendered them a signal service, by preventing, in consequence of the terror which it inspired, the Arab robbers from crossing the river to pillage their territory.

Chevalier Drovetti has presented to the King of France a remarkable monument of antiquity, which he found at Sais in Egypt. It consists of a single piece of rose-coloured granite, 8 feet 3 inches (French) in height, 5 feet 1 inch in breadth, and 4 feet 8 inches in depth. The sides are all ornamented with hieroglyphics, which M. Champollion Figeac expounds to mean: 1. That this stone was dedicated to Neith, the tutelary goddess of the city of Sais; 2. that in the niche or opening in the front of this sanctuary was encased and fed her living symbol, a vulture; 3. that the stone was consecrated by the King Amosis, Net-Se, the son of Neith, who is the Amasis of the 26th Egyptian dynasty, a native of Sais, and the same who, after a reign of forty years, was vanquished by Cambyzes. This makes the date of the monument between 530 and 570 years before the Christian era.

His Catholic Majesty has purchased, at the expense of the Civil List, a splendid collection of Egyptian antiquities now at Leghorn; the cost is 25,000 francs. The collection contains 3,000 articles. There are colossal sphinxes, the Monolithic gantuaire of Philo, a royal sarcophagus taken from a tomb at Thebes, the famous numerical wall

(*maraille muerique*) of the palace of Carnac, entire, an immense bas-relief relating to the conquests of Sesostris, nearly 80 MSS. on papyrus, Egyptian, Greek, Coptic and Arabic, many articles of gold and precious stones, beautiful Greek and Egyptian inscriptions, the entire fresco of an Egyptian tomb at Thèbes, several portraits of the times of the Greeks, on paniel, and one on canvas, &c.

At the last meeting for 1825 of the Academy of Sciences, Literature, and Arts of Lucca, among numerous communications which were made, was one from S. Giulio di S. Quintino, conservator of the Museum of Egyptian Monuments to the king of Sardeña. This learned member detailed the progress which had recently been made in the art of decyphering Egyptian manuscripts; and exhibiting the facsimile of a very valuable papyrus, he shewed that the Egyptians of the remote period to which it belonged, wrote the fractional numbers nearly in the manner at present employed. This discovery will be inserted among the other works of the same gentleman, on the system of numeration of the Egyptians.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

The remains of the wonderful structures in the neighbourhood of the Ohio have attracted, although the era of their foundation has eluded, antiquarian research. Some articles have recently been discovered, and are far from being unworthy of description in this place. One was a perfect vessel, apparently composed of pounded shells and clay; it would hold about two quarts, was handsomely proportioned, nearly the shape of a large cocoa-nut, and had four neat handles, placed near the brim opposite to each other; it was found in the bank on an island in the Ohio river, near Belpré. Arrow-heads of flint, and what, from their size, must have been used for spear-heads, of the same material, are found in ploughing the fields, scattered all over the bottom-lands; stone hatchets, and stone pestles for pounding corn, are also common. On the beach near the mouth of the Muskingum, a curious ornament was discovered, which, from the neatness of the workmanship, must have belonged to some distinguished personage among the native race of inhabitants; it is made of white marble, its form a circle, about three inches in diameter; the outer edge is about one inch in thickness, with a narrow rim; the sides are deeply concave, and in the centre is a hole about half an inch in diameter; it is beautifully finished, and so smooth as to give rise to a belief that it was once very richly polished. Ancient mounds, some circular, others oval, are frequent all over the country of Washington, some are constructed of stone, and some of earth; others are composed of both stones and earth; and on the heads of Jonathan's Creek, in Morgan

county, there are some whose bases are formed of well-burnt bricks, of about four or five inches square. There were found lying on the bricks, charcoal, cinders, and bits of calcined bones, and above them the superstructure of earth composing the body of the mound; evidently shewing that the dead had been here reduced to ashes, after the manner of several ancient nations, and that the mound of earth had been erected over the remains, to perpetuate the memory of some companion or friend.

BRITISH URNS.

Several fine urns, lately found in Doversell Barrow, in the county of Dorset, have been presented to the Bristol Institution; they constitute rich specimens of the patriarchal customs and funeral rites of the ancient Cimbri.

A Museum of National Antiquities, and a Cabinet of Natural History, are about to be established at Bergen. They will be formed on the model of other establishments of a similar nature in the various countries of Europe, and will no doubt prove very interesting, not only to the Norwegians, but to the learned and scientific of all nations.

FOSSIL REMAINS.

A cavern full of fossil bones, belonging to a great number of species, has been recently found in the neighbourhood of Lunel-Viel, near Montpellier. The cavern is in a stratum of limestone, and contains the remains of a multitude of quadrupeds, both carnivorous and herbivorous, several of which have never before been met with in a fossil state: amongst the latter, the bones of the camel are particularly remarkable. Judging from some of the remains of the lions and tigers found in this collection, the animals to which they belonged must have considerably exceeded in size and force the lions and tigers of the present day. There are other remains of these animals, the proportions of which are similar to those of the present race. With these latter are found mixed the bones of hyenas, panthers, wolves, foxes, and bears; and what is very remarkable, these remains of carnivorous animals are mingled confusively with an immense quantity of the bones of herbivorous quadrupeds, amongst which are the hippopotamus, wild boar of immense size, peccaris, horses, camels, several species of the deer and elk kind, sheep, oxen, and even rabbits and rats. The fossil bones discovered in this cavern are imbedded in an alluvial soil, which contains a great quantity of rounded pebbles; a circumstance that would lead to the supposition that they had been transported thither by the waters. All the bones in the cavern contain animal matter; and what is rather singular, the earth in which they are imbedded contains still more animal matter than the bones themselves.

SELECT POETRY.

THE NEGRO'S HUMBLE PRAYER.

From CRADOCK'S "Literary Memoirs."

PARENT of light and life, thou glorious Sun,

When I on earth my weary course have run,
With wife and offspring, in thy realms above,
Let me again be joined in tend'rest love;
Let not my race oppress, in ling'ring pain,
Still drag along the ever-galling chain;
O let not all, lost liberty deplore,
Till God, not man, shall guard the happy shore.

THE PAGE'S SONG IN DE FOIX.

By Mrs. BRAY*.

WHAT though, fair France, thy warmer skies

And purple blushing vines,
May bid our mounting spirits rise,
While the full goblet shines,
Yet Suns, nor vines, however bright,
Can so rejoice my breast,
As the pure streams and colder light,
Of thee, my native West.

For there, within thy sea-girt isle,
I played a careless boy;
There in my heart a mother's smile
First woke the pulse of joy.
Our little home, midst woodland dells,
Looked out, as from its nest;
The village spire, while pealed the bells,
Rose glittering in the West.
Though far removed from home and dells,
Through mountain scenes to roam,
Whilst torrents roar, I hear those bells,
And think upon that home.
Nor mountain scenes, nor blushing vine,
Can cheer my lonely breast,
Midst foreign lands; one thought is mine,
Yon isle within the West.

LINES ADDRESSED TO THE MUSE.

WHEN native feelings touch the heart,
In simplest lays the Poet sings,
Superior to the pride of Art,
He trims the Muse's fluttering wings.

O'er hills and plains, and vallies wide,
Upborne by Zephyr's gentle gales,
She flies, or by the streamlet's side
In pity's softest mood bewails.

Our untam'd passions strongly paint
Each varied colour of the mind,
Explores the hidden cares that taint
The happiness of human kind.

Applies the mildest balms to heal
The wounds by Hate or Anger made,
The tortures which the Jealous feel,
All, all have own'd her heavenly aid.

So sweet her accents to the ear,
So much her dictates charm the soul,
E'en Kings themselves delighted hear
From glowing ladus to the Pole.

Go meek-eyed Maid, reform the world,
Bid war's loud trump its harshness cease,
Let Discord from her throne be hurl'd,
To every bosom whisper peace. B.

On the Destruction of St. Katharine's Church*.

OH hallow'd Temple! in whose sacred walls
Our Fathers worshipp'd; where from
age to age [hoped
Their bones have rested; where we fondly
Our bodies too might sleep, till that great
day [shall rise,

When at th' Archangel's blast the dead
And in wild conflagration sink the world!
Within thy Courts no more shall we address
Our prayers to heav'n, nor there again unite
In ardent aspirations to our God; loud
No more the sound of praise, the Anthem,
The pealing Organ, nor the Infant's voice,
Lisping its Maker's name in artless strains
Shall echo sweetly thro' thy long-drawn aisle.
The voice that spoke instruction to the soul,
Pointing the Sinner to his only hope,
Shall there be heard no more, but in its
stead [of oars—

The boisterous seaman's shout—the plash
The din of Commerce—and discordant sounds
Mingled with curses, and the Almighty's
name

Be slighted where 'twas honour'd.

And these are called Christians? How in them
Dwellethe the love of God? Look all around
This ruined fabric, mark yon yawning graves,
And kindred bones, that unregarded lie,
Scattered in broken fragments o'er the ground.
Hark! heard ye not the crash of falling walls?
Behold the fane in shapeless ruin spread,
Pillars, and arches in confusion hurled,
And desolation raging uncontroll'd,
Then cry "Behold the work of avarice!
Can there be love to God in Mammon's
slaves."

Chelsea.

I. N. A.

THE PRIMROSE.

Written by a Lady in the Spring of 1786.

SWEET emblem of Spring and of youth,
What pleasure I feel at thy sight,
Thou art fair as the bosom of truth,
And I gaze on thy charms with delight.

When thy beauties begin to unfold,
And when first thy mild colours are seen,
With an eye that is tintured with gold,
And a leaf with soft down on its green.

* See our Review, p. 339.

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* See p. 105.

How I think on the days that are gone,
When thou didst my footsteps invite
To run fearless amidst the sharp thorn,
If of thee I could gain but a sight.

Ah! what joy when I've found by thy side
The sweet violet's beautiful blue;
Then fantastic a wreath I have tied,
And united its sweetness with you.

While alike in bewitching array
Both such beauty and softness disclose,
The same tempting charms can display
As may equal your rival the rose.

Though not blushing like her you appear
In the gaudy apparel of red,
No thorn in your bosom you bear,
And sweet modesty shines on your head.

Fair offspring of Nature's kind hand,
Whom simplicity claims for her own,
Disdaining the hot-bed's rich stand,
And scorns for a prize to be shown.

In the woods unfrequented she reigns,
Unnoticed oft withers away,
Till sought by the nymphs and the swains
To deck out the Queen of the May.

Then on garland's gay hoop she's entwined,
With the cowslip's gold bell by her side,
And with daisy and daffodil join'd,
Shines of Nature's fair garden the pride.

F.

CANZONE.

FLY not away! thou beauteous dove,
Yet rest thee in this shady bower;
And I will gather from the grove,
Beauty's fairest, sweetest flower.

And thou shalt bear it to yon isle,
Which blooms upon the waving sea,
Where Nature's charm and Heaven's smile,
Light gently o'er the verdant lea.

Where the shading cedars grow,
And spread their bending branches wide,
Where the purling streamlets flow
On softly to the ocean's tide.

Now haste thee hence! my beauteous dove,
Bear on the silvery wings away,
This flower to the maid I love,
Fleet as the zephyr haste away.

March 10.

J. H. B.

HYMN TO RESIGNATION.

WHEN tired with illness, sick with pain,
By various cares oppress'd,
Calm Resignation can sustain,
And sooth the soul to rest.

Hail, Resignation! nymph divine!
Behold my aching heart,
Oh! grant thy influence benign,
Thy saving grace impart.

On thee attendant, Hope appears,
To whom the power is given,
To dissipate our gloomy fears,
And point the way to Heaven.

Religion's daughter! I adore,
And humbly prostrate bow,
And sure I feel celestial power
Around my spirits glow.

Henceforth nor sickness, pain, or grief,
Shall reach my guarded mind,
Religion grants a sure relief,
I hope, and am resigned.

Lines on the Death of Miss LANCE.

By the late Rev. JOHN DUNCOMBE.

REASON may sooth, but strives in vain
to heal [feel,
The pang which Sisters, Friends, and Parents
When thus, the fair, the young, their joy,
their boast,
Eludes their grasp, and moulders into dust.
Faith, Faith alone, those balsams can supply,
That Faith which tells us we shall never die;
Which tells us, Death his conquests shall
restore,
And all the just shall meet to part no more.

*The praise of Sir GRIFFITH AB NICHOLAS,
and his Descendants of Dynevor Castle.*

[The following Stanzas are translated by a
Gentleman of Baliol College, Oxford,
from the Welsh of the Rev. John Jones,
of Christ Church (*Tegid*), to whom the
Englygion prize was adjudged at the Car-
marthen Eisteddfod, September 26, 1823.]

LONG have the lords of Dynevor
Been favourites of the Celtic song,
In war the leaders of the host,
In peace their country's pride and boast,
Patrons of right, they scorn'd the wrong.

Of generous heart, and liberal hand,
Long may their high-born race receive
The honours due to ancient fame;
Long may Dimetia's Awen* claim
The right their Bardic wreath to wave.

The battle fought at Bosworth field
Sir Rhys's valour testifies,
Who drew for Tudor's right the sword,
Nor sheath'd it till his native Lord
Receiv'd the crown, the victor's prize.

In feelings, as in blood, the same,
His lineal son beholds this day;
The language which his fathers spoke,
Ere Cambria felt the Saxon yoke,
He loves, and cherishes the lay.

That we, recalling to our view
The visions of a former age,
Might judge Sir GRIFFITH's† days return'd,
When Wales's Awen brightest burn'd,
Foster'd by princely patronage.

And still while thus our native chiefs
Repay the Muse with favouring eye,
She in the glory will appear,
Which mark'd of old her bright career,
Bright as the noon-tide sun on high.

* The Muse.

† A celebrated patron of the bards, an-
cestor to the family of Dynevor.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

April 5. Both Houses met this day, after the Easter recess; but their proceedings were confined to the presenting of petitions on various subjects.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April 6.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that 5,000*l.* per annum be paid to the President of the Board of Trade for the time being.—A discussion of considerable length, in which Mr. Hume, Mr. Baring, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Calcraft, and several other members took a part, ensued.—Mr. Hume wished a Committee to be appointed, in order to inquire from what useless or over-paid offices the additional sum required could be saved.—The motion was at length postponed.

April 7. The House having resolved itself into a Committee, the consideration of the salary of the President of the Board of Trade was then resumed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced it. He proposed also a salary of 2,500*l.* a year to the Treasurer of the Navy.—Mr. Tierney thought the office of Treasurer of the Navy might not be safely abolished; but the salaries of that office, and that of the Presidentship of the Board of Trade, should be consolidated, and the offices conjoined.—Mr. Canning spoke in support of it. If the House saw fit they were not precluded by the present vote from taking the office of Treasurer into consideration at a future period. After a few words from Sir G. Clerk and Mr. Calcraft, the House divided, when there appeared a majority in favour of the vote of 39.

April 10. On the Chancellor of the Exchequer moving the order of the day for receiving the report of the Civil List, Mr. Holhouse objected to the report's being received, on the ground that the proposed addition to Mr. Huskisson's appointments was repugnant to the principles of economy professed by Ministers—an useless waste of the public money, and an unconstitutional addition to the influence of the Crown in the House of Commons. The measure, he added, "placed his Majesty's Government and his Majesty's Opposition in circumstances of great difficulty;" and having repeated most of the arguments employed against the measures in former debates, he concluded with a declaration that he would to the last oppose the bringing up of the report.—Mr. Canning spoke at great length, and with great zeal, in defence of the pro-

posed arrangement. He asserted in the first place, that the measure had been forced upon Ministers, by "his Majesty's Opposition," who had pressed it last session, in a way which "his Majesty's Ministers" could not resist. He then applied himself to answer the objection offered against it, as likely to make an undue addition to the influence of the Crown in the House of Commons, by showing that a certain proportion of salaried sinecurists in the House of Commons was regarded, by the most constitutional statesmen, as a necessary auxiliary force to support the efficient ministers. He took credit for the small number of official men, particularly of lawyers, retained in that House by the present Cabinet; and instanced Lord Stowell and Lord Gifford (Peers) as men, whose services in the House of Commons had been dispensed with. The Right Hon. Secretary spoke contemptuously of the accession of strength which Ministers could derive from the addition of a single placeman; and declared that when they could not command a majority of more than even TWENTY, it would be high time to think of resigning. The House then divided, when the numbers were—for the motion 87; against it 76; majority for Ministers eleven.—Mr. Canning, upon the declaration of the numbers, acknowledged that the majority was not such as would justify Ministers in persevering in the proposed arrangement.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer himself proposed the reduced allowance to the President of the Board of Trade, which was carried.

April 14. Mr. J. Smith presented a petition from the CATHOLICS OF IRELAND, complaining that the education of the poor was not attended to of late years. Before the reformation, the lands of the clergy were chargeable with the expense of educating their poor. Since that time a large portion of them had been partially educated at the expense of the Catholic body, the rest not at all. The petitioners complained that the House granted money to societies whose views were not those of education, but of proselytism. He thought that no books should be presented to Catholic children which was not approved of by the Catholic clergy.—Mr. Butlerworth opposed the objects of the petition, and commented on the gross absurdity of giving the money of the State to teach doctrines not merely distinct from, but bitterly hostile to, the religion of the State. He asked, what arguments could be advanced in support of a grant to pro-

mote the Roman Catholic system of education, which might not be urged with equal reason in behalf of the schools of Thomas Paine's disciples? He then adverted to the scandalous dereliction of the cause for which so many Protestant martyrs had freely rendered up their lives, which would be committed in countenancing, and even maintaining, a scheme of education, in which the Bible, the book of the State, as well as the book of God, was to be proscribed. He denied that the Roman Catholic laity objected to the scriptural education offered to the Irish people; the priests, he said, were its only opponents, and the question was, whether they were to be allowed to control the public grants. He was no friend to force, and he would never think of meddling with the schools of the Roman Catholics; but when they come to Parliament for money, it was surely not unreasonable to say that the Legislature could not contribute to a system of education hostile to the religion established by law, and repugnant to what all the reformed churches believe to be the first principles of the Christian religion.—Mr. M. Fitzgerald and Sir J. Newport supported the petition. The former said that the Roman Catholic Priests had done more for the education of the Irish poor than had ever been done by the State; but that when these reverend persons saw their rights invaded, they were naturally roused to resist the host of sectarians arrayed against them. Sectarians who, he said, attempted to pull down Popery with the one hand, and the established episcopacy with the other. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the BANK CHARTER AMENDMENT BILL. The first clause was agreed to without discussion. The second, that each partner shall be liable for all the debts of the Company, was also agreed to, after some observations from Mr. Pease, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. J. P. Grant. The clause for prohibiting Country Bankers from discounting bills in London was postponed. The next clause, that the names, &c. of the partners be returned to the Stamp Office, after being strongly objected to by Mr. Denman and Mr. Hume, was also agreed to. The report was then ordered to be brought up on the 21st of April.

April 17. A great number of petitions, on various subjects, were presented, for a protecting duty against foreign shipping, against and for the corn laws, against the usury laws' repeal, against punishment for blasphemy, presented by Mr. Hume. On the presenting of a petition from a Reporter, complaining that he had been refused access to the new Court of Chancery, a conversation took place on the construction of these Courts, in which, Mr. Scarlett said, had been most sedulously copied all the defects of the old.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 18.

Lord Calthorpe presented a petition from Birmingham, praying for a repeal of the Corn Laws, and took that opportunity to reprove Ministers for not having brought forward the subject in the present session; the consequence of which remissness was, in the first place, to continue the angry feeling subsisting between the manufacturing and agricultural interests, and, secondly, to ensure the ruin of all who had speculated upon a free corn trade.—The Earl of Liverpool defended the abstinence of Ministers upon the Corn question at present, as a necessary submission to the emergency of the commercial panic, and as even favourable to the effecting a modification of the Corn Laws at another opportunity. He disclaimed all responsibility for the ruin of corn speculators, he having again and again cautioned them that they would act at their own peril, and certainly without any prospect of relief from the Government.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. Hume presented a petition from a Chancery prisoner, which disclosed a case of great hardship: the Hon. Member became so warm in urging upon the House the grievances of the petitioner as to pronounce "the Court of Chancery and the Lord Chancellor, a curse to the country."—This hasty expression called up Mr. Holme Sumner, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Peel, the Solicitor General, and Mr. Grenfell, who strongly reprobated the use of such language, which all treated as flagrantly unjust towards the noble Lord insulted, though some of them subscribed to the condemnation of the Court over which he presides.

Mr. Whitmore brought forward a motion respecting the state of the Corn Laws. He said, that the question of a free trade had been in part admitted by his Majesty's Government; but while our ports continued closed against foreign corn, the name of a free trade was all to which we could pretend. It would be gross injustice to many of our manufacturers, if the system were not universally adopted. Ministers must either stop short in their career of commercial emancipation, or repeal the Corn Laws. The British manufacturer could not compete with his continental rival, while his chief means of subsistence was kept at an artificial price, far above its cost in other countries. England must apply the principles of the liberal system to all branches of commerce, and especially to corn, sugar, and timber. (Hear.) The Hon. Member's arguments for the repeal of those Laws, so far as they contained any novelty, were drawn from a Report by Mr. W. Jacob, on the state of Agriculture on the Continent. He read some extracts in which that gentleman recommended a duty of 10s. or 12s. on the importation of

foreign wheat. The average price of corn was now about 58s.; no great change could therefore be effected, either in quantity or in price, in this country, by the introduction of foreign corn, which could not be sold cheaper; and even if the price was at 55s. there would be sufficient protection for the agriculturists of this country. He contended that the landlords would not be injured by the importation of foreign corn, or even by lowering the price to 55s.; on the contrary, their rents, income, and property, would be more secure. He concluded, by moving that the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider the propriety of a revision of the Corn Laws.

Mr. *Huskisson* opposed the motion, and stated the inexpediency of agitating it under the present circumstances. He said that Ministers would take it up next Session, when it would be fully and considerably argued. He did not, however, so far pledge them to this, as that no combination of circumstances might not induce them, as they had been induced this Session, to depart from their resolution.—A debate of great length ensued, the principal speakers for Mr. *Whitmore's* motion being Lord *Milton*, Capt. *Maberly*, Sir *F. Burdett*, and Mr. *Brougham*; against it, Mr. *H. Sumner*, Mr. *Curwen*, and Mr. *Wodehouse*. On the House dividing, the motion was lost by a majority of 250 to 81.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 20.

Mr. *Peel* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the law respecting ALIENS;

and he stated, that the Alien Act expiring in November, it was not the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to renew it. This declaration was hailed with much satisfaction by several Members. Leave granted.

Mr. *Smith* brought forward a motion on the STATE OF SLAVERY in the Colonies of Demerara and Berbice. The Hon. Gent. spoke at considerable length on the subject, and was replied to by Mr. *Horton*, who moved the previous question. Mr. *Brougham* spoke in favour of the motion, and Mr. *Secretary Canning* most eloquently against it. (See p. 320*.) Mr. *Smith*, in consequence, did not press his motion, which was negatived without a division.

April 21. On the House going into a Committee on the IRISH CHURCH RATES BILLS, Mr. *S. Rice* moved a clause that the Protestant parishioners might assess for the building and repairing of Presbyterian and Catholic places of worship. Mr. *Goulburn* opposed the clause. Sir *John Newport* defended it. He thought it hard that Catholics should be compelled to repair the churches of Episcopalians, and that Episcopalians should not also be compelled to repair those of Catholics. Mr. *Peel* spoke against it. If Presbyterians and Roman Catholics were to be so benefited, every other sect and denomination of Christians ought to be equally so. If it was admitted that there ought to be a national church, it was no more than just that all should contribute to its support. The clause was lost by 60 to 25.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The law of primogeniture in France has lately occupied the chief attention of political parties in that country. A most able defence of the existing law was made in the House of Peers by M. *Pasquier*, who adduced one circumstance as highly deserving of attention. Before the Revolution, a considerable portion of the inhabitants possessed no property whatever, and this class was always ready for tumults and disorders. The Revolution has left few persons without property, and of all countries in Europe, France has become in consequence the most peaceable and orderly. Great rejoicings have taken place at Paris in consequence of the rejection of the Bill of Primogeniture by the Chamber of Peers. Several quarters of the city illuminated, in spite of the exertions of the Police to prevent such public demonstrations of triumph. After which the illuminations extended from the capital to the country towns, but all was otherwise peaceable.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Spain state that anarchy continues in that country with more or less violence, as circumstances arise to give it impulse. Thirty-two of the followers of *Bazan*, who landed on the coast of Alicante, have been executed; and *Bazan* himself shot. General *Quesada* has been deprived of the command of the province of Seville; and the Council of State have laid before the King a representation, complaining that, notwithstanding all the care taken to "purify" the various public departments of the Government, persons have contrived to obtain offices, whose political principles "do not harmonise with the system of his Majesty's Government."

WEALTH OF THE CHURCH OF SPAIN.

It will appear incredible that a nation, whose annual expenditure does not amount to 7,000,000*l.* should ever have allowed the Clergy to raise a revenue double that of the kingdom; but such is the fact, according to the following official returns:—

Abp. of Toledo.....	£110,000
Zaragoza.....	18,000
Santiago.....	33,000
Seville.....	40,000
Granada.....	11,500
Valencia.....	26,000
Osma.....	11,500
Placencia.....	8,000
Tortosa.....	6,000
Coria.....	5,000
Astorga.....	4,000
Almeira.....	3,100
Santander.....	2,450
Palencia.....	4,300
Gerona.....	2,500
Fernel.....	3,000
Canons and Racioneros.....	469,845
Tithes and primicias.....	10,900,000
Fees (<i>deveches de estola</i>).....	110,000
Alms.....	1,950,000
Living (Cazeros).....	1,000,000
Produce of the Church Lands.....	600,000

GREECE.

Affairs in Greece have assumed a very unfavourable aspect. Ibrahim Pacha has obtained possession of Vassilado, Anatolico, and Poros; and accounts have been received of the fall of Missolonghi, but which have not been authenticated. There is no doubt but that this strong hold of Greece is very closely invested. The first accounts stated, that the fortress had been taken by storm, and the whole garrison put to the sword: those which have arrived more recently represent the place as not actually in the possession of the enemy, but reduced to the last extremity, Ibrahim Pacha having obtained possession of a fort which commands the town, and precludes the possibility of relief, either by land or sea. Intelligence, dated March 26, states that Ibrahim Pacha had made an attempt at storming Missolonghi, but had been repulsed.

GENOA.

March 1.—A maniac (L. Mantie) has just committed several horrid murders; the motive that instigated him to perpetrate these ferocious deeds seems to be the following:—This man, naturally of a jealous disposition, was informed by his comrade, a soldier in the service of the King of Sardinia, that a female, to whom Mantie was much attached, was in the custom of intriguing with different soldiers, and the names of several of them were mentioned. He answered that they should all have reason to repent; his mistress, he added, was pregnant, and she should be the first to be sorry. From this moment he watched all her movements: having seen her speaking to one of the soldiers whose name had been given, he approached them, and without uttering a word he stabbed the soldier through the heart, and immediately seizing the poor female by the hair, he ran his sword into the abdomen, destroying at the

same thrust both mother and child. This took place a few yards from the guard-house, unnoticed by any one. The deed had been effected with such rapidity, that a sentry, only a few yards distant, had not observed the murder. Mantie retired into the guard-house, where there was no other person but the wife of a subaltern, and he immediately locked the door, which he secured with several strong tables. After this he took down fifteen muskets, and finding they were unloaded, he told the female that she must assist him in getting them ready, or he would blow out her brains. The guards being informed of what had occurred, now arrived. Mantie, perceiving a soldier, of whom he was jealous, was at a small window, and shot him dead. A Lieutenant and another soldier were shot almost at the same instant. Five soldiers made a desperate effort to break open the door; but three of them being shot, the other two retreated. The Captain of the guard having been informed of what was going on, knowing that the maniac possessed a sufficient quantity of powder and bullets to reload the muskets that had been discharged, deemed it prudent to wait till ten at night, in order to make an attack; he then ordered ladders to be placed against the guard-house, and thirty-five men climbed upon the roof, which they began to untile. One of the men made an aperture sufficiently large to get through, and Mantie perceiving him, shot him through the head. The Captain, however, gave orders to continue to destroy the roof. Several holes had now been made, and twelve soldiers were about to make a simultaneous attack, when another shot was fired; no person being wounded, the Captain gave the word of command, and at the same moment the soldiers leapt into the guard-house. Mantie was found lying on the ground, his brains scattered about the room; he had just committed suicide. The wife of the subaltern is so much affected by the dreadful situation in which she was placed, that it is feared she will be deprived of her senses.

EAST INDIES.

It appears, by intelligence from India, that hostilities have re-commenced, and that operations will be carried on in two quarters at the same time—in the south against our old antagonists the Burmese, and in Upper India against the Rajah of Bhurtpore. For the purpose of attacking the fortress of that name (which, it will be recollected, was so nobly defended against Lord Lake, that he was compelled to propose a negotiation), a powerful force, consisting of 25,000 men and 100 pieces of artillery, has been collected, of which Lord Combermere, the commander in chief, has taken the command. The Burmese are said to have rejected, with indignation, the terms

offered by the British Commander, and to have renewed hostilities with increased vigour.

Calcutta papers to the 1st of January contain some intelligence of the progress of the war in India. After several unimportant skirmishes, Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell brought the enemy to a general action near Prome on the 3d of December, and gained a complete victory over an army of 74,000 Burmese troops, who immediately after fled in all directions; and Sir Archibald was expected to reach Ummerpoorah before he offered any new terms, or listened to any fresh overtures of peace. The loss of the Burmese in this action is estimated at several thousands, the British at 150 killed and wounded. So far as we have been able to gather particulars, the action lasted three days, when the enemy were beaten and dispersed; and are now said to occupy a stockade position, thirty miles from Prome. The loss of Sir Archibald Campbell's officers are, six killed and five wounded.—*Killed*: Lieut. T. B. M. Sutherland, and W. Gossep, 41st reg.; Lieut. H. C. Proctor, 38th reg.; Capt. Dawson, his Majesty's ship *Arachne*. Lieut.-Col. McDougall and Lieut. Ranking have also fallen in a partial rencontre with the enemy.

The war in Java, against the Dutch authorities, still continues. According to accounts from Batavia to the 29th of October, the insurrection has greatly extended itself, and the whole of the eastern provinces from Pakalongan to Basuki, a distance of little less than three hundred miles, embracing the finest parts of the island, are more or less in a state of insubordination, and in correspondence with, or influenced by, the insurgent chiefs. Rembang, Gressie, Japan, Blora, Surabaya, Passarocan, Malang, and Basuki, are mentioned as the most disaffected of the European provinces.

The Prince Dipo Nagoro has proclaimed himself Sultan of Matram, and his sister, a Javanese heroine, heads the insurgents of Japan, who are numerous, and well armed. All the preparations made by the commander in chief, General de Kok, have literally ended in nothing. The Javanese, with prudence scarcely to be expected, have constantly declined coming to a general action with the Dutch troops, and the latter have been harassed and exhausted to no purpose in attempting to follow them.

AMERICA.

A Message from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives on the 17th of March, respecting the Panama mission. The President states the motives which had induced him to accept the invitation to send a commissioner to the Congress to be held at Panama. "My first and greatest inducement," says Mr. Adams, "was to meet, in the spirit of kindness and friendship, an overture made in that spirit by three sister republics of this hemisphere."—"The Congress of Panama," says Mr. Adams, in conclusion, "is, in its nature, speculative and experimental. The design is great, is benevolent, is humane. It looks to the amelioration of the condition of man. It is congenial with that spirit which prompted our declaration of independence, and which filled the hearts and fired the souls of the immortal founders of our revolution."—"The Senate of the United States had determined the question of the expediency of the mission in the affirmative, by a vote of 24 to 19. Mr. R. C. Anderson, of Kentucky, and Mr. John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, were nominated as commissioners on the part of the United States to attend the deliberations of the Congress of the South American Republics at the Isthmus of Panama.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

We lay before our readers a return made by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to the order of the House of Commons, upon the subject of fees received for visiting the public and private monuments in the Abbey.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th of March, Mr. Hume rose, to make a motion to the House, relative to the money received by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, from the public, for admission to view the monuments in Westminster Abbey. He was induced to make the motion, in consequence of an item in the estimates, for a sum of money to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster for cleaning those monuments. He understood, the annual revenue of that es-

tablishment amounted to twenty thousand pounds, and that the individual who attended visitors through the Abbey, instead of being paid out of that fund, was remunerated by dues which he (Mr. H.) thought the public ought not to pay. That House had voted, and very properly voted, several sums of money for the erection of monuments in Westminster Abbey, for the purpose of perpetuating, and giving the utmost publicity to, the actions of illustrious individuals who had rendered great services to the country, and he understood that large sums of money, both public and private, had been paid to the Dean and Chapter for permission to erect the monuments in the Abbey. That being the case, he thought those monuments ought to be open to the public for inspection. From a correspondence which had been put

into his hands, it appeared that the individuals appointed to superintend the collection of the money paid for admission, were the Minor Canons, among whom the money collected was divided. He believed that about fifty years ago the admission fee to the Abbey was not more than a penny or twopence, the sum paid for admission to visit St. Paul's, a sum quite sufficient to keep out that description of persons who would be most likely to do injury to the monuments. His object was to ascertain whether or not the Dean and Chapter had a right to demand money from the public for permission to view monuments erected at the public expense. He had thought the Dean and Chapter would, by attending to the strong expression of public opinion in that House, and out of doors, upon the subject, have prevented the necessity of this motion. If it should turn out that the funds of the Dean and Chapter were not sufficient without the assistance of the admission fees to support their establishment, and to clean those statues, some arrangements might take place between them and the public, but if it should turn out that that House or his Majesty had no power to compel the Dean and Chapter to open the monuments to the inspection of the public, he should protest against granting a single shilling of the public money for permission to erect those monuments. The Hon. Member concluded by moving "for an account of the sums of money charged by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to the public for admission to view the public monuments in Westminster Abbey, specifying the amount paid by each visitor, the total amount received each year, and how applied.

Mr. Secretary Peel said, it was not his intention to oppose the motion by any captious objections, when he recollected that those monuments had been erected at the public expense; but, at the same time, he thought it right to put the House in possession of the facts of this case. The Hon. Gentleman was mistaken in saying that the Dean and Chapter ought, of right, to admit the public into the Abbey. He did not think the House had any more power over the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey, than over the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, or any other Cathedral; but, possibly, the fact of the monuments having been erected at the public expense, would make some difference. His opinion, however, was, that the rights of that body could be affected only by an Act of Parliament. The Hon. Member was also in error when he stated, that the demand of the admission fee was of modern date, and that no fee was taken until within the last fifty years. He could assure this House, that from the earliest periods, long before the rebellion of 1645, a fee had been demanded. Upon searching the records it would be found,

that the office of Keeper of the Monuments was granted for life, by patent, and that it was not granted during good behaviour until after the Restoration. From a patent put into his hands, it appeared, that in the year 1618, Sir Robert Swift and Edward Myers were appointed Keepers of the Monuments. The fees at present demanded were divided between the persons composing the Choir and the Minor Canons. The Minor Canons were Clergymen, whose attendance was required for four months in the year, and their portion of those fees, which did not exceed annually 70*l.* each, added to their salaries, did not make their incomes more than 120*l.* *per annum.* He must say, that the Dean and Chapter, out of deference to the opinions expressed in that House, had reduced the admission fee from 2*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* which was no more than was considered necessary for affording some allowance to the Minor Canons for preserving the monuments. The Hon. Member was also mistaken in stating, that the Dean and Chapter had not applied any of the funds for the repairs of the Abbey. The fact was, that during the last twenty-five years, a sum of 53,627*l.* had been paid out of their funds for the repairs of the Abbey, making, on an average, during that period, the annual sum of 2,145*l.*; and, during the last twelve years, the sum of 40,000*l.* had been expended in repairs, making an annual average, during that period, of 3,300*l.* This fact shewed, on the part of the Dean and Chapter, a disposition to provide liberally for the repairs of that magnificent edifice. The Dean and Chapter might be in error in thinking, that by throwing the Abbey open to the public the monuments would be injured, but he was satisfied that they acted from a *bona fide* opinion, that such would be the consequence. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by declaring that he would not oppose the motion.

Mr. W. Smith thought, as the public had paid considerable sums to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, for permission to erect those monuments, upon which a large sum of public money had been expended, they ought to be open for inspection to the public.

Mr. Peel said it was a mistake to suppose that the Dean and Chapter had received any money for permission to erect the public monuments, although they occupied a considerable space in the Abbey, and, therefore, lessened their revenue, as they might grant to private persons (who always paid a sum of money) permission to erect monuments.

The motion was then agreed to, and the House adjourned till the next day.

The Return of the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, to the order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 10th March, 1836, for an account of the Sums charged by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster,

for the admission of each visitor to view the Public Monuments in that Abbey: the total amount received from that source, in each year; for the last five years, and how the same has been appropriated.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster are unable to make the precise return described in the order of your Honourable House. The order requires an account of the sums charged for admission to view the "Public Monuments" in the Abbey. But no charge has ever been made for viewing the "Public Monuments," as distinguished from the private ones. The whole are viewed together for a fixed sum; and by far the greatest part of the monuments are those of private persons; for viewing which, the greatest part of the charge is incurred. The Dean and Chapter, however, having not the smallest wish that any part of the subject should be concealed, will furnish such information as they possess concerning it, though beyond the terms of the order of your Honourable House.

1st. As to the sums charged for the admission of each visitor to view the monuments, private as well as public, for the last five years:—

Before his Majesty's Coronation, in 1821, the whole sum permitted to be charged, was one shilling and elevenpence. But the guides had obtained additional gratuities from the visitors, and complaints were made against these exactions. When the Church was re-opened, after his Majesty's Coronation, a new order was therefore made, and the utmost sum to be received was two shillings, all compensation to the guides being included in this sum.

This regulation, under which less was paid by the public than before, was continued till June, 1825, when the sum was lowered to one shilling and three-pence.

2d. The total amount received from the above source in each year, for the last five years:

1821	£648	11	11
1822	2,817	9	3
1823	1,664	13	9
1824	1,529	0	5
1825	1,585	1	0

3d. How the same has been appropriated:

All the above sums have been received by the Minor Canons, and the Gentlemen of the Choir; and divided among themselves, after portions allowed to the officers of the choir; the Dean and Chapter neither interfering, nor knowing when the division was made.

This grant was made to the Choir in the year 1697, on the condition that, receiving the benefits from the exhibition of the Monuments, they should keep the Monuments always clean. This, however, had not been done, and when the Dean and Chapter wished, after his Majesty's Coronation, to

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give to the Abbey as much beauty as possible, they cleaned all the Monuments at their own private expense, with the sole exception of the Royal Monuments, which were subsequently repaired and cleaned, without any agency of the Dean and Chapter, who only knew the amount of the charge for that work from the list of contingencies lately submitted to Parliament.

The Dean and Chapter have made the above statement, in order to meet the wishes of your Honourable House. They will now beg leave to say a few words on behalf of themselves.

They would humbly represent, that their church is entitled to its share of the general favour and protection given by law and usage to the Church of England at large, and that it has its common rights, which it must always be anxious to preserve.

It is their duty and their pride to represent further to your Honourable House, that they have the honour to hold their church under a special charter, granted by the benevolence of the Crown. In this charter, Queen Elizabeth has, of her free bounty, conferred the Church on the Dean and Chapter for ever, and has subjected it to their sole and lawful management.

And further, their Founder has not only empowered, but required them to defend the privileges and immunities which she has thus bestowed upon them, against all aggression or encroachment.

By order of the Dean and Chapter,
GEORGE GILES VINCENT,
Chapter Clerk.

On the 13th of April, Mr. Hume moved for a copy of the charter granted in the second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, whereby she, of her free bounty, conferred the abbey church of Westminster on the Dean and Chapter for ever, and subjected the same to their entire and lawful management. The Hon. Member stated that he had been informed from good authority, that some years past the Dean and Chapter of Westminster had appropriated to themselves certain land, which belonged of right to the Minor Canons and Gentlemen of the Choir of the Abbey Church. The latter persons appointed a committee of their own body to inquire into the circumstances attending this affair; but, notwithstanding their representations, the Dean and Chapter remained deaf to them, and insisted that the Minor Canons should owe their support principally to the collections which were made at the doors for shewing the monuments. The Minor Canons alleged, that by virtue of a charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, sufficient funds were set apart for their maintenance; and the chief object of the present motion was to see that charter, in order that

the truth of this statement might be substantiated.

Mr. Peel opposed the motion. He said that the rights of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster differed in no respect from those of the Dean and Chapter of any other place. The public had erected monuments there, but had not paid any thing for the space which those monuments occupied. If the hon. gentleman doubted the right of the Dean and Chapter to take money for admission to those monuments, he could refuse to pay it, and on being prevented from entering the church, he could try the question in any way he thought proper; but he ought not to call upon the House to make itself a party to such dispute. The Minor Canons thought they were entitled to something more than the Dean and Chapter allowed them; and if it were so, ought the House to enter into that quarrel? Ought they, in the present overwhelming state of public business, to quit that which it was their duty to dispatch, for the purpose of settling the differences between the Minor Canons and the Dean and Chapter of Westminster? The notice went on to call for returns of the lands and tenements in the possession of the Dean and Chapter, and the title under which they were held. It was impossible that the House could sanction such an infringement of private rights.

Mr. Ashurst said, that the exaction of fees for admission to the Abbey was a very ancient practice. He did not conceive it to be at all improper that a tax should be levied upon the visitors of the Abbey, in order to keep in repair those objects of curiosity which attracted them. As for the Dean, he could take upon himself to say that a more honourable man than he was did not exist.

On a division of the House there appeared—*for the motion* 87—*against it* 68.

April 11. About one o'clock this morning, the Royalty Theatre, near Wollclose-square, was discovered to have taken fire, and the whole building soon presented one continued body of flame. The glare of light was such, that a farthing might have been picked up on either of the bridges. By a quarter to two o'clock the engines from the different fire-offices were in motion, but from the variance of the wind many were led astray, some crossing the water and others going to the northward. By two o'clock, there were at least 20 engines ready to go to work, but not more than eight or ten could be kept going. About a quarter past two, several of the adjacent houses caught fire, from the flakes of burning embers, but by the exertion of the firemen, they were preserved from destruction. Not five pounds worth of property was saved from the theatre. By three o'clock the whole of the interior of the building was completely burned to ashes; but fortunately

as five were lost.—Mr. Dunn, the lessee of the house, had, prior to the recent opening of the establishment on Easter Monday, gone to an immense expense in beautifying the interior, and painting the front of the theatre. He has been, by this disastrous event, reduced to a state of ruin.—The cause of the fire is believed to be owing to the gas used on the stage as side lights not having been properly turned off at the close of the performance, and which had communicated to the pieces of scenes near them.—The loss is estimated at upwards of 10,000*l.*

The Old South Sea House, in Broad Street, which was occupied as private chambers, has also been burnt to the ground.

April 14. A most savage murder was perpetrated in the parish of Mary-le-bone. Mr. Cooper, a brushmaker, and one of the most respectable inhabitants of High-street, was stabbed to the heart by a man of the name of Pollard, while under the influence of rage and intoxication. It appears that Mr. Cooper had received into his house a female relation (a sister) named Bicknell, who had been on terms of very strict intimacy with Pollard, a man of very depraved habits. About half-past seven o'clock, Pollard went to Mr. Cooper's house. He was about entering the shop, when he was met by Mr. Cooper, who opposed his entrance, and told him he should not enter his shop. The villain immediately drew a knife, and plunged it into Cooper's heart. The unfortunate man fell upon his face outside his shop door, and the wretch again stabbed him in two other places. He then sprang over the body, and meeting with Mrs. Cooper, who was hastening to her husband's assistance, he stabbed her in the neck and in the side, and inflicted two dreadful cuts on the arm. Mr. Cooper's four children, who were in the shop, alarmed at the dreadful sight they beheld, screamed out for assistance, and Pollard at that moment flew at them in the most savage manner, but was prevented from committing any violence upon them by the interference of Mrs. Bicknell, who then received three stabs in her right shoulder, but she is not considered in danger. The murderer stabbed himself in a frightful manner, and died of his wounds in the Infirmary in the course of the night. Pollard, it appears, was married 16 years ago, to the daughter of a butcher, in Mary-le-bone. He succeeded his father-in-law in business; but, in consequence of his idle habits, he became insolvent, and his wife died from the effects of his ill treatment. Subsequently he married a second wife, from whom he has been separated eight years. In the interval he has been leading a dissolute life. He lived with Mrs. Bicknell two years, and she only separated from him the day before the unfortunate catastrophe.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions.

Whitehall, March 30. David Cathcart, esq. to be a Lord of Justiciary in Scotland, vice George Fergusson, esq. resigned.

Richard Mountayne Wilson, of Melton on the Hill, co. York, esq. to use the surname and bear the arms of Montagu only, in compliance with the will of the Right Hon. F. Montagu, late of Papplewick.

Apr. 1. The Right Hon. Wm. George Montagu, Viscount Galway and Baron Killard, in Ireland, to discontinue the use of the surnames of Arundell before his title of honour, but to be called by the surname of Monckton-Arundell.

War Office, April 7. 10th Light Dragoons, Capt. Drummond to be Major; 13th ditto, Capt. B. Brunton to be Major; 17th ditto, Major A. Bacon to be Major; 1st Foot, Capt. D. Deuchan to be Major; 3rd ditto, Major C. W. Wall to be Lieut.-col.—Brevet, Lieut.-col. C. Cameron to be Major; 42d ditto, Capt. J. Brander to be Major; 48th ditto, Major J. Taylor to be Lieut.-col.; Brevet-Major J. T. Morisset to be Major.—50th ditto, Capt. J. Anderson to be Major. 78d ditto, Brevet-Major L. Owen to be Major.—78th ditto, Capt. J. Hill to be Major; 93d ditto, Lieut.-col. D. McGregor to be Lieut.-col.—Unattached: to be Lieut.-cols. of Infantry—Lieut. and Capt. F. Dawkins, Major W. R. Clayton, Major R. Arnold. To be Majors of Infantry: Capt. W. Beetham, Capt. H. H. Farquharson, Capt. Hon. G. R. Abercromby, Capt. W. Bush, Capt. F. Johnson.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Horsham.—The Hon. F. Fox, vice Sir J. Aubrey, bart. dec.

St. Michael.—H. Labouchere, esq. vice W. T. Money, esq. who has accepted the office of Consul-Gen. at Venice.

Carlisle.—T. Keane, esq. vice Sir U. B. Burgh, now Baron Downes, a Peer of the United Kingdom.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Right Rev. Dr. W. Van Mildert, to the See of Durham.

Rev. E. G. A. Beckwith, to a Minor Canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rev. C. H. Pulsford, Canon Residentiary of Wells Cathedral.

Rev. M. Bland, to a Prebendal Stall in Wells Cathedral.

Rev. M. Armstrong, Shaw cum Donnington R. co. Berks.

Rev. H. W. Bernard, Compton Bishop V. co. Somerset.

Rev. F. Blackburne, Weston-super-Mare, R. co. Somerset.

Rev. J. Bligh, Easton V. with Long Stowe and Barham P. C. Huntingdon.

Rev. T. A. Brown, Belton V. co. York.

Rev. F. Clerke, Eydon R. co. Northampton.

Rev. J. S. Cocks, Stoughton P. C. co. Worc.

Rev. R. Conington, Fishtoft R. co. Linc.

Rev. B. Cook, St. Paul and St. James P. C. co. Norfolk.

Rev. A. Dashwood, Bintry with Themelthorpe R. annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. G. Day, Hemblington P. C. Norfolk.

Rev. T. Gell, Preston Haggott R. co. Warw.

Rev. C. Girdlestone, Sedgley V. co. Staff.

Rev. F. Howes, Alderford with Attlebridge R. annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. J. G. Jones, Saintbury R. co. Glouc.

Rev. E. S. Keppel, Tittleshall with Godwick and Wellington R. annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. J. Lloyd, Llanyell R. Wales.

Rev. J. T. Lys, Merion V. co. Oxford.

Rev. T. Methwold, Kilverstone R. Suffolk.

Rev. W. H. Mogridge, Wick P. C. co. Worc.

Rev. T. Plunkett, Dromore R. Ireland.

Rev. F. Powys, Achurch R. with Lilford V. annexed, co. Northampton.

Rev. M. Preston, Chestnut V. co. Herts.

Rev. W. Rees, Horsey V. Norfolk.

Rev. T. Spencer, Hinton Charterhouse P. C. co. Somerset.

Rev. G. Townsend, Northallerton R. co. Dur.

Rev. R. Warner, Croscombe R. Somerset.

Rev. G. H. Webber, Great Budworth V. co. Chester.

Rev. S. Webber, Tisbury V. Wilts.

Rev. W. B. Whitehead, Timberscombe V. co. Somerset.

Rev. P. Williams, Llangar R. Wales.

Rev. C. Wodsworth, Ingoldsthorpe R. Norf.

Rev. T. Worsley, Scawton R. co. York.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. C. S. Hassels, Chap. to Ld. St. Vincent.

Rev. C. S. Wood, Chap. to the Duke of York.

CIVIL PREFERMENT.

Rev. L. Lewellin, Master of the Free Grammar School, Bruton, co. Wilts.

BIRTHS.

March 6. In Hereford-street, Park-lane, the lady of Sir Edward Poore, bart. a son and heir.—13. At Westow, the lady of Sir Tatton Sykes, bart. a son and heir.—14. At Scarborough, the wife of J. C. Brooke,

esq. a son.—14. The wife of the Rev. J. Robinson, of Skellow Grange, a son.—14. The wife of Stephen Wilkinson, esq. Holderness road, a son and heir.—18. At Tilness Park, Sonning Hill, Berks, the lady of the

Right Hon. Lord Gaveagh, a son.—24. At Rhode Hill, Devonshire, the lady of Rear Adm. Sir John Talbot, K.C.B. a son and heir.

—28. At Holme, near Market-Weighton, the Hon. Mrs. Langdale, a son.

April 2. The wife of Tho. Wilson, esq. of Dulwich, a son.—3. At the seat of J. G. Legh, esq. of High Legh, the wife of the Rev. Tho. Blackburne, Vicar of Eccles, a son.

—At Walkera Rectory, Herts. the wife of the Rev. James Camper Wright, a son.

3. At Ringmer, the wife of Major Cator, R. Art. a dau.—5. The wife of Dr. Ogle, Alderman Professor of Medicine in the Univer-

sity of Oxford, a son.—7. The wife of J. Miles, esq. of Southampton-row, Russell-square, a son.—At Paris, the lady of Mons. P. E. Alletz, a son and dau. (see vol. xcv. ii. p. 78.)

8. At Aldbrough Lodge, near Boroughbridge, the wife of Andrew Lawson, esq. a son.—9. Mrs. Nante, of Westminster, of three children—a boy and two girls.—14. At Tamworth, Staffordshire, the wife of F. Willington, esq. a son and heir.

15. At Wootton Bassett, the wife of the Rev. T. H. Ripley, a dau.—19. At Chichester, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Edw. John Tuzo, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

July 26, 1825. At Batavia, East Indies, John Gray Duncan, esq. (sixth son of the Rev. James Duncan, of West-Worthingham, Hants.) to Helen, eldest dau. of Capt. Wm. Hodges.

March 18. At Blair Vadock, Dumbartonshire, W. Tritton, esq. son of George Tritton, esq. of West-hill, Wandsworth, to Jane Denbistoun, dau. of Mr. and Lady Janet Buchanan.—Colonel de la Salle, late a distinguished officer in the French service, to Miss Maria Glenn, formerly of Taunton. This is the young lady who, a little while ago, appeared before the public in the Bowditch abduction case.—18. At All Souls' Church, St. Mary-le-bone, Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart. M.P. of Easton Hall, Lancashire, to Catherine, dau. of Benj. Way, esq. of Denham Park, Bucks.—20. At St. Mark's Church, Dublin, Captain Reynolds, 89th reg. to Eliz. Jane, dau. of the late G. Fredennick, esq.—21. At Bathaston, the Rev. Geo. Sherer, Vicar of Marshfield, Gloucestershire, to Mary Anne, dau. of the late J. Arnold Wallinger, esq. formerly of Hare Hall, Essex.—At St. Stichall, Frederick Grove, esq. Capt. 18th Light Drag. to Frances Selina, eldest dau. of Francis Gregory, esq. of St. Stichall, Coventry.

Lately. At St. Peter's church, Dublin, John Fetherstone H. esq. of Rockview, to the Hon. Susan Maria, dau. of the late Lord Massy.—The Rev. Henry Perceval, Rector of Charlton, Kent, and Washington, Durham; second son of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, to Catha. Isabella, dau. of A. B. Drummond, esq. of Codland, Hampshire.—In Paris, at the House of the British Ambassador, Edw. Wakefield, esq. to Frances, only dau. of the Rev. D. Davies, D.D.—At Exeter, Major Northcote, second son of Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart. of Pynes, in Devonshire, to Harriette Cooley, youngest dau. of W. C. Trevillian, esq. of Milway, co. Somerset.—At Norton, William Wilson Woodward, esq. of Pershore, Worcestershire, to Laura, youngest dau. of John Hawkes, esq. of Norton Hall, Staffordshire, and grand-dau. of Wm. Herrick, esq. of Beaumont Park, co. Leicester.

April 5. At Bellbroughton, Rob. Baker, esq. to Dorothea, dau. of the late Rev. John Wyld, Rector of Aldridge and Barr, Staffordshire.—At St. Mary's, Islington, the Rev. Edmund N. Dean, M.A. of West-ton, Herefordshire, to Emma, eldest dau. of W. Thomas, esq. of Lombard-street.—At Whitby, the Rev. George Young, author of the History of Whitby, &c. to Margaret, dau. of late Mr. Robert Hunter.—7. At St. Mary's Church, Mr. F. W. Jackson, of Bolton, to Miss J. J. Williams, dau. of J. Williams, esq. of Hampton Hall, Worcestershire.—8. At St. Sidwell's Church, Exeter, Wm. Hingston, esq. of Lyme Regis, Dorset, to Harriet Jane, second dau. of the late Lewis Jonenne, esq.—10. At St. George's Church, Nicholson Robert Calvert, esq. third son of Nicholson Calvert, esq. M.P. of Hunsdon House, Herts, to Eliz. eldest dau. of Rev. D. Blacker, of Tynan, Ireland.—Fred. Langley, esq. to Mrs. Curtis, of Park-lane, Grosvenor-square, widow of the late John Curtis, esq. M. P.—At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, the Hon. and Rev. Edw. Fellow, to Mary Anne, dau. of the late Dr. Winthrop.—11. At St. Peter's, Colchester, the Rev. Tho. Newman, jun. Rector of Alresford, in Essex, to Mary Ann, only dau. of the late R. R. Mills, esq. of Colchester.—At Malvern, M. G. Benson, esq. eldest son of Ralph Benson, esq. of Lutwyche Hall, Salop, to Charl. Riou Browne, only child of the late Col. Lyde Browne.—The Rev. S. Best, third son of the Lord Chief Justice Best, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the Hon. Mr. Justice Burrough.—14. At Richmond, the Earl of Clare, to the Hon. Elizabeth Julia Georgiana Burrell, only dau. of the late Lord Gwydir and the Baroness Willoughby of Breckby.—18. At Lord Ravensworth's, in Portland-place, Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. to the Hon. Anne Eliz. Liddell.—20. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, the Rev. John Dugby Wingfield, Prebendary of Kidder, and Rector of Greshill, Ireland, to Ann Eliz. eldest dau. of Sir John Wyldborne Smith, Bart. of the Down House, Dorset.

OBITUARY.

THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

MARCH 10. At Lisbon, aged 60, John the Fourth, King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarve, Knight of the Garter. His Majesty had been attacked on the 4th with an apoplectic fit, together with epilepsy. On the 5th and 6th his malady increased to such a degree, as to create the greatest alarm for his life. After the crisis of the 6th, his Majesty experienced no new attack till the 9th, when his malady returned with augmented violence, to which the King yielded, and laid down his life on the 10th, at six, p. m.

His Majesty, John-Maria-Joseph Lewis, was born May 13, 1767, the son of Maria-Frances Isabella, reigning Queen of Portugal, by her paternal uncle Don Pedro (brother of her father King Joseph). He married, Jan. 9, 1790, Charlotte Joaquina, daughter of Charles the Fourth, King of Spain, and sister to Ferdinand the Seventh, the present King of that country; by whom he had issue: 1. Maria Theresa, born April 29, 1793, widow of the Infant Don Pedro-Carlos of Spain; 2. a son, styled Prince of Beira, born in 1795; 3. Isabella-Maria, born May 19, 1797, married Sept. 29, 1816, to her maternal uncle Ferdinand, the present King of Spain; 4. Pedro d'Alcantara, born Oct. 12, 1798, proclaimed in 1822 Constitutional Emperor of Brazil; 5. Maria-Francescina, born April 22, 1800, married Sept. 29, 1816, to her cousin Don Carlos Isidor, the present Infant of Spain; 6. Isabella-Maria, born July 4, 1801; 7. Michael, born Oct. 26, 1802; 8. a Princess, born Feb. 23, 1803; 9. Maria-Anne, born July 25, 1805.

From 1793 his Majesty governed in the character of Regent, in the name of the Queen his mother, who was affected with mental alienation. He succeeded her, March 20, 1816, and was crowned at Rio Janeiro, to which place he had retired on the invasion of Portugal by Buonaparte, who, in the hope of seizing his person, lost no time in proclaiming that the House of Braganza had ceased to reign.

DUKE MATHIEU DE MONTMORENCY.

The sudden death of the Duke Mathieu de Montmorency has produced a striking sensation in Paris, where that distinguished nobleman was looked on with universal respect, even by those to whom his political opinions were extremely obnoxious.

He is best known in this country, by

the circumstance of his having been Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Ambassador of France to the Congress of Verona; and having resigned his seat in the Cabinet on account of M. de Villèle's opposition to the Spanish war; but his earlier history, which is well known in France, rendered him there a personage of peculiar note and interest. He is frequently spoken of as the *premier Baron Chrétien*; but that distinction properly belonged to his cousin, the Duke de Montmorency, the head of that very ancient and illustrious family, who derived their name from the estate of Montmorency, near Paris, the first that is known to have borne the title of a Barony in France. Mathieu is an early Christian name in that family, having been borne, in the 12th century, by Montmorency, the Grand Constable of France, who married a daughter of Henry I. of England. From that time to the present, the Montmorencys have filled some of the highest stations in the French Monarchy, and their name is attached to so many and such glorious recollections, that it carries with it a sort of magic charm to the ears of Frenchmen. These circumstances gave a wonderful éclat to the conduct of the Vicomte Mathieu de Montmorency, in the beginning of the Revolution; for, being a young man, fired with the grand ideas of liberty then prevalent, he was the first to deposit, on the table of the Constituent Assembly, his titles of Nobility, as a sacrifice to the new and fascinating doctrine of equality. No one, from that hour to this, ever doubted the perfect purity of his motives; but, alas! he was soon undeceived as to the tendency of his actions. He found that they had aided the triumph of a ferocious and sanguinary faction—that they had helped to overturn a throne which he respected, and altars which he adored; that they had clothed his country in mourning, and deluged it with blood; and that, after all, the very name which he bore was a crime, and the faith that he professed was an object of hatred and persecution. He became a voluntary exile, and in Switzerland found a shelter, by the kindness of Madame de Staël. Tormented however, with that homesickness, which is so natural to all who love their country, he returned to France in 1795, only to be thrown into prison, from which, however, he was, after some time, released. The scenes which he had thus witnessed, were of a nature to

make him seek consolation in the sentiments of religion; and he may, perhaps, be pardoned, if he even carried those sentiments to an excess. For many years he devoted himself to nothing but works of charity; but even these could not exempt him from the lynx-eyed suspicions of tyranny. He was banished by Buonaparte in 1811; and, though he obtained his recall, was always kept under the *surveillance* of the Police. At length the happy era of 1814 arrived, the tyrant was overthrown, and the Vicomte De Montmorency was the first to hasten to Nancy, to join Monsieur, now Charles X., whom he accompanied to Paris as his Aide-de-Camp, and received a distinction still more flattering, the appointment of Chevalier D'Honneur to the illustrious daughter of Louis XVI. In pursuance of this duty he attended the Princess to Bourdeaux, and after seeing her safe to London, joined Louis XVIII. at Ghent. By the battle of Waterloo he was once more restored to his country; and it is well known that he entertained a deep sense of the services of England to the common cause of Europe, and had an earnest desire to cultivate sentiments of mutual esteem between two nations, made, as he said, to appreciate each other's good qualities. If he afterwards appeared at Verona, in something like opposition to the views of England with regard to the Spanish war, it was not from any diminution of respect for the English character; but from views perfectly compatible (as he thought) with the interests of both nations. His conduct, however, on that occasion, was universally admitted to be frank and honourable; and Louis XVIII., though he found himself obliged to accept De Montmorency's resignation, testified his opinion of his services, by raising him to a Dukedom.

The Duke Mathieu remained ever afterwards out of office, but enjoyed the unbounded personal confidence of the Royal Family, by whom the extreme fervour of his religious sentiments was not regarded as any defect in his character. On the contrary, it seems to have determined the choice of him to superintend the studies of the young Duke de Bordeaux; at least, it is certain, that the party of the Clergy hailed that choice with great delight. The Duke too was recently chosen a Member of the French Academy; but even at the reading of his inaugural speech, he appeared to be suffering under a serious illness, which rapidly grew worse, so that, about a fortnight before his death he was considered in imminent danger.

He seemed shortly afterwards to recover a little, but it was a mere lightning before death. Thinking himself better, he went out to several Churches, to offer up thanksgivings to the Author of all Good. At length, he came to the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas; but he had scarcely knelt down, when he was struck with a sudden and fatal shock, and fell dead on the pavement.

C. J. BRANDLING, Esq. M. P.

Feb. 1. At Gosforth House, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, after a few hours illness of inflammation, Charles-John Brandling, Esq. M. P. for Northumberland.

He was descended from an ancient family in that county, (see Surtees's Durham, i. pp. 90—93); and was the eldest son of Charles Brandling, Esq. an eminent banker in Newcastle, and M. P. for that town in three Parliaments, from 1784 to 1797. On his father accepting the Chiltern Hundreds in the latter year, the son succeeded in the representation, and was returned at the four next General Elections. In 1812 he retired, but at the General Election in 1820, was chosen for Northumberland. He seldom spoke in the House, but on local questions.

Mr. Brandling married Frances-Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Hawksworth, of Hawksworth, co. York, Esq. but had no children. His next brother is the Rev. Ralph-Henry Brandling, Vicar of Rothwell, co. York. Two of his sisters, both now deceased, were married to Rowland Burdon, Esq. late M. P. for the County of Durham, and to Thomas Creevey, Esq. now M. P. for Appleby.

CHARLES MILLS, Esq. M. P.

Jan. 29. In Manchester-square, aged 71, Charles Mills, Esq. of Barford, near Warwick, M. P. for that borough in six parliaments, and brother to William Mills, Esq. formerly M. P. for Coventry.

He was first elected for Warwick in 1802, and represented that place ever after. His vote was generally given to the Opposition, of which we have two memorable instances; in June, 1804, his name appears in a minority on Mr. Pitt's Additional Force Bill; and on April 8, 1805, in the majority of one, which carried the vote against Lord Melville.

Mr. Mills was a member of the East India Direction from 1803 to 1807, and from 1812 to 1816; and his son of the same name has been lately re-elected. In 1818, we find him also a Commissioner of Lieutenancy of London, and an Assistant of the Corporation for smelting lead.

BERTIE GREATHEED, Esq.

Jan. 16. At Guy's Cliff, near Warwick, aged 66, after a few days illness only, Bertie Greatheed, Esq. son of Samuel Greatheed, Esq. by Lady Mary Bertie, daughter of Peregrina second Duke of Gloucester.

This gentleman, from an early age, was distinguished for his taste in literature. At Florence, in 1785, he was a member of a well-known coterie, consisting of Mr. Parsons, Mrs. Piozzi, the Chevalier Pindamonte (since styled "the Italian Gray"), Lady Millar, Mr. Merry, &c., who jointly produced the *Florence Miscellany*. It was a society which, although subsequently exposed to much mortification by falling under the lash of Mr. Gifford's powerful and unsparing satire, in his "*Baviad and Mæviad*," undoubtedly possessed genius, much elegance of taste, and considerable poetical talent.

In 1789, Mr. Greatheed produced a tragedy, entitled "*The Regent*." It was brought out at Drury-lane Theatre, supported by the powers of John Kemble, and Mrs. Siddons; but the circumstances of the time were against its full success. Its very title proved injurious: it appeared during the illness of the late King, when party politics ran high, and the public mind was much agitated by discussions respecting the Regency. The play, however, possessed some very striking scenes; it was favourably received; and, if not of the highest order, its merits were such as to have insured, under more favourable auspices, a considerable run. Mr. Greatheed's affection for the drama was not extinguished by the lapse of years; even up to a recent period, its unrivalled ornament, Mrs. Siddons, who, it is not a little remarkable, had been, at a very early period of her life, an attendant upon his mother—was a frequent and ever-welcome guest at his seat at Guy's Cliff. There, indeed, the hospitable owner was endeared to an extensive circle of friends by the amiability of his manners, his love of literature and the arts, and the integrity of his mind.

Mr. Greatheed had one son, Bertie, who died at Vicenza in Italy, Oct. 8, 1804, aged 23. (See a character of him in vol. LXXIV. p. 1236.) Many circumstances occurred to render the affliction of the father peculiarly poignant upon this event. Mr. Greatheed jun. possessed the most distinguished talents as a gentleman-artist. Being at Paris during the brief domination of Buonaparte, he was much struck by the unrivalled specimens of art, which then enriched and adorned the public institutions of

that capital, and he earnestly solicited permission to take copies of some of the paintings. This, under the erroneous supposition that he was an English artist by profession, was at first refused; but subsequently, on the strong representation that he was a man of fortune and consequence in his own country, travelling for his amusement, permission was granted. On the completion of Mr. Greatheed's labours, Napoleon paid at once the highest compliment to their success, and exhibited a specimen of that capricious tyranny, which some of the worshippers of his memory seem desirous of forgetting that he ever exercised. He ordered the copies to be brought before him; and, upon examination, he pronounced their merit to be too great for them to be suffered to go out of France. They consequently remained in the country during the lifetime of their author; but, on his decease, Napoleon, with a returning portion of right feeling, immediately forwarded these memorials of a departed son's talents, to his deeply afflicted father.

Mr. Greatheed jun. had married in France; and he left one daughter, since united (March 20, 1823) to Lord Charles Percy, son of the Earl of Beverley.

Although the habits of Mr. Greatheed became more retired from the period of his domestic affliction, the kindness of his disposition and the benevolence of his heart remained unimpaired. The occupation and amusement of his latter years were to improve his romantic and picturesque residence—a spot which old Leland described as "the abode of pleasure, a place meet for the Muses;" and Dugdale, as "a place of so great delight, that to one, who desireth a retired life, either for his devotions or study, the like is hardly to be found." Mr. Greatheed always evinced the warmest interest for the prosperity of the neighbouring Spa of Lemington, where he possessed considerable property; and he kindly permitted visitors to see the curiosities of Guy's Cliff—a spot immortalized in tradition, by the great Guy Earl of Warwick, and on many accounts an object of interest and admiration. Amongst the monuments of the younger Mr. Greatheed's genius to be seen there, was a portrait of Buonaparte, esteemed an admirable likeness; and an original composition, the subject from Spenser's "*Cave of Despair*."

Mr. Greatheed was, in his political principles, an ardent and consistent friend of civil and religious freedom; but, although repeatedly solicited to represent his county town in Parlia-

ment, he invariably declined the honour.

In 1819, Mr. Greatheed derived a large accession of fortune, on the unexpected death of the Hon. Brownlow-Charles Colyear, only son of the Viscount Milington (now Earl of Portmore), and grandson and only descendant of Brownlow, fifth and last Duke of Ancaster. This young nobleman died at Rome, in consequence of wounds, received in an encounter with banditti. (See vol. LXXXIX. i. 279).

LIEUT.-GEN. STAPLETON.

March 5. At Douglas, aged 55, Lieut.-gen. William Stapleton, brother of the present Lord Le Despencer. He was the second son of Sir Thomas Stapleton, 2nd Baronet of Gray's Court, Oxford; by Mary, daughter of Henry Fane, esq. of Wormsley, in that county; and married in Dublin, in 1790, Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. Fred. Keppel, Bishop of Exeter, and grand-daughter of Wm. Anne, 2nd Earl of Albemarle, by whom he had two sons; Captain John-Horace-Thomas Stapleton, who married, June 2, 1814, the Hon. Georgiana-Maria Fitzroy, eldest daughter of George-Ferdinand, 2nd Lord Southampton; and William-Francis, who died at Hinckley, March 5, 1809.

R. L. PRICE, Esq.

Jan. 16. In Ireland, aged 26, after a few days severe illness, Rose-Lambart, eldest son of Sir Rose Price, first Baronet of Trengwainton, Cornwall, by Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Charles Lambart, of Bean Park, co. Meath, esq. and sister to the late Countess Talbot. Mr. Price married Jan. 26, 1824, Catherine, widow of the late Earl of Desart, the eldest daughter of Maurice N. O'Connor, esq.

His talents, which were of the highest order, presented to Ireland, a pledge for his well-directed exertions in her cause, which his characteristic zeal and fearless energy could not have failed to redeem. The county in which he had resided since his marriage, has lost a powerful champion. Mr. Price produced a poem entitled "Ireland," which abounds with spirited description, and well-pointed satire.

G. E. ROSE, Esq.

Oct. 22. At Odessa, two days after completing his 27th year, George-Edward, fourth and youngest son of the late Samuel Rose, esq. of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, and the intimate friend of the poet Cowper.

The deceased had discharged the duties of English Professor, at the Polish College of Krzemienier, in Volhynia, for three years, with general approbation; when the policy of the local government, requiring him to take the oath of allegiance to the Emperor Alexander, and thereby to become a Russian subject, compelled him to resign his situation. During the period he was thus engaged, he translated the Letters of the royal hero, John Sobieski, addressed to his Queen from Vienna, at the memorable siege of that city by the Turks, in 1683; and also made some researches connected with a History of Poland. After subsequently travelling with General Yermoloff in the Crimea, he was on his final return home, when a cold, aggravated by the peculiar nature of the climate, in a few days terminated his existence. With what feelings of bitter distress, the melancholy account of his premature fate in a foreign land, was most unexpectedly received by a widowed mother—fondly anticipating his immediate arrival, to wander abroad no more—a parent alone can conceive; whilst the grief of his brothers and friends is rather heightened than relieved, by the mournful remembrance of his disinterested character, fine talents, and spotless integrity.

JOHN MATTHEWS, Esq.

Jan. 15. At his seat Belmont, Hereford, after a protracted illness of intense suffering, borne with pious fortitude, aged 70, John Matthews, esq. senior Alderman, and one of the Magistrates of Hereford for twenty years, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions (during which, he was invited to represent his native county in Parliament,) one of the senior members of the College of Physicians, and Colonel of the first Regiment of Herefordshire Militia. He was gifted with intellectual faculties seldom found united in the same person, combining the utmost playfulness of fancy with the strongest and most discriminating powers of mind. His genius embraced every department of classical literature. In all the different relations of husband, father, friend, landlord, and master, the prominent feature of his character was a generous disregard of his own ease, to promote that of others.

JOSEPH LEFANU, Esq.

Lately. In Leeson-street, Dublin, aged 80, Joseph Lefanu, esq. He had for more than fifty years held an office of trust in his Majesty's Revenue, the full emoluments of which were graciously continued to him, in considera-

tion of his long and faithful service, after he had retired from its duties. The latter part of his life was passed in the bosom of his family, in cultivating those literary pursuits, an ardent attachment to which he had early formed in the society of many highly-erfired friends, with the not least distinguished of whom—the Sheridans, he was closely connected by marriage, and in the exercise of those domestic charities, for the fulfilment of which his gentle mind and liberal character eminently qualified him.

CHARLES CARTWRIGHT, Esq.

July 9. At Bertrams, Hampstead, aged 72, Charles Cartwright, Esq. a Magistrate for Middlesex; for some years Lieut.-Colonel of the Royal Hampstead Volunteers; and late Accountant-General to the East-India Company, from which office he retired after a service of 52 years.

He was a most worthy and benevolent man, and closed the concerns of this life by an act as signal as it was pious. As a Governor of Christ's Hospital, he had offered a presentation to a family with seven children, in whom he took great interest; but, the father not being a freeman, he contributed to the means of purchase, which was accomplished on Tuesday: Wednesday and Thursday were occupied in obtaining the necessary vouchers and signatures; Mr. C. signed the presentation on Friday evening, by the guidance of Captain Moor, and next morning resigned his tranquil spirit to that omnipotent Being in whom we trust hereafter.

JOHN GRAY, M.D.

March 25. At his apartments in York-buildings, Mary-le-bone, after a long and painful illness, borne with much fortitude, aged 58, Dr. John Gray, late Physician to Haslar Hospital. During the eventful period of the French Revolution War, he held various responsible offices connected with the Medical Department of the Navy. Lords St. Vincent, Nelson, and Collingwood, were his personal friends. It was at the direct request of the Hero of the Nile, on his return from the pursuit of the French to the West Indies, in 1805, that he was made Physician to the Fleet which won the battle of Trafalgar. His merit was fully acknowledged, yet quite unobtrusive, and such were the amiableness of his character, and the conciliatoriness of his manners, that though placed in some difficult situations, he made every one who knew him a friend.

Gen. No. April, 1826.

REV. THOMAS CARLYON.

Feb. 1. In his 61st year, at his Parsonage House in Truro, Cornwall, the Rev. Thomas Carlyon, M. A. Rector of St. Mary's, and Vicar of Probus. He was born at Truro, May 12, 1765, and received his education at the Grammar School in that town, under the Rev. Dr. Cardew, who for a great number of years presided over that seminary with the most distinguished abilities. At the age of 18, he removed to Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1787, and of M. A. in 1790. He ranked among the Wranglers of his year, and subsequently obtained a Bachelor's Prize, given by the University for the best Latin prose dissertation. He was elected a Fellow of his College in 1789, and soon after he was appointed one of its Tutors. This situation he filled for about eleven years, and in 1800, he was presented by his College to the Living of Saxthorpe, in Norfolk, which he soon after exchanged for St. Wen, in Cornwall, which he likewise relinquished in 1811, on being presented by his Diocesan, Bishop Pelham, to the valuable Vicarage of Probus: the rectory of his native town was conferred on him by the Earl of Mount Edgcombe, in 1803. He discharged the duties of a magistrate for many years. He married in 1801, Mary, second daughter of William Stackhouse, of Trehaue, esq. a partner every way worthy of the uninterrupted happiness which, for 25 years, they enjoyed together, and who, with five sons and three daughters, survives to mourn their irreparable loss.

The character of this very worthy divine, has been most faithfully delineated in our Magazine for February (p. 106), by a highly distinguished author; and in our Obituary for the years 1798, and 1818, appropriate notices will be found of his parents.

REV. J. B. BLAKEWAY, F. S. A.

[In our last number we inserted a short Memoir of Mr. Blakeway, but one of his relations has since forwarded to us the present article, which corrects some inaccuracies, and supplies some deficiencies.]

John-Brickdale, the eldest son of Joshua and Elizabeth Blakeway, was born in the town of Shrewsbury, on the 24th of June, 1765. He left his home at a much earlier age than what is generally fixed for children going to school; and the first instruction which he received, beside that of his parents, was in the house of the Rev. Mr. Howard, who resided at Oldbury, near Bridgenorth. He was at that time only in his

fifth year, and he remained there till he reached the age of seven, when he went to the Free School in Shrewsbury, of which the Rev. James Atcherley was then head master. In the year 1775, when at the age of ten, he was removed to Westminster, at which school he continued till he went to Oxford. Dr. Smith was head master, and Dr. Vincent under master, at the time of his admission.

His family are in possession of several anecdotes, which shew him to have displayed extraordinary quickness of intellect, even before this early period. As a child, it might almost be said as an infant, he gave proofs of a capacity beyond his years; and the expression of his young features is said by those, who remember them, to have had something particularly engaging, and indicative of his future character. He himself could mention incidents of his childhood, which it would have been thought impossible for him to have remembered; and the extraordinary powers of recollection which he possessed, seem to have been exercised by him at a period much more early than is usual with children. Instances of juvenile talent and premature acuteness are too common a subject of biography to incline us to introduce them here; but he was in the habit of receiving a compliment from his usher at Westminster, which is too favourable and too characteristic for it to be omitted. Through life he was subject to a slight impediment in his speech; and this would naturally be a disadvantage to him in the daily exercises of his class, where boys take or lose places according to the quickness with which they can discover and correct a mistake. The usher soon perceived, that young Blakeway was well able to compete with any of his school-fellows; and when other boys were on the point of taking advantage of his inability to express himself, he would make a sign with his hand, and say, "let Blakeway speak."

In March, 1783, at the age of 17, he left Westminster, and went to Oriel College, in Oxford. The University did not then hold out the same prospect of honours which it does at present, and a young man had little or no field for academical display. We can therefore only judge of the application which Mr. Blakeway gave to his studies, by the stock of learning and information which he acquired; and if Greek and Latin Literature be a test of what is derived from school and college, his time must have been well bestowed, and the directors of his studies must have had the satisfaction of witnessing an unusual

combination of diligence and ability. As a Latin Scholar, he might have obtained a conspicuous rank: he was familiarly acquainted with the best authors of that language in verse and prose; and it may be mentioned as a singular instance of his memory, that the writer of this memoir has often opened to a passage in Horace, and Mr. B. after hearing one or two words, would continue the remainder. His own Latin style was easy and elegant: he had no difficulty in expressing himself either in verse or prose; and had it been the custom for learned men in modern times, as it was formerly, to correspond in Latin, his letters might have been models for the epistolary style. His knowledge of the Greek language was also very considerable. The fashion of the day had not led him, in early life, to pay that attention to critical scholarship, which college exercises now require; but he could read the language with ease; and, to the last, he was in the habit of amusing himself occasionally with the classical treasures of Greece and Rome. His facility of acquiring languages was, perhaps, remarkable. He taught himself French and Italian, so as to be able to read any book fluently; and few, perhaps, will accuse him of bad taste, when they are told, that he had a particular dislike to the French language, whether it be considered as a vehicle for conveying noble ideas, or as expressing the beauties and sublimities of poetry. The love of antiquities, which followed him through life, and the etymological researches which necessarily accompanied it, led him to have a partial acquaintance with other languages; and he was comparatively advanced in years, when he added to his philological stores a self-acquired knowledge of Hebrew.

But we are rather anticipating the progress of his mind, and should state that in the year 1786, he left Oxford, and was entered as a student of the law at Lincoln's Inn. He was called to the bar in 1789. Those who knew Mr. Blakeway in after-life may have thought, that the dry technicalities of the law were not suited to his eager and active train of thought. Perhaps they were not. But he had certainly taken no small pains to master the elements of the profession; and in the more inviting branches of the science, whatever concerns the constitutional history and Legal Antiquities of the country, he possessed a knowledge which was exceeded, perhaps, by that of few; and his astonishing memory enabled him to bring these facts to bear in conversation with

a readiness, which can only be understood by those who heard him.

Few persons have had their destination in life altered more suddenly or abruptly than Mr. Blakeway, and few have devoted themselves to a new and totally different profession with a more conscientious or a more successful diligence. Brought up, as we have stated, to the Bar, he might have followed his profession more as an amusement than as a necessary means of support; when by an unexpected turn of affairs, which need not be explained here, and of which he had probably not the slightest anticipation, he suddenly found his hereditary expectations destroyed, and nothing remained but to provide himself with an income by his own exertions. Under these circumstances, the expensive profession of the law was no longer to be thought of: he had already commenced going the Oxford Circuit, and for so young a man he had a fair prospect of business being put into his hands; but this mode of life, which, coupled with a residence in London, and with so much leisure time for study or for travelling (of which he was always remarkably fond), must have been extremely congenial to him, was immediately to be abandoned: he decided at once upon going into the church, and was ordained by the Bishop of Lichfield in 1793.

By an arrangement with his uncle, the Rev. Edward Blakeway, who was Official and Minister of the Royal Peculiar of St. Mary's in Shrewsbury, he was presented to the living in 1794; and upon the death of his uncle in the following year, he became official of the Peculiar. His uncle was also possessed of the Rectory of Neen Savage, in the County of Salop; and he likewise succeeded him in this benefice, which is in the gift of the crown. Till this time he had neglected taking his degree of M. A. which he took on the 5th of March, 1795. It is singular, that in this same year he was instituted to a third living, Felton, in the County of Somerset, to which he was presented by a relation. The income of this last was inconsiderable; but, by all his preferences together, he possessed a competent and comfortable income. From this time his residence was principally in Shrewsbury; and, in 1797, he was married to Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wilkieson, esq. of Amsterdam.

In 1800, he was inducted to a fourth living, that of Kinlet, in the County of Salop, (at the presentation of William Childe, esq.) the parish of which is adjacent to that of Neen. By dividing

his residence between Kinlet and Shrewsbury, he performed the duties of each of these two livings for six months of the year; but, though fond of the country, and particularly of making excursions in his native county, he never seemed to feel himself so happy as when enjoying the society which a town residence enabled him to command. For some years he had found in his different livings, with the periodical change of residence which they required, a constant source of trouble and anxiety; and, in April 1816, the writer of this memoir received a letter from him; in which he says, "Kinlet is at length resigned: and that has happened to me, which perhaps scarcely ever did to any individual before, to resign two livings [Felton was the other] within ten days of each other. I am now stripped of my cumbrous and unprofitable pluralities." In the preceding year he had taken a lease of part of the Council-house in Shrewsbury, which from this time to his decease was his constant residence. Mr. Blakeway, as observed above, undoubtedly found the society of a town, where he was surrounded by his brother clergymen, and many relatives and friends, more congenial to his habits and pursuits, than a residence in the country, with a very limited neighbourhood. The comprehensiveness of his ideas, and the style of his compositions, seemed also particularly to fit him for the numerous and well-educated congregation of a town church, rather than for that of a country parish. It may be observed, however, that a superior mind was perhaps never more able to unbend and adapt itself to ordinary understandings, than that of Mr. Blakeway. He was particularly observant of Provincial manners and customs; and, in talking to his country flock, he could adopt even their phraseology, and had a particular pleasure in listening to their stories. The writer of this account, who has often heard his preaching at Kinlet and at Shrewsbury, can truly say, that he never met with any man, who had so happy an art of discoursing on difficult subjects, even where critical acuteness was required, and yet making himself perfectly intelligible to all his hearers. The impediment in his speech was much slighter in church than in company: sometimes it would hardly occur throughout the whole of his sermon; and if it did, the clearness of his expressions, and the harmonious modulations of his voice, added to the earnest solemnity of his manner, and the enlightened benignity of his countenance, made every hearer forget the defect, and

remember only the instruction and delight which he was receiving. As a preacher, Mr. Blakeway certainly possessed as many requisites as can be expected to meet in one individual; and the papers, which he has left behind him, shew that he was in the habit of reading and commenting upon the Scriptures with a diligence which surprises even those who knew his intensity of application, as well as the multiplicity of pursuits which occupied his powerful mind.

The one which he followed with most unvaried fondness throughout the whole of his life, was the study of antiquities. Antiquarian learning is perhaps more censured and despised by those, who have no taste for it themselves, than any other branch of knowledge. It may indeed, like other sciences, degenerate into unprofitable research, and mere verbal pedantry; but an antiquary, such as Mr. Blakeway, cannot end his investigations without adding materially to the stock of human knowledge; and he cannot begin them without already possessing a profound mind, and discriminating judgment. Both these qualifications were possessed by Mr. Blakeway in an eminent degree. His was not the mind which could rest satisfied with the contents of a mouldering parchment or an obsolete charter: though in decyphering and interpreting such documents, he possessed a facility which was truly astonishing; but every minute fact which he discovered seemed to be only a connecting link in the vast chain, which he was perpetually unravelling; and by bringing all the parts of his multifarious reading to bear upon each other, local antiquities became in his hands, what they are naturally designed to be, the most satisfactory illustration, and perhaps the most valuable subsidiary of national history. On April 30th, 1807, he was admitted a member of the Society of Antiquaries. With history in general, particularly that of modern times, he had an intimate acquaintance: and his astonishing memory, to which we have already alluded, gave him an advantage in society, which enabled him to convey information, while he seemed merely to be conversing, and his friends forgot their inferiority in the delight and instruction which they received.

He had explored the antiquities of his native county with a perseverance, which we may confidently say was never exceeded by any other antiquary; and we cannot help deploring it as a serious loss to the country at large, that death should have snatched him away, before he had arranged the voluminous collec-

tions which he had made for a History of Shropshire. His power of giving a real interest and value to these subjects, was most successfully displayed in the History of Shrewsbury, which was begun by him in the year 1822, with the assistance of Archdeacon Owen, a most intimate friend and brother antiquary; and it is remarkable, that his life was terminated, just as this valuable work had received its completion. The last number was printed, but not actually delivered to the subscribers, when that melancholy event happened, which so awfully and abruptly terminated all his labours.

There perhaps never was a man, who, possessing such powers of mind and such various acquirements, was less ambitious or less ostentatious than Mr. Blakeway. The thought of rising in the Church seems never to have entered into his calculations; and it is perhaps known only to a few, that he rejected an offer of high preferment in the Irish Church, which he might have obtained through the interest of his friend Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore. He always spoke of his own talents with diffidence, and even disparagement. In conversation there was a cheerfulness and animation in his manner, which gave an additional charm to the expressiveness of his language; and he had the happy art of appearing to ask for information from others, when he was really imparting it himself. There were few subjects of which he did not know something. Beside reading with great rapidity, and retaining whatever was remarkable, he seemed to have a mind equally formed for profound and abstruse investigation, or for the lighter elegances of literature. Even what are called accomplishments were not neglected by him; and it may be mentioned, that beside a good ear and an exquisite taste for music, he had a natural turn for drawing, which was very useful to him in his antiquarian researches; and if cultivated, might have been carried to great proficiency.

The Constitution of his country, both in Church and State, found in him a sincere admirer and a firm supporter. Deeply versed in our national history, he well understood the meaning and the value of rational liberty. Political animosity was not compatible with his temper or his feelings; but, at the same time, he was not afraid of expressing his sentiments: and upon more than one occasion, when the signs of the times seemed to him dark and suspicious, he publicly avowed his allegiance to the Throne, and his fearless determination

to resist every innovation. He was no less firmly convinced, that the Church, of which he was a minister, was, in its doctrine and its discipline, an apostolical church. Few persons were better able to examine its pretensions, and few ever steered more successfully between the opposite extremes of lukewarmness and enthusiasm. Upon some subjects his feelings were strong, and in conversation with friends he would express himself with warmth: but no person was more averse to indiscriminate disputation or personal remarks. He acted upon the principle, which he once laid down in writing to a friend: *There are very few things, except the everlasting truths of religion, which are worth the labour of contending with obstinacy.*

Though Mr. Blakeway wrote so much—indeed he was always writing—and has left many compositions behind him on various subjects, which had evidently cost him considerable pains, the works which he published were not many. The greatest literary undertaking in which he was engaged was "The History of Shrewsbury," which has been alluded to above. At different times he printed three Sermons: one in 1799, entitled, "A Warning against Schism," preached before two friendly societies in St. Mary's, Shrewsbury: another in 1805, also preached at St. Mary's, upon the occasion of the victory at Trafalgar, and entitled, "National Benefits a Call for national repentance:" and a third, in 1816, preached in the church of St. Julian, Shrewsbury, at the anniversary meeting of the Salop District Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, entitled, "Attachment to the Church the Duty of its Members."

In the year 1813, he published a pamphlet, entitled, "An Attempt to ascertain the Author of the Letters of Junius." Mr. Blakeway wished to assign the writing of these celebrated letters to Horne Tooke; and some of the arguments which he advances are extremely powerful. A pamphlet of this kind never excites much notice; and the author was aware, that the public was not disposed to adopt his supposition. It is known, however, that he never changed his own opinion on the subject: but on the contrary, some anecdotes which he had heard connected with the life of Horne Tooke made him still more convinced that his hypothesis was right. In 1815 he published a short Supplement to this "Attempt," in which he noticed the remarks which had been made upon his pamphlet by certain reviewers; and in 1816, he put forth a small tract upon the subject of Regeneration.

To those who knew him, it would be needless to say that he was deeply and critically versed in English literature. His fine taste and retentive memory made him a particular admirer of the works of Shakspeare; and the late Mr. Malone, with whom he was in frequent correspondence, was not wanting in acknowledgment of the assistance which he had received from the ingenuity and researches of Mr. Blakeway. It may be added, that he was an occasional contributor to the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine; and the writer wishes that he could catch the warmth of feeling and elegance of style which characterize a biographical sketch of the Rev. Francis Leighton, which appeared in vol. LXXXIII. p. 392, and which was written by Mr. Blakeway.

The illness which brought him to his grave was caused by a tumour in his side, which had been forming for some years, but had latterly increased much more rapidly and alarmingly. When he first submitted to an operation, it was sanguinely hoped by his friends that he would be restored to his health, and to the enjoyment of active exercise, of which he was always so fond. But Providence had otherwise decreed. His constitution sunk under the consequence of the disease, and he expired without apparent pain and in perfect possession of his faculties, on Friday, March 10, 1826, in the 61st year of his age. It is consoling to think, that the life which he had led enabled him to meet death without fear. Never, perhaps, did the faith of a Christian rest upon a firmer and more unshaken conviction. Many will long remember his good deeds; and they will speak of the friend whom they have lost, of his charity and liberality, his counsel, and instruction. But by himself none of these things were held in any price. They seemed to flow spontaneously, and without an effort, from the natural kindness of his heart; and he well knew, that his hopes of happiness hereafter were to be built upon a very different foundation from any merit of his own.

The writer of this memoir cannot help concluding it with the following sentence, which he received in a letter from Mr. Blakeway, at an important period of his life; and he gives it, not only as intrinsically valuable for the advice which it contains, but as an exposition of those principles which guided Mr. Blakeway's own life, and afforded him consolation at the close of it:—"Above all, believe on the word of an old man, who can have no motive to deceive you, that *Virtue alone is happiness below.* And depend

upon it, if you live to my years, you will find, that however specious the external appearance of happiness, in alliance with vice, may be, it is all unreal. God has appointed an irreversable decree, which connects it with misery alone. Of virtue, religion is the only substantial basis. Examine, therefore, the evidences of Revelation; and having found it, as I trust you will find it, built upon a rock, keep a firm hold of it, and never let it go. *Do the will of God, and you will learn of the doctrine whether it be of him.*"

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MRS. LETHBRIDGE.

March 13. At Cheroot Lodge, near Dunster, Somersetshire, Harriet Rebekah, wife of John Hesketh Lethbridge, esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, Bart. M.P.; only daughter of the late John Mytton, of Halstone, co. Salop, esq.

The loss of such a pure and spotless being, though not unexpected, will be long and deeply deplored. At the early age of 28, she has been snatched away from an admired and admiring husband, leaving him, with six lovely children, to lament her untimely death. The general benevolence of her disposition, the gentleness and elegance of her manners, and the unaffected sincerity of her kindness to her family and friends, endeared her to all; and the purity of her life, united with the pious resignation with which she submitted to a long and painful illness, have, it is humbly hoped, ensured her the reward of endless bliss and glory.

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JAMES MEYER, Esq.

Feb. 11. At Forty Hall, Enfield, of a stroke of apoplexy, in his 71st year, James Meyer, Esq. a gentleman generally known and respected. On first leaving school he went abroad, and spent four years in a merchant's counting-house in Trieste. On his return to England, the habits of industry, and knowledge of the German and other foreign languages which he had acquired, combined with the strong recommendations of an excellent character, were the means of securing to him that respectability and affluence which he so long enjoyed. He was distinguished through life by a delicate sense of honour and propriety, by an inflexible integrity, and by such a strict and conscientious adherence to justice and uprightness in conduct, that he might well be considered as exhibiting to the world a fair and honourable portrait of the BRITISH MERCHANT.

Content, though in the prime of life, with the property already acquired in business, he began to form plans for a gradual retirement from his various mercantile engagements. With this view he removed, in 1800, to Forty Hall, Enfield, which, with the park and contiguous farm, was considered as a most eligible purchase. Here he soon introduced into his different occupations, the activity and regularity of a man of business. It should be recorded to his honour, that when some property of considerable amount fell to him as lord of the manor, he settled it immediately in trust, that the rents arising from the same, might be annually distributed among poor and deserving objects.

Without pretending to a classical taste and refinement, he possessed a sound understanding and an extensive knowledge of the world. His feelings were strong, and his judgment generally correct, on which account great deference was paid to his opinions and advice. As chairman of the Select Vestry of the parish of Enfield, he was active and useful in parochial business. He contributed liberally towards the support of public and private charities, and there is reason to believe that much was given which was concealed. He distributed large sums among the poor, particularly towards the education of their children, whose progress he regularly examined at his own house.

Attached to the English Constitution, he was loyal to his King, and equally hostile to aristocratic usurpation, and lawless democracy. He was fond of social intercourse, was warm in his attachments, and has often proved himself, on trying occasions, a sincere and judicious friend. Raised above the narrow boundaries of sects and parties, by a truly Christian benevolence, his anxiety was to do good unto all, as he might have opportunity. What he bestowed in charity was given with so much kindness, as greatly increased the value of the gift. Providence had not only blessed him with affluence, but with a heart to enjoy a benevolent deed.

He has left by his will £300, to be distributed among the poor inhabitants of the parish of Enfield, requesting that a preference should be given to those, who had been regular in their attendance on public worship; one third being to the poor attendants of Baker-st. Meeting. Distinguished through life by a conscientious discharge of religious duties, his daily conduct proved to the world, that the fear of God was before his eyes, and that Christian charity reigned in his heart. Such a character, must of neces-

sity be valued in life, and lamented in death. As the funeral passed through Enfield, the windows and shops were generally closed, out of respect to his memory. He was buried in a family vault in the Dutch Church in Austin Friars. Though Mr. Meyer was never married, yet the name and respectability of the family, will be supported by a brother and a nephew, to whom he bequeathed his property.

A funeral sermon on Mr. Meyer was preached by the Rev. William Brown, at Baker-street Meeting, Enfield, Feb. 26; and has been since published, entitled, "The actively Benevolent Man a Public Blessing."

MR. CHARLES INCLEDON.

Feb. 11. At Worcester, the celebrated English vocalist Charles Incledon.

He was born in Cornwall, the son of a respectable medical gentleman. Displaying an early taste for music, he was, at the age of eight years, placed in the choir of Exeter Cathedral, under the care of Jackson, the celebrated composer. Here he remained six or seven years, when a truant disposition induced him, in 1779, to enter on board the Formidable man of war, of 98 guns, under the command of Captain (since Rear-Admiral) Cleland. On the West India station he changed his ship, and served on board the Reasonable, of sixty-four guns, then commanded by Lord Hervey, where his vocal powers and sprightliness of character endeared him to the officers and men. In this ship he attracted the notice of Admiral Pigot, commander of the fleet, who frequently sent for Incledon, and sang catches and glees with him and Admiral Hughes. He returned to England in 1783, when Admiral Pigot, Lord Mulgrave, and Lord Hervey, gave him letters of recommendation to Mr. Sheridan and the late Mr. Colman; the manager, however, was blind to his merits, and Incledon, determined to try his talents on the stage, joined Collins's company at Southampton, where his first theatrical essay was as Alphonso, in the Castle of Andalusia. Here he continued upwards of a year, when he was engaged at Bath, where he attracted much of the public attention, and obtained the patronage of Rauzzini, who not only took him under his tuition, but introduced him in his concerts.

He was a great favourite at the Noblemen's Catch Club, which he assisted in establishing; and Dr. Harington, the eminent physician, was his particular friend.

Having again applied in vain at the London theatres, he accepted an engage-

ment at Vauxhall; but in the ensuing winter, (October, 1790,) made his first appearance at Covent Garden, as Dermot, in the Poor Soldier, with so much success as to obtain a permanent situation, on liberal terms. For many seasons Incledon sang with great éclat at the Lent Oratorios; he frequently visited Ireland, where no singer, not even Mrs. Billington, was ever more caressed; and subsequently to the termination of his regular engagements at the London theatres, he crossed the Atlantic, and made a vocal tour through great part of the United States, though, as is said, without any solid pecuniary advantage. Of late years somewhat neglected, perhaps, for newer favourites in the metropolis, his engagements were chiefly of a provincial nature. Styling himself "The Wandering Melodist," he was accustomed to give a vocal entertainment of his own, which was generally received with great favour. He was, we believe, in the arrangement of one of these plans at Worcester, when, about the commencement of the present year, he was suddenly seized with a paralytic affection, which, in the course of a few weeks, led to the termination of his existence. He had been married three times; and he has a son engaged in agricultural pursuits, now or recently living in the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk.

Incledon, though a convivial, was by no means an improvident man. Before his second union he settled all his fortune, the result of his professional exertions for many years, on the children of the first marriage, nor was he wanting in industry to create a new fortune. It is true his farewell benefits in London were a small tax on his friends,—for he was fond of 'more last words,' but they must have been saving, indeed, who begrudged the price of a ticket to so old a favourite as Charles Incledon, who, a few months ago, took his leave on that very stage where he first made his debut forty years before—in the Southampton Theatre.

Incledon's voice was of extraordinary power, both in the natural and falsetto. The former, from A to G, a compass of about fourteen notes, was full and open, neither partaking of the reed nor the string, and sent forth without the smallest artifice; and such was its ductility, that when he sung *pianissimo*, it retained its original ductility. His falsetto, which he could use from D to E or F, or about ten notes, was rich, sweet, and brilliant, though we certainly are of opinion that music, like beauty, is "unadorned adorned the most."

Though Incedon knew little of music as a science, yet such was the excellence of his voice and ear, that he at once became a favourite with the public. He excelled in the pure and energetic English ballad, such as "Black-eyed Susan," and "The Storm," the bold and cheering hunting-song, or the love-song of Shield, breathing the chaste simple grace of genuine English melody.

MR. EDWARD KNIGHT.

Feb. 21. At his house in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, after a severe illness of several months, aged 52, that excellent comic actor, Edward Knight.

He was born at Birmingham in 1774, and was intended by his friends for an artist; but having, at an early period, a *penchant* for the stage, on the death of the person to whom he was articled, made his first appearance at Newcastle-under-line, as Hob, in the farce of Hob in the Well; but so astounding was his reception, that it quite disconcerted him; and, unable to go on with the character, he ran off the stage, and it was performed by another. His ardour was for some time checked by this mishap, and he resumed the pencil for another year; but the ruling passion was strong. He ventured in a more obscure place, Raithier, in North Wales, again played Hob, and was successful. After strolling about some time, he was engaged by Mr. Nunns, of the Stafford company. In that town he married a daughter of Mr. Clewes, a wine-merchant.

"His next step to fame was owing merely to the whim of some merrily-disposed wag, who was willing to raise a laugh at his expence. One night at Uttoxeter, after having raved through the parts of Arno, Silvester Daggerwood, and Lingo, he was agreeably surprised by a note requesting his attendance at the inn adjoining the theatre, and intimating that he would receive information for the improvement of his theatrical pursuits. Every thing, of course, was neglected for this important interview. He flew to the inn on the wings of speed, and was immediately shown into a room, where he was very cordially received by an unknown, but grave-looking gentleman, whose inflexible steadiness of face could not give the least suspicion of a jest. After the usual compliments of that day, the stranger very politely assured him that he had received much pleasure from his performances, and was determined to put him into a situation where his talents might be shown to advantage. Mr. Knight stammered forth his gratitude, and had all

ears open for the reception of this important benefit. The stranger proceeded to inform him that his name was Phillips, and that he was well known to Mr. Tate Wilkinson, the manager of the York Theatre. 'Now, Sir,' he added, 'you have only to make use of my name, which I fully authorise you to do, and you may rely upon being well received. Say that I have seen you on the stage, and declared my satisfaction at your performance.' Mr. Knight was, of course, much delighted, and expressed, in the most lively terms, his sense of this important obligation. The next morning he wrote a very polite letter to Mr. Wilkinson, making the tender of his services, and not in the least doubting their acceptance, for the name of his new ally formed the most prominent feature in the letter. In a short time, a very laconic epistle came from the York manager, that at once overthrew his splendid expectations. It was to this effect:—'Sir, I am not acquainted with any Mr. Phillips, except a rigid Quaker, and he is the last man in the world to recommend an actor to my theatre. I don't want you. TATE WILKINSON.'

"This was certainly a mortifying repulse. His air-formed schemes at once melted into nothing; and the failure was so much the more painful, at it was totally unexpected. In the bitterness of his anger, he wrote a second letter to the Manager:—'Sir, I should as soon think of applying to a methodist parson to preach for my benefit, as to a quaker to recommend me to Mr. Wilkinson. I don't want to come. E. KNIGHT.'—This letter was too much in Mr. Wilkinson's own peculiar style to meet with an unfavourable reception. Nothing, however, resulted from it at the time. A whole year rolled on with the Stafford company, at the end of which Mr. Knight was agreeably surprised by a second letter from his former correspondent. In brevity and elegance it was no wise inferior to his former epistle, but the matter of it sounded much more sweetly to our hero's ears. The following is, to the best of our knowledge, a literal transcript:—'Mr. Methodist Parson, I have a living that produces twenty-five shillings per week. Will you hold forth? TATE WILKINSON.'

"This sudden change was not altogether owing to the preceding correspondence, but in part to the secession of Matthews, who had been engaged at the Haymarket. Nothing could have been more fortunate for Knight than this event; for the manager, anxious to supply the loss of so useful a performer, engaged him some months before Mr. Mat-

thews actually left for London." Our hero was now in the meridian of his glory, when his happiness received a severe blow from the loss of a beloved wife, who died at the early age of twenty-four, and left him burthened with the care of a small family. He had been married five years.—About a twelvemonth after, he was united, secondly, in 1807, to Miss Susan Smith, sister of Mrs. Bartley, and the then heroine of the York Stage.

At York seven years passed away without any other material occurrence, when he received proposals from Mr. Wroughton, at that time Stage Manager of Drury-lane, which, of course, were eagerly accepted.

On the destruction of Drury Lane Theatre by fire, many of the principal performers considered themselves as released from their treaties, and embarked in other adventures. Mr. Knight was one of the few that had abilities to profit by this opportunity. On October 14, 1809, he made his first appearance at the Lyceum as Timothy Quaint, in "The Soldier's Daughter," and Robin Roughhead, in "Fortune's Frolick." He was equally successful in Jerry Blossom, Sim, Spado, Trip, &c. and continued a favourite till illness compelled him to retire. His powers as a comic actor were certainly considerable. There was an odd quickness, and a certain droll play about every muscle in his face, that fully prepared the audience for the jest that was to follow. His Sim, in "Wild Oats," may be termed the most chaste and natural performance on the Stage. On one occasion, in the exercise of his profession, Knight had a very narrow escape with his life. On the evening of Feb. 17, 1816, when performing with Miss Kelly, in the farce of "Modern Antiques," a maniac named Barnett fired a pistol at the lady, which had nearly given the gentleman his quietus.

In private life, Mr. Knight's manners were domestic and methodical. He disliked convivial parties; but he possessed that kindness and benevolence of heart, which reflect honour upon human nature. His remains were removed to a vault in Paneras new Church, on the 27th of February, when, among the mourners, were Mr. Elliston, Dr. Pearson, Mr. Car-pue, Mr. George Soane, Mr. Grimaldi, senior, &c.

MR. JOHN FAREY.

Jan. 6. At his house in Howland-street, aged 60, Mr. John Farey.

He was born at Woburn in 1766, and first received a common village education there, but at the age of sixteen was sent GENT. MAG. April, 1826.

to school at Halifax, in Yorkshire. Evincing early indications of a studious disposition, he so pleased his master, that he gratuitously instructed him in mathematics and philosophy. He also studied drawing and surveying, and was recommended to the notice of the celebrated Mr. Smeaton.

Mr. Farey had the good fortune to become known to the late Duke of Bedford, and to acquire the confidence of that nobleman, who in 1792 appointed him to the agency of his Grace's Bedfordshire estates. Mr. Farey, in consequence, went to reside at Woburn, and continued there till the death of his patron in 1802. In the conduct of the Duke's affairs, Mr. Farey had a wide field for the exercise of his talents, and he prosecuted the ideas of his noble employer with so much assiduity, that he succeeded fully in establishing a very improved system of agriculture, of which the Duke had sketched the outlines with great judgment, from a mature consideration of all the observations he had made during his travels through Europe, as well as in Britain.

In 1809 and 1810 Mr. Farey made a survey of Derbyshire for the Board of Agriculture; and his report, printed in two volumes, 1811-1813, contains a statement of the principles which he followed in mineral surveying. He availed himself of every opportunity of augmenting his knowledge on the order and nature of the strata throughout Britain, and collected innumerable specimens to establish their identity in different places. A great part of his time was spent in collecting his observations, and in forming maps and sections from them, to determine the order and position of the strata in every place which he visited. He intended to publish the results, but their completion was prevented by the attack of apoplexy which terminated his useful life. He married early in life, and had a numerous family.

Mr. Farey was a man of most laborious research, and of very retired habits; rarely mixing in society, but pursuing his studies with incessant application, impelled by a thirst of knowledge rather than by the desire of fame or wealth. The manuscripts, to which he devoted so many years, contain a mass of information which would afford materials for some valuable publications. Mr. F. was a frequent contributor to the *Monthly Magazine*, from which we have quoted the foregoing particulars.

JOHN MCCARROLL.

Jan. 14. At Carravaghgan, three miles from Armagh, John McCarroll, in the 100th year of his age. He was three

times married. His first wife lived 20 years, by whom he had seven children; his second wife lived 31 years; and his third wife 22 years. He had no children by his last two wives. There were six children living at the time of his death, and 46 grandchildren, 80 great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren; in all, 135—the most of whom attended his funeral. He retained his faculties to the last. A few nights before his death, he found himself unable to raise the psalm, and asked his grandson to do it for him, and make prayer, which he uniformly had done himself. He always bore the character of an honest man, was pious and religious, “and his latter end was peace.”

MR. JAMES CAULFIELD.

April 22. In St. Bartholomew's Hospital, aged 62, Mr. James Caulfield, author of *Lives of Remarkable Persons*; *Chalcographiana*; *Gallery of British Portraits*; the *High Court of Justice*, or *Lives of Persons who sat in Judgment on Charles I.*; *History of the Gunpowder Plot*; *Biographical Sketches illustrative of British History*; &c. &c. &c. Mr. C. was also a well-known print dealer, and universally acknowledged as the best judge in the kingdom of engraved British Portraits. A further memoir of this truly and highly-gifted man will be given in a future number.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At the Deauery House, Clogher, the very Rev. *Rich. Bagwell*, M.A. Dean of that Church.

At Upton-on-Severn, Worc. aged 78, the Rev. *Rob. Edm. Barnes*, for 54 years Rector of that place, and of Halford more than 40. He was of Christ's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1769, M.A. 1773, was presented to Upton in 1772, by Dr. Johnson, then Bp. of Worcester, and to Halford in 1775 by the King (for that turn).

The Rev. *John West Carew*, Rector of Bickleigh, Devon. He was the third son of Sir John Carew, fifth Baronet of Hacombe, Devon, by Elizabeth, only dau. of Rev. Henry Holdsworth, of Dartmouth; and was named West after his paternal grandmother Dorothy, dau. and coh. of Peter West, of Tiverton Castle, esq. He was of Oriel Coll. Oxf. B. C. L. 1781, and was presented to Bickleigh in 1762 by his family.

Aged 51, the Rev. *John Clarke*, Vicar of Weston on Trent, Staff. to which he was presented in 1819 by John Lane, esq.; and for many years Master of the Free Grammar School at Rudgeley, where he

was allowed the privilege of taking twenty private pupils, among whom have been members of the most respectable families in the neighbourhood.

Suddenly, the Rev. *Henry Corry*, Minister of Carsphairn, co. Wigton.

At Thornton Steward, near Bedale, co. York, aged 82, Rev. *John Ewbank*, nearly 40 years Vicar of that parish, and of Nafferton, to the former of which he was presented in 1786, by Dr. Porteus, then Bp. of Chester, and to the latter in 1788 by Dr. Markham the late Archbishop of York.

At Clitheroe, Lanc. in the prime of life, the Rev. *Rob. Heath*, Incumbent of that Church, and Head Master of the Free Grammar School in that town, where he also took private pupils. He was of Brazenose Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1813, and was presented to Clitheroe in 1814 by the late Lord Curzon. He was possessed of extensive classical erudition, and great eloquence as a preacher.

At Spalding, of the typhus fever, aged 24, the Rev. *William Johnson*, Vicar of Bilshy, Linc. He was of Sidney Sussex Coll. Camb. B.A. 1823.

Aged 84, the Rev. *Jas. Williams Newton*, M.A. Rector of Alderford with Attlebridge, Norfolk, Perpetual Curate of Hemblington, and Rector of St. Paul and St. James, Norwich. He was of Pembroke Hall, Camb. B.A. 1762, M.A. 1765, and was presented to all his benefices by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, to Alderford and his Norwich Churches in 1776, and to Hemblington in 1814. He published in 1806, “An Introduction to the Hebrew Language.”

At Harby, near Belvoir Castle, aged 55, the Rev. *Thos. Norris*, Rector of Harby, Vicar of Granby cum Sutton, near Birmingham, Notts, and a Magistrate for Leicestershire. He was of Trinity Coll. Camb. B.A. 1794, M.A. 1798; was presented to both his livings by the Rutland family, to Harby in 1804, and to Granby in 1822.

The Rev. *John Parsons*, Rector of Carsington, Derby, to which Church he was presented in 1808 by the Very Rev. Sir Rich. Kave, bart. Dean of Lincoln.

The Rev. *Thomas Pooley*, Vicar of Thornton St. Oswald, Lanc. to which Church he was presented in 1800 by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

Aged 65, the Rev. *Richard Preston*, Curate of Knowle Saint Giles, Dorset, and formerly Curate of Ilminster, Som.

At Little Bridy, Dors. after three days illness, aged 26, the Rev. *G. Henry Roberts*, Curate of Long Bridy, a very active and exemplary Clergyman.

At Otterbourne, near Winchester, the Rev. *Jas. Scott*, Rector of Weston-super-Mare, Som. and Lainston, Hants. He was son of the Rev. James Scott, M.A. Vicar of Itchen Stoke, Hants; and consequently brother to Jane the present Countess of

Oxford. Mr. Scott was of New College, Oxford, B. C. L. April 2, 1803, and was presented to both his livings in 1819; to Weston by Dr. Mansel, the late Bp. of Bristol, and to Lainston, by Sir F. E. B. Hervey, bart.

At his house, on the Marine Parade, Dover, after a few hours illness only, the Rev. *Edw. Winthrop*, late Vicar of Darent, Kent. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. B. A. 1791, M.A. 1796; and was presented to Darent in 1813 by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

Jan. 20. At Eckington, Derb. the Rev. *Joseph Bromhead*, formerly of Queen's College, Oxf. M.A. 1771.

Jan. 26. At Rome, whither he went for the recovery of his health, the Rev. *Edmond Glyn Hamond*, Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, and Rector of Widford, Herts. He proceeded B.A. 1819, M.A. 1822, and in 1824, succeeded the Rev. Francis Thomas Hamond (see vol. xciv. ii. 92) in the Rectory of Widford, at the presentation of Wm. Parker Hamond, esq.

Feb. ... At Clapham Common, aged 28, the Rev. *Eleazer Hare*, of Trinity College, Camb. B.A. 1822.

Feb. 12. At Norwich, aged 58, the Rev. *Charles John Chapman*, Minister of St. Peter's Mancroft in that city, to which he was appointed by the inhabitants in 1805. He was formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1789, M.A. 1792, B.D. 1800.

Feb. 17. Aged 76, the Rev. *L. Meckeln*, for many years a teacher of the German language at Oxford.

Feb. 21. At Knapton, Norf. aged 61, the Rev. *Hen. Hunter*, Vicar of Horsey and Honing cum Dillham, and formerly Master of Sir Wm. Preston's Grammar School at North Walsham, where the immortal Nelson was educated. He was presented to Honing in 1796, by the Hon. Dr. Yorke, then Bp. of Ely, and to Horsey in 1802 by the Governors of North Walsham School.

Feb. 26. At Lazonby Parsonage, Cumb. aged 94, the Rev. *Thos. Myers*, Vicar of that place, and of Staunington, Northumb. and formerly of the Brow, Barton, in the former county. He was presented to Lazonby in 1789 by Dr. Douglas, then Bishop of Carlisle; and to Staunington in 1815 by Dr. Barrington, the late Bp. of Durham.

At Brighton, the Rev. *Robt. Hole*, a senior Fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb. B.A. 1789, M.A. 1792.

March ... At Bedford, the Rev. *George Kendal*, Curate of Wrestlingworth, Beds. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815.

March 1. At Bolton Rectory, Craven, aged 82, the Rev. *Rich. Dawson*, of Halton Gill, and for 52 years Rector of Bolton by Burnstead, to which he was presented in 1773 by Christopher Dawson, esq. He was of

Lincoln College, Oxford, a Grand Compounder for the degree of B.C.L. Oct. 14, 1768.

The Rev. *Wm. Dowell*, Rector of Holm Lacy, Heref. and formerly Vicar of Locking, Som. He was of Wadham Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1809; was presented to Locking in 1812 by his father, Wm. Dowell, esq. and to Holm Lacey in 1823 by the Duke of Norfolk.

March 11. At his father's house in Nottingham, aged 45, the Rev. *Henry John Maddock*, of Edgerton Lodge, Derb. Incumbent of Trinity Church, Huddersfield. He was formerly Fellow of Magd. Coll. Camb. where he took the degrees of B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807. He had exercised his professional functions in Nottingham, in Derbyshire, and latterly at Huddersfield, conciliating in all the scenes of his ministry the esteem of his parishioners and auditors, who will long retain in grateful remembrance his useful exertions and his exemplary character. He has left a widow and numerous family.

March 13. At Horwich, Lanc. universally respected, the Rev. *Sam. Johnson*, M.A. Incumbent of that Church, to which he was preferred in 1788 by the then Vicar of Dean.

April 5. Aged 70, the Rev. *Jas. Steenson*, for upwards of 40 years Minister of a Presbyterian congregation at Trowbridge.

April 8. At Bagshot, aged 82, the Rev. *Thos. Pettingall*, for 44 years Rector of Easthampstead, Berks. He was a student of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1769, B.D. 1778, and was presented to his living in 1782 by the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral.

In his 24th year, the Rev. *J. Jackson*, M.A. Master of Northleach School, Glouce. and late of Queen's Coll. Oxf.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Jan. 9. At his residence, in Ely-place, sincerely regretted, *John Collins*, esq. late of the Navy Office. He was highly respected and beloved, his judgment was sound, his taste elegant, and his mind combined with the purest sentiments of virtue.

March 18. Jane, the wife of Andrew Patton, esq. of Stoke Newington.

Aged 63, *Wm. Dagley*, esq. of Queen's-buildings, Brompton.

March 19. At Pimlico, aged 58, Mary, relict of James Guy, esq.

March 21. At Camberwell, aged 79, Robert Rolleston, esq.

At Paddington, aged 63, James-Baker Beeston, esq.

March 22. In his 49th year, Mr. Wm. Hutchinson Wilson, of Duchy Wharf, Savoy, Strand, coal-merchant.

In Regent-street, the Hon. Geo. Blaquiere, third son of the late John, first Lord De Blaquiere.

March 23. Aged 74, Wm. Prowse, esq. a Rear-Adm. and a Companion of the Bath.

At his apartments, Coleman-str. aged 76, Mr. Edward Charlton; on the 30th he was interred in the vault under St. Stephen's, Coleman-street. He was born at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and was a schoolfellow of the Earl of Eldon and Lord Stowell, sons of Mr. Scott, at Mr. Moise's school at that town. He resided several years at Oxford and Bath, was about twenty years in the employ of Messrs. Pickfords, Castle Inn, Wood-street, and about five or six years since he retired on a moderate competency. He died sincerely lamented by an extensive circle of acquaintances and friends who knew his worth.

March 25. At York-buildings, aged 58, Dr. John Gray, late Physician to Haslar Hospital.

March 26. I M. square, aged 6, M.

March 27. In his 69th year, Joseph Echallaz, esq. of Clapton.

In Lower Grosvenor-sq. in his 14th year, a son of the Rev. Lord Viscount Barrington, nephew of the late Bishop of Durham.

At Brockle-hill, Wm. Godfrey, esq.

March 29. John-Richard, third son of Lieut.-col. Sir How Ross, K.C.B.

March 30. Aged 49, Anne, wife of the Rev. John Buckland, Rector of St. George's, Southwark.

At Fortis-green Cottage, Muswell-hill, Hornsey, Houlton-Smith King, esq. a Commissioner of Customs.

April 1. In George-st. Portman-sq. Frances Constable, relict of Francis Constable, of Burton Constable, esq. (See vol. xci. p. 281.) She was dau. of Edm. Plowden, of Plowden, co. Salop, esq. and was married in the year 1792.

April 6. At Shaftesbury House, Bayswater, aged 69, Wm. Davidson, esq.

In Hart street, Bloomsbury-square, aged 85, Mrs. Power.

April 7. At Little Chelsea, aged 74, the wife of Chas. Shuter, esq. barrister-at-law.

In Gower-street, Bedford-square, J. R. Benson, esq. late of Gibraltar, merchant.

April 9. In her 43d year, Mary-Anne, wife of Geo. Morant, esq. Wimpole street.

In Regent-street, Lieut.-gen. Philip-Kearney Skinner.

David Jones, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

In Great Marlborough-street, Sir George Alderson.

In Grosvenor-street West, Marianne, wife of Major-gen. Mosheim.

April 11. In Montague-str. Russell-sq. aged 88, Wm. Hunt Mickelfield, esq. of West Tilbury, Essex.

In Euston-place, New-road, the Hon. Mrs. Boyd.

April 12. At Kennington-green, aged 78, Mary, relict of the late Matthew Armstrong,

hop-merchant, London-bridge.

April 13. In Regent-street, Mrs. Fauntleroy, mother of the late notorious William Fauntleroy, esq. of Berners-street.

At Turnham-green, Thomas Stephenson, esq. of Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

In Penton-street, Pentonville, aged 55, Mr. Long.

April 14. In Stanhope-street, May-fair, in her 86th year, the Right Hon. Philadelphia-Hannah, relict of the late Thos. Visc. Cremorne, and Baron Dartrey, of Ireland. Her Ladyship was the grand-dau. of Wm. Penn, founder of Pennsylvania; N. America, and was born in its capital of Philadelphia, after which city she was named.

April 15. At Camberwell, aged 83, Wm. Rough, esq.

In Beaumont-street, aged 18, Katharine, second dau. of Sir Robert Alexander, bart.

April 16. At the Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden, aged 40, James Brennan, esq. an opulent merchant in Liverpool, who cut his throat when suffering under temporary derangement. He was a bachelor, resident with two sisters and a brother in Liverpool, and had been about a month in London. He was generally considered to be in flourishing circumstances, and had always, until recently, been a healthy and cheerful man.

BERKS.—*March 19.* At Thatcham, Berks, aged 41, Thomas Hedges, esq.

March 22. Aged 62, John Hedges, esq. Major, and one of the Aldermen of Wallingford.

BUCKS.—*April 4.* Eliz. only dau. of the late Rev. J. Rusley, Rector of Tingewick and Thornton, having survived her mother only one month.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—*March 31.* At the Observatory, Cambridge, Harriet, wife of Mr. Professor Woodhouse.

CHESHIRE.—*March 10.* Aged 57, Mr. Thos. Bebbington, jun. of Nantwich.

March 24. At Grey Friars', Chester, in her 84th year, Margaret, relict of the late John Foulkes, esq. of Eriviatt, Denbighsh.

CUMBERLAND.—*April 7.* At Wigton, in his 24th year, Mr. John-Matson Dodd, B.A. Taberdar of Queen's College, Oxford.

DEVON.—*March 3.* At Netherton Hall, Sir John-Wilmot Prideaux, bart. He succeeded his grandfather Sir John, in Aug. 1766, and has left issue two sons. The family is of great antiquity in Devonshire and Cornwall, and the first ancestor who came to England was seized of Prideaux Castle in Cornwall at the Norman conquest.

April 13. At Devonport, aged 89, Mr. William Hillier, a respectable superannuated gunner in his Majesty's Navy, father of Curry William and George Hillier, Commanders in the Royal Navy.

DURHAM.—*March 30.* At Bishop Middleham, Jemima, youngest dau. of the late Major-gen. M. Napier.

April 1. At Philadelphia, near Houghton-le-Spring, Mr. Thomas Fletcher, cooper, aged 111. He enjoyed good health to the week of his death.

ESSEX.—*April 1.* Aged 81, John-Oxley Parker, esq. of Springfield-place.

GLOUCESTER.—*Lately.* At the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Weller, of the Cheltenham Literary Saloon, aged 68, Mr. John Southerden, late of Rye, in Sussex. It is singular that Mr. Southerden's eldest son, who had been abroad nearly 25 years, and had not during that period seen any member of his family, arrived in Cheltenham but two hours after the decease of his father.

HANTS.—*Feb. 25.* Aged 64, Mr. Gladall, of Sandford Cottage, Newport, Isle of Wight.

April 11. At Southampton, aged 63, Mary, wife of Rev. Thos. Layton, M.A. Vicar of Chigwell and Theydon Bois, Essex.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*March 29.* Jane, 3d dau. of late Rev. T. Lloyd, of Hereford.

March 30. At Rotherwas, near Hereford, the seat of his ancestors during many generations, aged 87, Chas. Stonor Bodenhams, esq. In early life, education had prepared, and travel had polished his mind for those attainments which distinguish the man of taste, the scholar, and the gentleman; whilst a natural kindness of disposition, accompanied by a peculiar affability of manners, secured all the endearments of domestic affection and private friendship. Bred in the ancient faith of his fathers, he felt no acrimony towards those who differed from it, but left an example of candour and liberality, which on this and every other subject, commands our respect, and deserves our imitation.

April 3. At Ross, aged 70, Eleanor, dau. of Edw. Dubberley, esq. and wife of Mr. James Freer.

April 6. At Lower Moor, Anne, wife of Rev. Francis Coke, Preb. of Hereford, &c.

HERTS.—*April 11.* At Harpenden, aged 39, John Edward Boys, esq.

KENT.—*March 17.* At Plaistow, in her 96th year, Mrs. Alice Wyatt.

March 20. At his seat, Leybourne Grange, aged 81, Sir Henry Hawley, bart. He was twice married; 1st, to Dorothy, only dau. and heiress of John Ashwood, of Madeley, co. Salop, esq. Aug. 10, 1770; 2dly, to Anne, eldest dau. of Wm. Humphrey, of Llewyn, co. Montgomery, esq. Sept. 5, 1785; by both of whom he had issue. Sir Henry was created a Baronet, 14th May, 1795.

March 29. Aged 74, at Hull-place, T. Wyburne, esq.

LANCASHIRE. *March 10.* At Rochdale, John, third and last surviving son of late Peter Ormerod, of Ormerod, esq.

March 18. In her 61st year, Anne, wife of Thos. Fernley, esq. of Portwood, near Stockport.

March 22. At the Mount, Dickenson-street, Manchester, aged 101, Mrs. Sarah Richardson, widow. She retained her sight and memory to the last. She was grand, great grand, and great great grandmother to 153 descendants, 50 of whom are now living.

March 31. James Duncutt, esq. of Hellingwood.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Feb. 2.* At Gopsal, the seat of her son-in-law, Earl Howe, aged 55, Penelope-Anne, Countess of Cardigan. She was the 2d dau. of George-John Cooke, esq. of Harefield Park, Middlesex; was married to Robert Brudenell, present and 6th Earl of Cardigan, March 8, 1794, and had issue James-Thomas, Lord Brudenell, M.P. for Marlborough, another son who died young, and eight daughters.

April 10. Aged 88, the widow of John Heyrick, esq. many years the highly-respected Town Clerk of Leicester.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*March 18.* At Cawke-well House, aged 38, Isabella, wife of John Tralove, esq. and fourth daughter of the late Rev. James Wilkinson, of Northallerton.

March 21. At Lincoln, aged 72, Tyr-whitt Smith, esq. one of the Aldermen of that city.

March 30. The day on which she completed her 107th year, Mrs. Gunnis, of Kirkby Laythorpe, near Sleaford. She had been a widow 67 years.

April 10. Stephen Pollexfen, gent. of South End, Alderman of Boston.

At Grimsby, aged 20, Martha Desforages. She had been on the point of marriage four different times to the same individual, and was buried on the very day which had previously been fixed upon for her marriage.

MIDDLESEX.—*April 4.* At Kingsbury, Catoline, wife of R. Franklyn, jun. esq. of the Royal Mint.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—At Newcastle, aged 29, Jane, wife of W. Chapman, esq. banker, and dau. of Edw. Chapman, esq. of Whitby.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—*April 6.* At his house, in East Retford, aged 65, Beaumont Marshall, esq. many years an Alderman of that borough.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*March 13.* Anne, wife of the Rev. John Buckland, Curate of Warborough.

March 29. At Thame, in his 74th year, Job Payne, esq.

Lately. At Somerton, aged 106, Sarah Baker, widow. She officiated for many years as parish clerk of Somerton, and when 99 reaped in the field for a whole day.

April 10. At Wadham College, Oxford, Ambrose Barber, esq. M.A. of Regency-square, Brighton.

SHROPSHIRE.—*Oct. 4, 1825.* At his villa, Hoarley Grange, near Much Wenlock, aged 62, Samuel Swinton, esq. second son of the late Lord Swinton of Swinton, in Berwickshire, Scotland, and Major-genl. in his Majesty's 75th reg. of Foot. Those who knew

him best, will regret him most. He was interred on the 8th on the North side the chancel, within the communion rails of Wenlock Church.

March 11, 1826. At Morton-Corbet, John, only son of John Hargreaves, esq. (of Ormerod House) by his late wife Charlotte-Anne, only child and sole heiress of the late Laurence Ormerod, esq. of Ormerod.

March 23. Aged 27, at Shrewsbury, Mr. Wm. Evans, late clerk in the Legacy Department, Somerset House.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*March 10.* In Pulteney-street, Bath, Mrs. Massey Jackson, relict of the Rev. Millington Massey Jackson, of Warminster, Wilts, and Baguley-hall, Cheshire.

March 16. At Bath, aged 76, Thos. Whittaker, esq.

March 19. In Paragon-buildings, Bath, aged 82, Mrs. Eliz. Rich, widow of John Bewley Rich, esq. formerly of Gray's-inn, London.

March 25. In Pulteney-street, Bath, in his 64th year, the Rev. Roger Frankland, Canon Resid. of Wells, and 3d son of the late Adm. Sir Thos. Frankland, bart.

At Timsbury, aged 65, Grace, relict of the Rev. Wm. Brudenell Barter.

March 26. Aged 79, at Sion Hill, Bath, T. Blake, esq.

Lately. At Crowcombe, aged 86, Mrs. Susanna Outway, only surviving sister of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells.

April 6. At Weston-super-Mare, in her 19th year, Emma, youngest dau. of the late John Freeman, esq. of Mitchley House, Harborne, co. Stafford.

April 7. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 65, Robert Bowen, esq.

April 8. At Belvedere, Bath, aged 64, Lucy, relict of the late John Nugent, esq. of Epsom, Surrey.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*April 8.* Aged 60, Anne, wife of Theodore Price, esq. of Harborne.

SUFFOLK.—*March 8.* Aged 78, Edw. Gwilt, esq. of Icklingham.

April 7. At his seat, Binacre Hall, in his 81st year, Sir T. Gooch, bart.

SURREY.—*March 18.* Mary, eldest dau. of Wm. Torton, esq. of East Sheen.

March 28. At Tillingbourn, near Dorking, after a short illness, Col. Delancy Barclay, C. B. Gren. Guards, and Aid-de-camp to his Majesty.

April 15. At Woolwich, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Strother, relict of the late Anthony Strother, esq.

SUSSEX.—*March 24.* At Brighton, aged 78, Thos. Lermite, esq.

March 28. At Trotton, aged 61, Samuel Twyford, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*March 26.* At Elmton, aged 98, the relict of Isaac Spooner, esq. and mother of Mrs. Wilberforce.

Lately. At Moseley, near Birmingham,

Levett Thornton, eldest son of the Rev. Levett Thornton, of Colwick, Nottinghamshire.

April 12. At his seat, Hams Hall, aged 83, Charles-Bowyer Adderley, esq.

WILTSHIRE.—*March 20.* At Trowbridge, in his 46th year, the Rev. Peter Macfarlane, pastor of the Baptist Church in the Courts.

April 4. At Ivy Cottage, near Chippenham, Sarah, wife of Major Godfrey, and dau. of the late Wm. Wigget Bulwer, esq. of Keydon Hall, Norfolk.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*March 14.* At Larkhill, near Worcester, aged 45, John Halliday Martin, esq. late of Glencree, Wigtonshire.

March 16. At Worcester, the Rev. Joseph Owen, formerly of Oddington, co. Gloucester.

YORKSHIRE.—*March 16.* Aged 49, Mr. S. Wainwright, Pontefract, surgeon, brother of Mr. Thos. Wainwright, solicitor, of Leeds.

March 19. At his seat, at Bossall, in his 79th year, Robert Belt, esq. (see vol. xciii. pt. i. p. 489.)

March 25. Aged 48, Mr. Thos. Taylor, of Park-square, Leeds, architect.

March 26. At Ackworth, near Pontefract, in her 82d year, Anne, relict of the Rev. Kingsman Baskett, late of Pocklington.

March 27. At Cottingham, aged 74, the wife of Wm. Kay, esq.

Lately. At Winterton, aged 38, Thos. Coopland, esq. surgeon.

April 13. At Acomb, near York, aged 28, Jane-Eliza, wife of the Rev. Thos. Austin, of Haughton-le-Skerne, Durham.

April 20. At York, aged 68, John Roper, esq.

WALES.—*Lately.* At Wenove, near Cardiff, John Davis, esq. Surgeon of the Royal Glamorgan Militia.

SCOTLAND.—*March 21.* At Aberdeen, John James Hall, esq. second son of Wm. Hall, esq. one of the Aldermen of Hull.

Lately. At Newtown, near Kelso, Sir Alex. Don, bart. M.P. for Roxburghshire.

IRELAND.—*March 10.* In Clarendon-st. Dublin, George O. Bingham, esq. Lieut.-col. Dublin Reg.

March 15. Near Dublin, aged 82, John, sixth Viscount Netterville, one of the Roman Catholic Peers of Ireland. The title is extinct. He was born March 1744; and succeeded his father, Nicholas, 19th March, 1750. Leaving no issue, the title becomes extinct.

March 18. At Maghera, aged 122, Mrs. Anne Mulholland. During her whole life she was a resident of that town. She was possessed of all her mental faculties until the last moment of her existence, nor was she bent by years, being perfectly straight: her general habits of life were exemplary. She has left a respectable and numerous family, consisting of six children, 28 grandchildren, and 13 great grand-children, whose

united ages amounted to 845 years. She remembered the rebellion of Scotland in 1715; she also remembered their Majesties, George the First eleven years on the throne; George the Second, 33 years; also, George the Third, 61 years; and his present Majesty, 5 years.

March 30. Aged 87, Wm. Murphy, esq. Alderman of Waterford.

Lately. At the See-house of Cloyne, Miss Selena Warburton, dau. of the Lord Bishop of Cloyne.

ABROAD.—Oct. 12, 1825. Aged 22, J. Robert Cuppage, esq. of the Civil Service, son of Lieut.-gen. Cuppage, Royal Artillery. Gifted by Nature with talents of the highest order, and suited by education to adorn any

station, his premature death must be viewed as a severe loss to society and to the Government under which he served, whose estimation and confidence was fully proved by the situations which he held, of Acting Secretary to Government and High Sheriff.

Lately. Aged 74, the celebrated Danish Adm. Lowenorn. Navigation owes to him the formation of several excellent sea charts; and the perfecting of the signals along the coasts of Denmark.

March 16. At Halle, Professor Vater, the celebrated Orientalist.

April 15. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, on his way to the South of France, aged 77, Wm. Tringham, esq. late of Ripley, Surrey.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 22, to April 25, 1826.

Christened.		Buried.						
Males - 1100	} 2158	Males - 946	} 1839	Between	2 and 5	188	50 and 60	155
Females - 1058		Females - 893			5 and 10	83	60 and 70	173
Whereof have died under two years old		10 and 20			66	70 and 80	124	
		20 and 30	118		80 and 90	67		
		30 and 40	154		90 and 100	6		
		40 and 50	169		105	2		

Salt 5s. per bushel; $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound.

Salt 5s. per bushel; $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending April 15.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
59 4	32 6	23 6	35 10	36 11	37 9

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, April 24, 50s. to 55s.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, April 21.

Kent Bags 11l. 11s. to 14l. 0s.	Farnham Pockets 18l. 0s. to 21l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto 10l. 10s. to 11l. 11s.	Kent 12l. 12s. to 15l. 0s.
Essex 11l. 0s. to 13l. 0s.	Sussex 11l. 11s. to 12l. 12s.
Old ditto 00l. 0s. to 00l. 0s.	Essex 12l. 0s. to 14l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, April 19, 31s. 11d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 4l. 15s. Straw 2l. 5s. Clover 4l. 15s.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 10s. Straw 2l. 0s. Clover 5l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, April 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb 6s. 0d. to 7s. 4d.
Mutton 4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.	Head of Cattle at Market April 24 :
Veal 5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts 2,191
Pork 5s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.	Calves 18
	Sheep 13,540
	Pigs 140

COAL MARKET, April 24, 27s. 6d. to 38s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 38s. 0d. Yellow Russia 34s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow 72s. Mottled 80s. 0d. Curd 84s.—CANDLES, 7s. per Doz. Moulds 8s. 6d.

THE PRICES of CANAL SHARES, &c. in April 1826, at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE, Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 2, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, London.—Trent and Mersey, 1850l.—Birmingham, 290l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 40l.—Coventry, 1100l.—Grand Junction, 260l.—Swansea, 240l.—Monmouthshire, 200l.—Brecknock and Abergavenny, 150l.—Lancaster, 40l.—Regent's, 40l.—West India Dock, 186l.—London Dock, 80l.—Globe Insurance, 140l.—Atlas, 7l.—Hope, 5l.—London Bridge Annuities, 58l.—Westminster Gas, 55l.—New Ditto, 10l. paid, 1l. 10s. premium.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 26, to April 25, 1826, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Mar.	°	°	°			Apr.	°	°	°		
26	38	40	30	29, 81	snow	11	55	59	50	29, 80	showers
27	33	41	34	30, 00	fair	12	50	48	45	, 22	heavy shrs.
28	39	49	39	29, 75	fair	13	44	55	50	30, 15	fair
29	38	44	34	, 70	cloudy	14	52	61	48	, 27	fair
30	37	46	34	30, 13	fair	15	51	55	49	, 23	fair
31	34	46	38	, 34	fair	16	48	52	44	, 18	showers
1	39	51	39	, 33	fair	17	45	52	43	, 26	cloudy
2	44	51	50	, 14	cloudy	18	44	58	43	, 26	fair
3	52	62	49	, 17	fair	19	52	58	44	, 12	cloudy
4	50	56	50	, 20	cloudy	20	48	57	44	29, 78	fair
5	50	57	49	30, 17	cloudy	21	50	63	50	, 70	cloudy
6	52	59	49	, 16	cloudy	22	58	64	45	, 71	cloudy
7	53	61	50	, 16	fair	23	47	54	41	, 82	cloudy
8	51	61	53	, 12	fair	24	43	52	43	, 92	cloudy
9	55	64	45	29, 72	cloudy, rain	25	42	51	44	30, 00	d'dy & hail
10	52	57	50	, 95	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

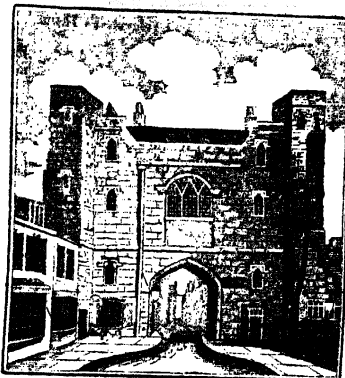
From March 29, to April 26, both inclusive.

Mar. & Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1814.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
29			78			96 5/8			2 4 pm.	3 5 pm.		
30			78 1/2			96 3/4			1 3 pm.	4 2 pm.	4 2 pm.	
31			79 1/2	80		96 1/2			1 3 pm.	2 3 pm.	2 3 pm.	
1			79 1/2			96 1/2			2 3 pm.	89 2 3 pm.	2 3 pm.	
2			79 1/2			96 1/2			3 4 pm.	2 4 pm.	2 4 pm.	
3			79 1/2			96 1/2				4 5 pm.	4 5 pm.	
4			79 1/2			96 1/2				5 7 pm.	5 7 pm.	
5			79 1/2			96 1/2			7 pm.	6 8 pm.	6 8 pm.	
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RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

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and WITTON CASTLE, Durham.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

L. p. 98, is informed that the right of Sir E. Brydges to quarter the arms of Byron comes through the Bassets of Blore, and that the Heralds have marshalled it in all the shields of the Earls of Bridgewater from the time of King James I. That the Lord Chancellor Egerton was a Bastard seems to be generally admitted; and that as Basset's heir was mother to his father, Sir Rowland Egerton of Ridley, some may contend that a Bastard had not a right to his father's quarterings. But this defect (if it was a defect) was cured by the early official acknowledgment of the Heralds themselves. The mother of the 2d Countess of Bridgewater was a Basset of Blore, whence came a legitimate descent from the Bassets, but here there was no right to quarter the arms. The Byron Bastardy, alluded to by L. is novel information.

H. D. begs to inform S. R. M. of the following marriage: "1692, John Blundervill of Newton Flattman, to Margery, widow of Henry Daveney, of Coulton." H. D. takes it for granted that S. R. M. has obtained all the information the registers of Newton afford. Who this Margery was H. D. knows not, but should S. R. M. be acquainted with her maiden name he would be glad to know it through our medium.

In our Memoir of the Ven. Archdeacon Heslop, p. 89, we stated, that at the time of his decease he was "the oldest Senior Wrangler, and the oldest Archdeacon of all his contemporaries." This was not the case. In 1754, Mr. Abbot was the Senior Wrangler, and he was living at the time of the Archdeacon's death. And the present Ven. Archdeacon of Rochester was appointed in 1767: the former, therefore, was Dr. Heslop's senior by ten, and the latter by eleven years.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to learn if there be such a Baronetcy in existence as Everard of Much Waltham, co. Essex, created in 1628; Kimber states, in 1771, that Sir Hugh Everard, 6th Bart. succeeded his brother, Sir Richard, who was Governor of Carolina in 1741-2, and which has been copied by every succeeding writer on the subject to the present time. But as 85 years have since elapsed, it is very improbable that Sir Hugh Everard is now living. When did he die? Did he leave issue?

T. P.'s version of the story about Dr. Littleton and the word "condog" is the same as that related by Dr. Pegge in his *Anecdotes of the English Language*, to which we duly referred in p. 292.

CLERICUS wishes to be informed if there be any other edition of "Taylor's Scheme of Scripture Divinity" than that of 1762,

lume of "Records of the Creation," pp. 421, 424, has quoted a passage as from Essay xxvii. which is in Ch. xxvii. 272. of the original Edition, and a garbled passage from the next page, as from Essay ii. 7.

Our Correspondent Z. (last Supplement, p. 584) in his very proper notice of Messrs. Conon, Walker, and Rawlings, who were affectionately united as Christian friends and contemporaries during the middle of the last century, erroneously called the latter gentleman "Thomas" instead of "William" Rawlings.

T. H. L. would be obliged by any information relative to the pedigree and biography of Lady Mary Shelton, "an honourable and virtuous Lady of the Bedchamber to our glorious Queen Elizabeth,"—who she married, &c. She was of a good family in Norfolk.

A CORRESPONDENT inquires at what period John Brennan, a Cardinal of the Church of Rome, was titular Archbishop of Cashell and Administrator of the Churches of Waterford and Lismore? His seal, of copper soldered in brass, bearing arms surmounted by a Cardinal's cap, has lately been found in a bog near Cork.

B. inquires the date of the death of Dr. John Bullokar, a physician of Chichester; and generally, for any information relative to him? He published in 1616, the first *English Dictionary*; and is cited by Mr. Todd, in his edition of Johnson's Dictionary, as an authority. Was he father of Thomas Bullaker who suffered for his religion in 1642?

MR. E. T. PILGRIM notices the following inaccuracy in Dr. Lempriere's Classical Dictionary: *Aspynoe* is represented as "the daughter of Chryses the Priest of Apollo, who fell to the share of Achilles, at the division of the spoils of Lyrnessus;" whereas, according to Homer, *Chryseis* (another name for the daughter of Chryses) fell to the share of *Agamemnon*.

M. C. asks where he can find, 1st. "The Tenets of the Greek Church in respect to Predestination;" and, 2dly. "Erskine's (of Dun) Letter to the Regent of Scotland."

C. K. writes us that the Earl of Annesley, whose death we were misled by the newspapers to record in p. 177, is certainly living, and was present, with his only child the Lady Mary Annesley, the Lord Lieutenant's party at Dublin Castle on the 17th of March. C. K. observes that "the new edition of Debrett for 1826 has gravely invested Mr. James Annesley, Consul at Barcelona, with the Earldom, &c.!"

The Memoirs of Sir A. Macdonald, Bishop Milner, Dr. Symmons, Rev. John Graham, Mr. Cundy, and Mr. Caulfield, shall

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1826.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

CRITIQUE ON RECENT METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

MR. URBAN,

May 6.

FROM the reviews given in the last Magazine, I perceive that Mr. Britton has undertaken the task of editing the *Picture of London*, which I trust will, under his hands, become a more edifying publication than the class of books to which it belongs generally are.

A list of the improvements going on in the Metropolis is quoted in your review from the introduction to the work alluded to, and if the merit of a building was to be estimated by the name of its architect, this high sounding list would lead one to believe that Rome or Athens would sink into nothingness, when compared with the brick and mortar City of London. To one who is unswayed by names, however highly patronized, these "improvements" may be regarded with less favour, and criticised with greater freedom than a work of the nature of the *Picture of London* is likely to do.

Any person who possesses the least taste for correct architectural ornament must view with risible feelings the tall and slender Corinthian pillars propped up by the short and massive Doric of the Greek order, a favourite arrangement among modern architects. As specimens of this matchless combination, the portico of the London Institution in Moorfields, the New Palace at Buckingham House, and the front of one of the stations of the Great Westminster Dairy Company in St. Giles's, may be quoted. In a shop front, or other humble façade, such gross deviations from architectural propriety might pass unnoticed, as beneath criticism; but when they are sanctioned by the first architects of the day, and are suffered to rear their unblushing heads in palaces, it is time to denounce the innovations, and rescue, if possible, the noble science of architecture

from the disgrace which these professors would cast upon it. If the true principles of taste were consulted, we should never see one order piled upon another. No one ever looked upon St. Paul's Cathedral without regretting that its architect did not confine his portico to one series of columns. The foreign Churches of St. Genevieve and St. Isaac are the only examples I need adduce as proofs of the superior effect of single ranges of columns; or, to refer to one nearer at hand, our own St. Martin.

Expensive and numerous as are the public buildings in progress, though the names of Soane and Smirke may be quoted as the architects, and the thousands expended in their construction be adduced in their favour, are, I would ask, any of them *grand*? On the contrary, do not the new buildings present one uniform air of meanness? The "spacious wing" added to the British Museum, with its unbroken brick wall, seems to have been built to compete in beauty with the King's Bench or the Fleet. The New Post Office, like the New Mint, and the generality of Mr. Smirke's buildings, is as tame and spiritless as plain stone walls, with dwelling-house windows, and a few columns stuck about them as apologies for porticos, can be. If the ephemeral praise of periodicals was sufficient to exalt the character of a building, it is but a few years since that all the newspapers and periodicals from one end of the Kingdom to the other were filled with the applauses bestowed on that huge and senseless pile, the Custom-house, now happily reduced to a heap of ruins, a circumstance not to be regretted if the least hope remained of the new structure being one jot better than the old one. Indeed, taking all the Government-Offices from the Tower to Chelsea,

without a single exception, it would not be too severe to arrive at the conclusion, that however good they may be as jobs, there is not one which is likely in the least to ornament or embellish the Metropolis.

Can any one view with other feelings than those of contempt, the miserable attempt at Pointed architecture tacked on to Westminster Hall. Among its ornaments we see King's heads with long beards, with short beards, and others destitute of this manly appendage, ogleing maudlin looking females, or grinning with an idiotic expression of countenance at the passers by. There is an octagon tower destitute of a staircase, and therefore an excrescence; and there is a quantity of dead wall, apparently only built to be a contrast with the ornamented front of the Hall; and to crown all, an ugly stone edifice, which has long remained half finished, without a single feature of ornament beyond the decorations of an hospital or a work-house, we have seen completed at a great expense, instead of being levelled to the ground, and its place supplied with a structure assimilating in style and grandeur to the adjacent Abbey and Hall.

If one who is no professionalist might venture to address a word of advice to the members of a science which is at present at a very low ebb in this country, he would say, borrow your models from Greece and Rome; copy from originals erected in a pure age, rather than attempt to imitate the flighty productions of Paris, which will, in spite of all your endeavours, always outrun the cold and formal spirit of this plodding country.

How do we ape thee, France? but blundering still,

Disgrace the pattern by our want of skill.

When this recommendation is attended to, we may expect to see pure architecture revived in this country, though, in the present state of the science, another Jones must arise to effect the glorious improvement. It is not in the gewgaw mansions of the Regent's Park that we can expect to see Grecian architecture revived in its native purity; no more than the Palaces and Abbeys of overgrown Citizens can give us back the lost, the neglected Pointed style.

Of the intended improvements at Charing Cross, and in Pall Mall, it

is not my intention to say any thing at present. The arrangement of the intended buildings, of the Parthenon and the statues, look well on paper; and appear to be excellently planned. I can only add my wish that no obstacles resulting from parsimony, or ill-judged economy, will prevent Mr. Nash from carrying into effect the suggestions which certainly promise to add more in the way of ornament to the Metropolis than any improvement which has ever been suggested. At all events I should hope that Charing Cross will be completed as intended; but it is greatly to be feared that more is contemplated than is likely to be executed. One suggestion I must make with reference to the improvements in Pall Mall, which I sincerely hope, if it meets the eye of any one who has it in his power to carry it into effect, will be attended to. The portico of Carlton House, which has been so many years buried, and which displays the fine Corinthian architecture of the Temple of Jupiter Stator, will of course be removed with the palace. Let me earnestly then suggest to those who have it in their power to preserve it, that it should be presented to some one of the new Churches, and erected again with an inscription to point out to posterity its change of destination. Such a measure would do far greater credit to the age than to suffer it be broken up and sold piecemeal to a mason.

As I have mentioned new Churches, let me before I close the subject of improvements, call your attention to a letter in your Magazine (vol. xcv. i. p. 605) earnestly recommending the erection of a National Church on a large and magnificent scale. The idea had long occupied my mind before I saw either your Correspondent's Letter, or heard of the sentiments of Dr. Parr on the subject, and let me hope that a project sanctioned by the authority of that erudite scholar and excellent man will not be suffered to sink into oblivion. If a Church so grand as that recommended by the worthy Doctor should be impracticable, surely the erection of one on a comparatively magnificent scale, with sufficient splendour and large dimensions to rank far above the generality of parish Churches, might be effected if the question was properly taken up. I would recommend a Lancet Pointed Church, with

a Salisbury spire, should be adopted as the most appropriate *style* for a National Church. The erection of monuments, however, might be a consideration, and then the Grecian style must be preferred. How admirably for such a purpose the Parthenon might be adopted! A Church of the same dimensions as that magnificent temple would admit of the accommodation of a large auditory, and afford a spacious nave, with columns, for the reception of monuments. To assimilate the Temple of the Virgin Goddess to the purposes of a Christian Church, a steeple would be necessary. Let then an insulated campanile, formed of a lofty and massive Grecian tower, square or polygonal, placed at such a distance as neither to jostle the main building, or appear too much detached from it, be raised with as great an elevation as possible, and crowned, by way of marking the distinction of the buildings, with the cross. This would indeed be an ornament to the Metropolis, an honour and a glory to what ought to be the first City of the world.

Should this magnificent structure ever be realized—should the Parliament deem it worthy to be a subject of sufficient National importance to set apart a portion of the public money to the purpose, or should the object be accomplished by a subscription, it is to be hoped that a monument of national grandeur will not in this instance be converted into a show-room. At its foundation I should hope that such arrangements would be made that should, under any circumstances, spare a future ecclesiastical Corporation from the trouble of defending rights which had not been attacked, of squabbling for privileges which had not been invaded, or of justifying proceedings which every disinterested person must condemn.

In common with every person who has a soul to admire what is beautiful in architecture, in common with every one whose sound judgment would see the ornamental every where joined with the useful, I must deplore the abandonment of that noble design for making a terrace, replete with ornament and grandeur, along the banks of the Thames. How disgraceful is it to the nation that an improvement, sanctioned at once by its utility and its ornament, should be

opposed and rejected through the petty exertions of mercenary individuals. Let us hope that in an age when a better taste prevails than in the present, when liberality shall prevail over prejudice, that Colonel Trench's excellent scheme will be carried into effect, without the least alteration or abatement—then indeed will London be an interesting City—then will our fine river be seen to advantage, and not confined like a stinking ditch in the midst of paltry dwelling houses, and its banks covered with warehouses and nuisances, and the public as completely excluded from enjoying the air on its margin, as if this majestic river was the property of a few individuals.

The observations in this letter arose partly from the review I have alluded to. I have neither space nor opportunity for entering more largely into the Metropolitan improvements at present, but may resume the subject at a future opportunity, if an occasion is presented.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Kennington, May 1.*

IN making the following observations on the proposed improvement of the western portion of the Metropolis, I am actuated by the same feeling of national pride so observable in the communication of your Correspondent "B." in a recent Number. But I cannot subscribe to Sir C. Long's plan of a Triumphal Arch across Downing-street. The site is not chosen with that taste and skill that ought to be exercised in my opinion on such an occasion. Of the necessity of a Triumphal Arch, no person will deny; our Army, our Navy, and our victories demand it; but surely a better site could be selected at less expense. To give due respectability and grandeur to such an Arch, there ought to be a vista, not alone from the Arch to the house or palace, but before we approach the Arch; this could not be obtained in the site across Downing-street. A foreigner or traveller entering London would pass it without notice, because it lay out of his line of sight; or if he did notice it, the effect would be considerably injured, if not destroyed; this would not happen if there was a previous approach. Your Correspondent, I suspect, in his zeal for having a splendid residence for his Sovereign (a zeal in which I cordially agree) seems to wish to make the Arch subservient

to the ornament of the Palace, not of that part of the Metropolis lying in Westminster. Certainly the idea of pulling down one side of Parliament-street and King-street appears preposterous.

I will now offer my ideas upon the subject: it is, I believe, generally understood that Carlton Palace is to be pulled down, and corresponding buildings to Waterloo-place erected on its site. Now with all the objections that can be raised against Regent-street, from the meagre character of its architecture, yet no person will deny that it is a fine street, and an ornament to this portion of London. But I will ask why is a street that has cost such an immense sum, and leading to a Royal Park (in which the original projectors proposed a Royal Palace should be erected) be terminated by a plain quadrangle of houses, inhabited by tradesmen and independent gentry? Does this seem consistent? Surely it ought to terminate in some building of importance. The proposed plan is as follows: supposing Carlton Palace down, let a segment of a circle of houses be built, corresponding in width with Waterloo-place. In the centre of this half-circle a Triumphal Arch to be erected, one side facing Regent-street, the other facing the Park; from hence let a straight road be made across the Park to Story's gate, and pulling down the houses on one side of Prince's-street, let a Crescent be formed facing the Abbey Church; the road will then turn on the left, across the green on the North side of St. Margaret's Church, and nearly opposite the House of Commons. This road would have many advantages: one of the greatest perhaps would be its opening a commanding view of that beautiful specimen of the early style of English Architecture—Westminster Abbey. Now the only object of consequence that stands in the way of executing this plan, exclusive of what has been mentioned, is a pile of stabling erected before the Abbey A. D. 1826! If there was a necessity for public stabling for the benefit of the Members of Parliament, why not have erected them on the site of the Almshouse, that receptacle for filth and crime? and not erect them on the only place from which a good view of the Abbey could be obtained. Do the Architects of the present day wish to close up all access to this beautiful fa-

erie, aware of their own deficiencies, or is it want of taste? in either case it is unwarrantable. This spot of ground, only cleared within the last few years for the public benefit, will have a new heap of rubbish laid on unless vigorous measures are pursued. I sincerely hope the building will not be allowed to proceed, and I am confident if his Majesty was aware of the fact, his good taste would instantly suggest its removal. The advantages of the plan I have laid down above I will briefly enumerate. 1st. That Noblemen, or Members of either Houses of Parliament, approaching the House by Regent-street, must now make a considerable round by Cockspur-street and Whitehall, which would be saved by the proposed road. 2nd. That one of the finest buildings in England, to wit, Westminster Abbey, would by this plan be laid open to the greatest advantage. 3rd. That the plan embraces the finest site for a Triumphal Arch in the immediate neighbourhood of the Royal Palaces; and 4thly. That not above a dozen houses need be pulled down, exclusive of the nuisance just mentioned; whereas Sir C. Long's plan would embrace some hundred houses. Respecting funds to erect this Arch, and make these improvements, a considerable portion of the Arch might be built out of the Waterloo Monument Fund, added to which Government should advance liberally, and a beautiful structure might be erected on the site of the Palace, worthy the nation, and its munificent Sovereign. If this plan is taken up, it is to be hoped it will not be made a job, but that a liberal sum will be offered for the best design.

I have now sketched out my plan for a Military Triumphal Arch; but there is another portion of our warriors that deserve richly of their Country, I allude to our brave Navy, whose achievements will always live in the remembrance of every true-hearted Briton. They deserve a Monument of Triumph as much, if not more, than our Military Heroes, and the only question is an appropriate site. It has been proposed many times to demolish Temple Bar. Would it not be better to improve it, and make it a Triumphal Arch to the honour of our Navy? it would redound to the credit of the City. The site would be appropriate, and the *tout ensemble* might

be made pleasing, if not grand, at a small cost. No City attained greater advantages, in a Commercial point of view, than the City of London did during the arduous struggle, in which fell so many men of noble and heroic renown. I will now conclude by observing, that no person of common taste or feeling but must regret the want of a National Monument, Arch of Triumph, or some building of importance to the eternal memory of those splendid victories which have crowned the British arms during the late war, and it is my sincere wish that something may be done speedily to rescue the Nation from the charge of want of gratitude towards those who so bravely fell fighting for the liberties of their King and Country.

Yours, &c.

T. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, May 12.*

THE enclosed letter and lines on the Chelsea Botanical Gardens, are the production of the Author of that fine Poem of "SYMPATHY," the delightful versification and exquisite imagery of which have seldom been equalled, and never surpassed. The Author was too well known and appreciated to require any fresh eulogium on this occasion. It may, however, be said with truth, that the VIRTUES were not indebted to Mr. Pratt for his writings only; his *life* was constantly distinguished by a uniform practice and support of the most amiable qualities, and his disposition to benevolence kept pace with his beautiful descriptions of that sympathy and humanity so admirably painted in almost every production; and when an agreeable company could fix him upon a subject of useful literature, nobody shone to greater advantage: he seemed to be that Mesimius, whom Lucretius speaks of:

— "Quem tu, Dea, tempore in omni
Omnibus ornatum voluisti excellere rebus."

Yours, &c. THOMAS FAULKNER.

"DEAR SIR, *Jan. 10, 1810.*

"I at length send you, on the other side, a copy of the lines I mentioned. As they are on a subject of *Fashion as well as Flowers*, they may come into any part of your Publication, with a brief head-piece by way of introduction. This we can manage in a short

time, if you approve them generally. I shall be on a visit at Chelsea on the 15th, and on the morning of 16th will call upon you to decide this little matter. I have been incessantly engaged and occupied since my return to town, otherwise it was my intention to have presented you also with some original lines on the Military Asylum, and Royal Hospital*, for which I have some ideas in my book of Memoranda several weeks. I may still accomplish this purpose, if I find we are in time. But of this also we can converse when I have the pleasure of seeing you. In the mean time, with best wishes for you and your interesting undertaking,

"I am yours sincerely, S. J. PRATT."

Lines written at a Friend's, near the celebrated Botanic Nursery Gardens, in the King's Road, Chelsea.

Where smiling Chelsea spreads the cultur'd lands,

Sacred to Flora a Pavilion stands,
And yet a second temple neighb'ring near
Nurses the fragrance of the various year;
Of Davy † this, of Colville † that, the care,
While both the favour of the Goddess share.
But not for her—the Deity of Flowers—
Alone the incense breathes, still higher Powers:—

Fair Venus marks each temple for her own,
And FASHION sits upon a blossom'd throne.
She, pow'r supreme! bids vanquish'd Flora kneel,

And drags proud Beauty at her chariot-wheel.

The Cyprian Queen asserts her loftier sway,
And blushing rivals with a smile obey.
At Fashion's shrine unnumber'd suppliants bow,

And to their Idol chaunt the sacred vow.
A thousand Eves, each as their Mother fair,
To these gay Edens every hour repair.
And tho' the wreaths boast but a fleeting bloom,

And often press at eve a twilight tomb;
Still, as by Magic, we behold each morn
A fresh supply the pillag'd scenes adorn;
And tho' the lovely plunderers bear away
The fairy sweets that open'd with the day;
Tho' one fair Paradise is lost each night,
Another blooms with the returning light.
Thus, strange to tell! near London you behold

The age of FASHION, BEAUTY, and of GOLD.
S. J. PRATT.

* These lines afterwards came to hand, and a correct copy will be inserted in the new Edition of the History of Chelsea, now preparing in the press.

† Nursery Gardeners.

Mr. URBAN,

May 10.

I MOST cordially thank your far more ingenious and valuable Correspondent "M. H." p. 293, for her answer to my question on Canute's and Athelstan's Palace on the banks of the Thames. If her inquiries could further point to any ancient foundation walls, or remnants of the period in question, A. D. 1017, more relics might be ascertained. The date of the assassination of Edmund II. by his brother-in-law Edric Streon, marks with him the fall of the glory of the English Saxons: by his death the Danes prevailed, and the Saxon monarchy ended, after 190 years from its establishment by Egbert. 2 Rabin, 32 note. It is observable that the garden of the Deanery extends to a gateway which opens upon Addle-hill, which affords an external clue to follow the traces of the ancient Palace, and its cellars would perhaps discover remains, the strength of which may have been retained for the foundation of the present house, and these may have escaped the fire in 1087.

Edric afterwards received his just reward, by command of Canute, on the very spot of his former treachery, and was beheaded. But "M. H." on the authority of Fabian, ascribes to this spot on the Banks of the Thames Canute's celebrated reproof to his courtiers; yet the general credit as to the place has agreed with Rabin, who places the King in his chair on the shore at Southampton*.

"M. H." is so eminently conspicuous for diligence and accuracy of research on this interesting ground, that it is presumption to suggest any other resources. She will, it is hoped, excuse what has been advanced by one who respects her inquiries not less than her useful elucidations; and she will recollect the old distich which records the Pagan worship of both the sister Cathedrals:

"Immolat Dianæ Londini,
Apollini formosa Thornea!"

Yours, &c.

A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

May 12.

RESARCHES concerning Stonehenge will continue to be interesting so long as the pillars shall remain, or leave one fragment on

* The rare Collection of Chronicles of London in Sion College Library would probably furnish materials for the foundations of Addle-hill, in that neighbourhood.

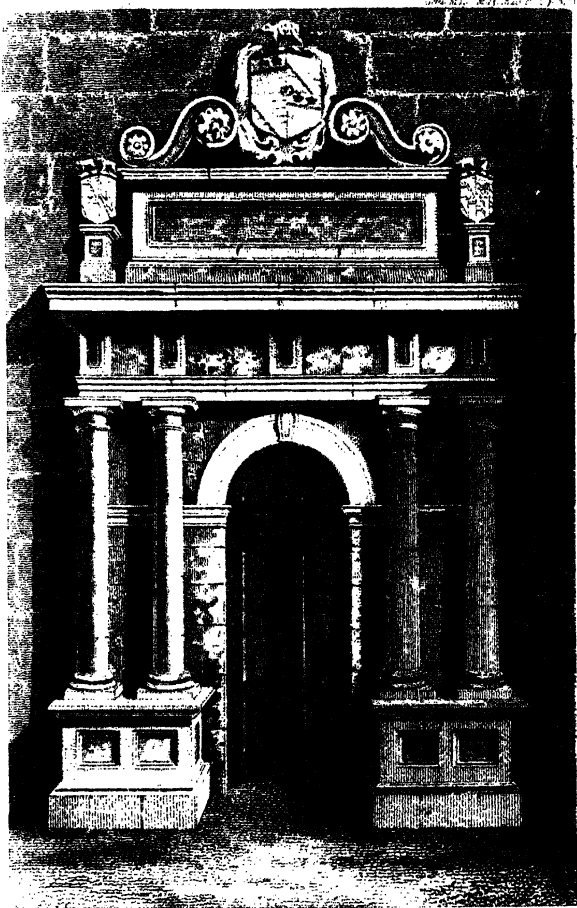
the plain of Sarum. I have lately seen a letter in the Dorset Chronicle [see our "*Antiquarian Researches*," p. 449], in which Diodorus Siculus, b. 5. is quoted as fixing the object, age, and ancient use of this temple; viz. the worship of Apollo by Druids or Bards, to whom the name of Saronides is ascribed 2000 years ago; from *Sar*, a rock or promontory, and *On*, the Sun, which united gave the name of Saron, and in Latin *Sarum*. But Camden considers that Old Sarum was in Antoninus's Itinerary called Sorbiodunum, which the Saxons afterwards named Seapýr-býrig, and the Vulgar Latins, *Sarum*, and *Naristuria* and *Salisbury*. And without doubt Searisbyrig was derived from Sorbiodunum, the Saxon word Býrig, which denotes a town, being put in the place of *Dunum*, which words the Britons and Gauls usually added to places of lofty situation; so that *seorio-dunum* signifieth a *dry-hill*, which is more probable than the far-fetched derivation of it from Saron in Berossus, or from Severus the Emperor, from whom they called it *Severia*.

Our ancient friend Camden seems to have viewed this celebrated monument of antiquity with rather a different eye from that of Diodorus; and this modern writer will be probably induced to revise this subject, and supply any new observations. A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

March 25.

I WAS not a little amused with a calculation of the expense of holding a third Assize in one of the counties of the Home Circuit, p. 6. I shall not trouble you with many remarks upon J. C.'s statement, but will merely desire him in his next estimate to place to the credit side of the Assize account the difference in the expenses of the witnesses which would be saved by a more frequent Goal delivery, and inquire whether a Grand or Petit Jury will not occupy as much time at the Lent, as at the Winter Assize? or whether the Jurors can be subsisted at a cheaper rate in the Spring than in the Winter months? otherwise his calculation is evidently incorrect, and he must erase from his statement the sums he has apportioned for the expenses of the Jurors, as they will be employed the same time, and probably at as great an expense, at the one period as at the other, in disposing of the very same cases. R. H.



ENTRANCE
TO THE LATE
ANTE CHAPEL
OF
CORPUS CHRISTI
COLLEGE.
CAMBRIDGE.



Mr. URBAN, *Myddelton House,*
May 5.

FROM the view of *Corpus Christi* or Bene't College, preserved in that valuable and scarce work, the "*Cantabrigia Illustrata*" by Longan, I send herewith an enlarged engraving of the Entrance to the Ante-chapel*, (see *Plate I.*) which I doubt not will be acceptable, particularly as it is now pulled down, and from its connection with the great Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper.

The building of the Chapel, says Mr. Masters in his History of the College, was begun in 1579, upon a plan that had been concerted between the Society and Sir Nicholas, on a visit he made about the year before, when, seeing the place used for Divine Worship was not only inconvenient, but too small for the number of their students, then greatly increased, he was pleased, out of his regard to religion and the College of which he had been a member, to bestow on them 200*l.* towards erecting a new Chapel beside the church, the Queen and his Majesty were so graciously assisted.—The Master and Fellows, out of gratitude for this and many other favours, desired Sir Nicholas's acceptance of a gilt mazer, the instrument for presenting which, is preserved in the Appendix to Mr. Masters's History, p. 84.

A more durable and public acknowledgment of the Lord Keeper's services was, however, the erection of the portico or doorway here represented, the inscriptions on which give him the whole credit of the Chapel. The benefaction of Lady Bacon, his widow, which was forty marks (26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*) was employed for the purpose.

If any ambiguity or error occurred when the arms over this Entrance were last painted, it is in the accompanying plate rectified, from the highest authority. The uppermost shield is quarterly, 1. and 4. Gules, on a

chief Argent, two mullets Sable, for Bacon, 2. and 3. Barry of six, Or and Azure, a bend Gules, for Quapode: crest, on a wreath, a bear passant Ermine. On the arms and crest a crescent is placed for filial distinction. The tablet underneath is inscribed in gold letters:

HONORATIUS. DS NICOLAUS BACON
CYSTOS MAGNI SIGILLI ANGLIE
EXTRAUIT.

The shield on the right of the doorway bears quarterly Bacon and Quapode, impaling the arms of Sir Nicholas's first wife, Jane, daughter of William Fernley, of West Creting, Suffolk, Esq. viz. Or, on a bend Azure three stags' heads caboshed Argent. She was the mother of Sir Nicholas Bacon, of Redgrave, Suffolk, the first person advanced to the dignity of a Baronet; of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, Knight, of Stiffkey, Norfolk; of Sir Edward Bacon, Knight, of Shrubland Hall, Suffolk; and of three daughters: Anne, the wife of Sir Henry Woodhouse, of Waxham, Norfolk, Knt.; Jane, the wife of, first, Sir Francis Windham, Knight, Judge of the Common Pleas, and secondly, of Sir Robert Mansfield, Knight; and Elizabeth, the wife of, first, Sir Robert D'Oyley, of Chislehampton, Oxf. Knight; secondly, Sir Henry Nevill, Knight; and thirdly, Sir William Periam, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. The crest of Bacon is placed above the shield, and, as is very remarkable, the crest of Fernley also, viz. a talbot Gules, standing amidst fern Proper, collared and line reflexed over the back Argent.

The shield on the left is quarterly Bacon and Quapode, impaling the arms and quarterings of Sir Nicholas's second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, of Gidea Hall, Essex, Knight, tutor to King Edward the Sixth. She was the mother of Anthony Bacon, Chancellor

* The interior of the late Chapel is well represented in the "*History of Cambridge*," published by Ackermann, vol. I. p. 170.

† Correctly so styled by Le Neve in his MSS. of the Baronets, but not in the printed Baronetages. He was knighted at Whitehall, July 21, 1604.—His History has been much confounded with that of his nephew, Sir Nathaniel Bacon, K.B. the eminent Painter; see the following article. Edrr.

‡ So dubbed at the Charter-House, May 11, 1603, though styled Esquire only in the Baronetages.—He was, when Esquire, Sheriff of Suffolk, in 1600.

of the Duchy of Lancaster*, and of Francis Viscount St. Alban's, the illustrious philosopher. The arms are quarterly of Eight, 1. Or, a chevron chequy Argent and Gules, between three cinquefoils Azure, for Cooke. 2. Sable, a fesse between three pheons Argent, for Malpas. 3. Or, an eagle displayed with two heads Sable, for —. 4. Azure, three eaglets displayed between two bendlets Argent, for Belknap. 5. Gules, a fesse chequy Argent and Sable, between six crosses pattée fitchy of the Second, for Butler. 6. Or, two bendlets Gules, for Sudley. 7. Bendy of ten, Or and Gules, for Montford. 8. Cooke†. With the crest of Bacon, and also the crest of Cooke, a unicorn's head couped at the shoulders Or, winged Azure; and here again is another instance of the crest of the wife's family being borne‡. The inscription on the two tablets under the shields is as follows:

DOMINICÆ	SALVTIS	1578.
REGNI	ELIZABETHÆ	21.
ANNO ÆTATIS	SVÆ	68.
CANCELLA-	RIATVS	21.

The motto, *MEDIOCRIA FIRMA*, adopted by Sir Nicholas, is still retained by the Premier Baronet of England. It was in accordance to this motto, it has been remarked, that, instead of aspiring after the title of Lord Chancellor, he obtained an Act of Parliament to settle and establish the power of a Lord Keeper, an office he held for 22 years (dying Feb. 20, 1578-9, before Corpus Christi Chapel was finished). "He gave for his motto," says Dr. Fuller in his "Worthies" under Suffolk, "*MEDIOCRIA FIRMA*, and practised the former part thereof, *mediocria*, never attaining, because never affecting, any great estate. He was not for *invidious structures* (as some of his con-

temporaries), but delighted in *domo domino pari*; such as was his house at Gorbamby in Hertfordshire. And therefore, when Queen Elizabeth, coming thither in *Progresse*§, told him, 'My Lord, your house is too little for you;' 'No, Madam,' he returned, no less wittily than gratefully, 'but it is your Highness that hath made me too great for mine house||.' Now as he was a just practiser of this part of the motto, *mediocria*, so no doubt he will prove a true prophet in the second part thereof, *firma*, having left an estate, rather good than great, to his posterity."

Sir Nicholas undoubtedly ranks high among the benefactors to the University of Cambridge. To the Public Library he presented one hundred and three Greek and Latin books. He settled, likewise, upon his College, an annuity of 20*l.* for the maintenance of six scholars, to be chosen out of the Grammar School of Redgrave in Suffolk, founded by himself. Three letters of Sir Nicholas to "Dr. Parker, in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge," are mentioned by Strype, in his life of the Archbishop. Memoirs of Sir Nicholas Bacon are inserted in Masters's History of the College, pp. 220—226, as well as in several more popular collections of Biography. H. C. B.

The History of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, Knight Bachelor, half brother to the great Philosopher, and of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, Knight of the Bath, the eminent Painter, duly distinguished.
Cuique suum.

MR. URBAN, - Westminster, May 6.

AMONG the biographies of eminent characters which have become confused with those of less cele-

* Anthony was "a person of great abilities, deep reach in politics, and supposed to be the best versed in foreign affairs of any man of his time." He was the means of first introducing his great brother into public life. He probably died before or soon after the Accession of James I. or he would have been knighted. There is a character of him in the "Biographia Britannica."

† Pennington and Derwentwater are quartered with these on the monument of Sir Anthony Cooke, in Romford Church, and were also on the monument of Sir Nicholas Bacon in the old Cathedral of St. Paul. See Lyons and Hollar.

‡ The armorial bearings on the two small shields, &c. are given on a larger scale at the bottom of the plate.

§ Queen Elizabeth was frequently entertained at Gorbamby, particularly in 1572, 1573, 1576 (March 26 she there granted a charter to the Town of Daventry, co. Northampton), and 1577. See Mr. Nichols's "Progresses," vol. i. p. 602.

|| On the Queen's suggestion, however, he enlarged Gorbamby, and on her Majesty's next visit, she found a gallery of 120 feet in length and some other apartments added.

brated individuals of the same name, is that of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, the Painter. Errors respecting this person, which I confess my inability to trace to their origin, have been perpetuated and increased from the *Biographia Britannica*, Masters's History of Bene't College, Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, and Granger's Biographical History, to the Biographical Dictionary by Mr. Chalmers, and the elegant and highly embellished volume of Walpole's Anecdotes, which is just published by Major, under the editorship of Mr. Dallaway*.

First, the Painter is made to take his uncle's place of relationship toward the Lord Keeper Sir Nicholas and the Lord Chancellor the Viscount St. Alban's. Secondly, he has given to him the two wives and the three daughters of his worthy uncle; and thirdly, his uncle's monument, of all or any of which, having a monument, wife, and child-rear of his own, he stands in no need. To correct, therefore, these errors, and effectually distinguish the two Sir Nathaniels, allow me to offer the following Memoirs.

SIR NATHANIEL BACON, KNIGHT BACHELOR, was born in 1546, the second son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, by his first wife Jane, daughter of William Fernley, of West Creting, Suffolk, Esq.; and was, consequently, half brother to the great Philosopher, Sir Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Alban's, who was son of Sir Nicholas by his second wife Anne, daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke.

This Sir Nathaniel was seated at Stiffkey in Norfolk, an estate given him by his father, Sir Nicholas having bought it in 13th Eliz. (1571) of John and Edmund Baynard. Sir Nathaniel† "built the hall or manor-house in 1604; on the gateway of which are his arms, with those of his last wife." He served Sheriff of Norfolk in 1586 and 1599, and was knighted at Whitehall, in the latter end of July 1604, at the same time as his cousin-german Sir James Bacon, of Friston in Suffolk (son of James Bacon, Alderman of London, the Lord Keeper's brother), and when Sir Martin Suteville and Sir Henry Benning-

field, both Suffolk men, were also knighted.

Sir Nathaniel married, first, Anne, a natural daughter of Sir Thomas Gresham, Knight, the Founder of the Royal Exchange. By this Lady he had three daughters, his coheireses. The eldest was Anne, married to Sir John Townshend, Knight, father of Sir Roger the first Baronet of the name‡. This Lady carried the Stiffkey estate to that family, in which it remained at the time Mr. Parkin wrote, George Viscount Townshend being the then Lord of the Manor. Sir Nathaniel's second daughter was Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Knivett, of Ashwelthorpe in Norfolk, Knight; who by this marriage obtained "the very valuable lordship of Hemesby in the Hundred of West Flegg, Norfolk, 3300 acres of land, 14 cottages, 30 messuages, with the advowson of the vicarage§." Her younger sister was Winifred, the wife Sir Robert Gaudy, Knight, of Claxton, in the same county.

Sir Nathaniel married, secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Arthur (not, as Wotton and Betham say, Sir George,) Hopton, of Witham, Suffolk, Knight, by whom he had no issue.

A handsome mural monument to Sir Nathaniel was erected by himself in 1615 in the North side of the chancel of Stiffkey Church. It bears, or bore, the following inscription (printed by Masters, Appendix, p. 85); but the date of his death was never inserted:

Deo viventium sacrum.

NATHANIEL BACON, Eques Auratus, Nicolai Bacon Domini Custodis Magni Sigilli Anglie filius secundo genitus, hic in Christo cui vivus invigilavit obdormit, cum duabus charissimis uxoribus, Anna filia Thomæ Gresham, Equitis Aurati, et Dorothea filia Arthuri Hopton, de Witham, Ordinis ejusdem; 3 quarum priore tres suscepit filias, Annam enuptam Joanni Townsend de Rainham, Elizabetham Thomæ Knivett de Ashwelthorpe, et Winifredam Roberto Gaudy de Claxton, singulis ex Ordine Equestri. Ille mortalitatis memor, spe certâ resurgendi in Christo, hoc sibi et suis posuit, anno ætatis sue LIX, anno Domini 1615. Qui obiit die — anno Dni — .

* See p. 347.

† Masters's History of Bene't College. Parkin in his History says Sir Nicholas.

‡ Brydges's Peerage, vol. ii. p. 461, and Parkin's Norfolk. Wotton (Baronetage, 1741, vol. i. p. 4) erroneously says she was married to Sir Roger.

§ Gent. Mag. vol. xcv. i. 309.

SIR NATHANIEL BACON, KNIGHT OF THE BATH, was one of the nine sons (the youngest of the seven that attained man's estate) of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the first Baronet, by Anne, sole daughter and heir of Edmund Butts, of Thornage in Norfolk, Esq. He was seated at Culford in Suffolk, a mansion which his father had built in 1591, and for some time made his own residence; and bestowed on his son Sir Nathaniel with an estate of 1000*l.* a year. He travelled into Italy and studied painting there; but his manner and colouring approach nearer to the style of the Flemish School. Peacham on Limning, p. 126, says, "But none in my opinion deserveth more respect and admiration for his skill and practice in painting than Master Nathaniel Bacon of Broome* in Suffolk, (younger son to the most honourable and bountiful-minded Sir Nicholas Bacon [the first Baronet],) not inferior in my judgment to our skillfullest masters;" and another testimonial to his merit is furnished by a MS. of Edw. Norgate, also a brother artist. In noticing "Pinke," this person mentions that "is a colour so usefull and hard to get good, as gave occasion to my late deare friend Sir N. Bacon, K. B. (a gentleman whose rare parts and generous disposition, whose excellent learning and great skill in this and good arts, deserves a never-dying memory,) to make and finde a Pinke, so very good, as my cousinell P. Oliver, (without disparagement to any the most excellent in this art,) making prooffe of some that I gave him, did highly commend it, and used none other to his dyinge day;" &c. After ascribing so much praise to this preparation, the secret "To make Sir N. Bacon's Browne Pinke," is given, and is extracted by Mr. Dallaway (Anecdotes of Painting, vol. 1. p. 317).

"At Culford, where Sir Nathaniel lived," says Mr. Walpole, "are preserved some of his works, and at Gorbambury his father's seat, is a large picture in oil by him, of a cook-maid with dead fowls, admirably painted, with great nature, neatness, and lustre of colouring. In the same house is a whole length of him by himself, drawing on a paper; his sword and pallet hung up; and a half-length of his mother by him. At Redgrave Hall in Suffolk, were two more pieces by the same hand, which afterwards passed

into the possession of Mr. Rowland Holt the one Ceres with fruit and flowers, the other Hercules and the Hydra. In Trades-cant's Museum was a small landscape, painted and given to him by Sir Nathaniel Bacon [and now, or formerly, in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford]."

The exquisite portrait in the new edition of Walpole, "copied by W. Bone, and engraved by R. Cooper, from the original Picture by Sir Nathaniel himself, in the collection of the Earl of Verulam at Gorbambury," is, I presume, the same as that mentioned by Walpole; for though four engravings of his portrait are enumerated in the last edition of Granger, they appear to have been all taken from this same picture. It agrees, as being a whole length, painted by himself, and as having his sword and pallet hung up before him; but Walpole erroneously describes the figure as drawing on a paper, for though he holds a paper in one hand, he has the other stuck akimbo, with his hat in it; and, though there is a sketch of a female figure hung opposite to him, it can scarcely be his mother, being depicted exactly like Britannia on our copper coinage, with a helmet and spear,—formed into a half-length, indeed, by its lower half being concealed by an open book which leans against it. Some Correspondents acquainted with the Collection at Gorbambury, may perhaps inform your readers whether two originals exist. A dog, looking affectionately up to his master's face, is a striking feature in the plate now published by Mr. Major. The Knight, in a handsome dress of King James the First's time, is seated before a table covered with books and writing utensils. The portrait published in the former editions of Walpole, and that by Richardson, are curtailed into half-lengths, as are perhaps the two others mentioned in Granger, engraved by De Boulonois, and by Thane with an autograph.

Sir Nathaniel married Jane, daughter of Hercules Meantys, Esq. and widow of Sir Wm. Cornwallis, of Brome, Knt. to whom she was second wife, and by whom she was mother of Sir Frederick Cornwallis, created a Baronet in 1627, advanced to the title of Baron Cornwallis of Eye in 1661, and lineal ancestor of the present Earl.

* The estate of his wife's former husband, Sir William Cornwallis, afterwards mentioned. The title of Viscount Brome was conferred with the Earldom of Cornwallis.

By this Lady Sir Nathaniel had one son, Nicholas, who died without issue male; and two daughters. Anne, the eldest, was married first to her cousin-german, Sir Thomas Meautys, Knt. Clerk of the Privy Council, and the faithful Secretary of Lord Chancellor Bacon, who erected the monument to his memory at St. Alban's; and secondly, to Sir Harbottle Grimston, Knt. to whom she was second wife. She had by either husband one daughter only: by the former, Jane, who died unmarried; and by the latter, Anne, who died young*. Sir Nathaniel's other daughter was Jane, who died unmarried†. As far, therefore, as is ascertained, the descendants of Sir Nathaniel are extinct, but his son may have left married daughters.

Sir Nathaniel, says Mr. Gough, "is buried in the Church at Culford, where is a very good marble bust of him, with [pallet and pencils‡, and] an epitaph which informs us that he was well skilled in the history of plants and in delineating them with his pencil. His lady is also buried here with an inscription, giving her a great character, as having supported and saved from ruin in times of great distress the two ancient families into which she had married. The Cornwallis family have certainly obligations to her, for this house and estate [of Culford] could not have descended to them by inheritance§."

Yours, &c.

NEPOS.

MR. URBAN,

April 11.

I HAD hoped that, when the attention of Debrett's Editor was called to the statement he made of the noble descendants of the Princess Mary Tudor, he would, in his edition just published, have more fully corrected his former account. It is true that he has added the names of Lord Dudley and Ward, Lord Sydney, Lord Lake, and Lord Dunmore, which is correct. But he has omitted others more conspicuous: as the following notices will shew.

The figures 1, 2, 3, 4, prefixed, point out the families of Seymour, Egerton, Hastings, or Murray, through which the blood comes.

Omitted.

4. Earl of Westmoreland.—2. Earl of Shaftesbury.—1. Earl of Aylesford.—1. Earl of Warwick.—2. Earl of Malmesbury.—2. Earl of Bradford.—2. Earl O'Neill.—1. Baroness de Roos.—1. Lord Montagu.—2. Lord Cawdor.—1. Lord Prudhoe.—4. Lord Glenlyon.—4. Lord Nairne.—4. Baroness Keith.

To these add.

4. Duchess of Manchester.—2. Marquis of Tavistock.—4. Marchioness Cornwallis.—2. Marchioness of Bath.—1. Bernard Viscount Bandon.—2. Lady Louisa Macdonald.—2. Lady Anne Vernon.—2. Viscount Alford.—2. Lady Long.—1. Sir Richard Bedingfield, Bart.—2. Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart.—2. Sir John Sydney, Bart.—1. Countess Fortescue.—1. Countess of Carysfort.—1. Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart.—1. Lord Nugent.—3. Granville Wheelers, of Otterden.—3. Countess of Granard.—2. Sir John W. H. Brydges, &c. &c.

But if we confine it to Peers, the singular thing is this, that it includes one-third of the English Dukes; one-fourth of the Marquises; something more than a fifth of the Earls; one fifth of the Viscounts; one twentieth only of the Barons.

A Pedigree of the SEYMOURS with reference to the *blood royal* follows:

Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, (son of the Protector, Duke of Somerset, by his 2d wife Ann Stanhope,) married Lady Catharine Grey, daughter and heir of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, by Lady Frances, eldest daughter and co-heir of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary, the French Queen, youngest daughter to King Henry VII. He died at a great age, 1621. By Lady Catherine Grey, he had Edward, Lord

* Pedigrees of Meautys and Grimston, in Clutterbuck's Herts, vol. i. p. 93, 96.

† Wotton's Baronetage, vol. i. p. 10. I suspect, perhaps without sufficient reason, that there may be some confusion between the two generations; and that Jane, made her niece in Clutterbuck's Herts, may not have existed.

‡ "The monument," says Mr. Dallaway (Walpole, i. 316), "erected by Sir Nathaniel Bacon in Culford Church, during his life-time, was probably after his own design." The monument erected "during the life-time" of the person it commemorates, is (as noticed in p. 395) that of the elder Sir Nathaniel at Stiffkey; but Chalmers's Biog. Diet. probably led to this misapprehension, where it is obscurely said, "The monument above-mentioned was erected by himself," when both monuments were "above-mentioned."

§ Camden's Britannia, by Gough.

Beauchamp, his only child who left issue, and who died in his father's lifetime, having by Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Rogers, a daughter, Honora, married to Sir Ferdinand, son and heir apparent of Edward Lord Dudley, (from whom is descended Viscount Dudley and Ward) and two sons, William 2d Duke of Somerset, and Francis Lord Seymour of Troubridge (from whom are descended the Duke of Northumberland; the Wyndhams, Carnarvons, Romneys, and Grenvilles).

WILLIAM, who was restored to the Dukedom of Somerset, died 24 Oct. 1660. He had no issue by his first wife, Lady Arabella Stuart; but by his 2d wife, Dorothy, sister and co-heir to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, he had Henry, Lord Beauchamp, and two daughters:

1. Lady Mary Seymour, married to Heneage Finch, 2d Earl of Winchelsea, who died 1689, leaving several sons, whose issue failed; and Frances, married to Thomas Thynne, 1st Viscount Weymouth, whose son Henry left two daughters, his co-heirs,—1st. Frances, wife of Algernon Duke of Somerset, whose daughter and heir married Hugh Smithson, Duke of Northumberland; and 2d, Mary, wife of William Greville, Lord Brook, father by her of Francis, Earl of Warwick, grandfather of the present Earl.

2. Lady Jane Seymour, married to Charles Boyle Lord Clifford, of Lanesborough, who died *vita patris*, 12 Oct. 1695. Their daughter Mary married James Duke of Queensberry, and from them is descended the Duke of Buccleugh. Charles, the son, became 2d Earl of Burlington, and 3d Earl of Cork; and dying 1703, left issue by Juliana Noel:

1. Lady Elizabeth, married to Sir Henry Beddingfield, Bart. from whom is descended Sir Rich. Beddingfield, Bart.

2. Lady Henrietta, married to Henry Boyle, Earl of Shannon, from whom are descended Lord Shannon, Lord Carrick, and Lady De Roos.

Richard, son and heir, succeeded as 3d Earl of Burlington, who died 4th Dec. 1753, leaving issue Lady Charlotte, daughter and heir, married to William, 4th Duke of Devonshire, who died 1764, leaving William, 5th Duke, (father of William, 6th and present Duke of Devonshire, and of Lady Carlisle, and Lady Granville); also Lord Geo. Cavendish; and the Duch-

ess of Portland, mother of the present Duke of Portland.

Henry, Lord Beauchamp, eldest son of William, 2d Duke of Somerset, died in his father's life-time, 1656, leaving by Mary, daughter of Arthur Lord Capel, William, who became 3d Duke of Somerset, and died unmarried at the age of 20, on 26th Sept. 1761; and was succeeded by his uncle, Lord John, 4th Duke, (who died 1675, s. p.), but his sister was his heir; and married 31 Aug. 1676, Thomas, Lord Bruce, afterwards Earl of Aylesbury, who died 1741, leaving Charles, 3d Earl, who died 1747, leaving (by Lady Anne Saville) Lady Mary his daughter and heir, married to Henry Brydges, 2d Duke of Chandos, whose only son James, 3d Duke, was father of the present Duchess of Buckingham.

But Lady Elizabeth Bruce, sister of Earl Charles, married George Brudenell, 3d Earl of Cardigan, by whom she was mother of 1. George, created Duke of Montagu, from whom are descended the Duke of Buccleugh and Lord Montagu. 2. James, 5th Earl. 3. Robert, (father of Robert, present Earl of Cardigan). 4. Thomas, created Earl of Aylesbury. 5. Lady Frances, married to Richard Powis, and grandmother to the present Viscount Sydney.

FRANCIS Lord Seymour of Troubridge, (younger brother to William, 2d Duke of Somerset,) died in 1604, having by Frances, daughter and co-heir of Sir Gilbert Primme, Charles 2d Lord Seymour of Troubridge, who died 25 Aug. 1665, leaving by his first wife a daughter, Frances, married to Sir George Hungerford of Cadenham; and by his 2d wife, Elizabeth Allington, a daughter, Honora, married to Sir Charles Gerard, Bart. whose sole daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married Warwick Lake, and was grandmother of Gerard, 1st Viscount Lake; and two sons, Francis, 3d Lord Seymour of Troubridge, who became 5th Duke of Somerset, and was assassinated in Italy, 1678; and was succeeded by his brother Charles, 5th Duke, who by his 2d wife, Lady Charlotte Finch, had: Lady Frances, married to John Marquis of Granby and grandmother to the present Duke of Rutland; and Lady Charlotte married, to Heneage Earl of Aylesford, and grandmother to the present Earl of Aylesford, and to the present Earl of Dartmouth.

The said Charles, 5th Duke, had issue by his first wife, Lady Elizabeth Percy, daughter and heir of Jocelyn, last Earl of Northumberland, a son Algernon, and daughter Catherine married to Sir William Wyndham, Bart. who had issue by her, Charles Earl of Egremont, father of George present Earl, and of the mother of the present Earl of Carnarvon, the present Earl of Romney, &c.

Algernon, 7th Duke of Somerset, died 7 February, 1750, having married Frances, eldest daughter and co-heir of Henry Thynne, only son of Thomas, 1st Viscount Weymouth, by Frances, daughter of Heneage Finch, Earl of Winchelsea, by Lady Mary, daughter of William Seymour, 2d Duke of Somerset. By her he was father of Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, who in 1740 married Sir Hans Smithson, Bt. who succeeded the Duke as Earl of Northumberland, at his death, 7 Feb. 1750, and was created Duke of Northumberland 1766. The Duchess died 1776, and the Duke 1786, leaving Hugh, 2d Duke, who died 1817, and Algernon, present Earl of Beverley, born 21 Jan. 1750. Hugh present and 3d Duke, succeeded his father 1817. Lord Prudhoe, born 15 Dec. 1792, his younger brother, was created a Peer 27 Nov. 1816. S. C. B. T. P.

MR. URBAN,

May 5.

IN the present agitated state of the public mind, and at a period when not only the present Session, but the Parliament itself approaches fast to a termination, it is not to be expected that the important question on Colonial Slavery can be calmly discussed by the Legislature. It is, however, to be hoped that no time will be lost by the new Parliament, in taking into consideration so important an object of attention. Parliament will then be called on to decide whether we shall redeem the pledge to God and man, given in the Resolutions of May 1823, or, yielding to Colonial influence and clamour, basely forfeit that pledge, and leave upwards of 800,000 of wretched fellow-creatures, with their yet unborn progeny, to perish in their chains.—No less than 18 years have elapsed since Parliament, in voting the Slave Trade to be contrary to justice and humanity, virtually recorded the moral title of those oppressed and degraded human beings to their freedom; for it is plain

that a bondage iniquitously imposed cannot be rightfully prolonged.

Of all errors in policy, it is the most palpable to commit the structure and management of difficult and delicate measures to those who avowedly dislike the principles on which they are founded; and who wish not for their success, but their failure. Frustration of all the hopes of the poor Slaves will not be the only ill effect of this course of proceeding. Terrible mischiefs, I doubt not, will ensue; and the blame will, as usual, be laid on the friends of reformation, not on its true authors,—those who stoop to solicit when they ought to ordain.

As to the boasted value and importance of the Sugar Colonies, in a view to the employment of our commercial industry and capital, let any political economist explain to me, if he can, how it can be advantageous to a country to employ its commercial capital in a way that is always productive of loss and ruin to a vast majority of all the particular adventurers. National profit must be made up of the profits of individuals; and if the result of these, in a collective view, be not profit, but loss, it is paradoxical to say that the nation is a gainer. The success of the Sugar-planter is often a gross delusion. He comes home for a season with the proceeds of a lucky crop, and either from self-indulgence or policy, exhibits the appearance of great prosperity. Like a comet from a distant region, he eclipses the regular planets of our system by his temporary blaze. He obtains the credit of having rapidly acquired a large fortune in the West Indies; and others are fatally excited to embark their capital or credit in the same imaginary gold-mine. When his consignees are over-drawn, he returns to toil for the rest of his life, under a load of debt, with a hope, which eternally mocks his grasp, of release from his embarrassments. But the comet is now out of sight; and the seducing effect of his short-lived splendour is not counteracted by the knowledge of the sad reverse.

It is, I am aware, a difficult thing to dislodge that prejudice long resident in the public mind which represents the West Indies as mines of national wealth, instead of what they really are,—gulphs for the perpetual absorption of national treasure and blood, without any adequate returns. Reason and truth

in such cases gain but a tardy and doubtful victory over ancient prepossessions. It seems to be one of the appointed scourges of guilt, with nations as well as individuals, that long indulged immoral habits pervert the judgment, and give such a wrong direction to self-love, as to make them mistake even temporal evil for good, and cling to their darling offences after the baits held out by temptations, have proved to be delusive and worthless. Some measures and systems would be plainly seen to be weak, if their wickedness did not serve to raise a false presumption of their wisdom. The search for truth when *impartially* pursued is rarely unsuccessful: but what we wish, we too readily believe. It must be manifest to every reflecting mind, that upon every ordinary rule by which human testimony is estimated, the credit due to evidence on the Anti-slavery side is much greater than can be reasonably claimed on the other. On that of the planters, self-interest is notorious and avowed:—on ours it has no existence, except in the wilful misstatements or distempered imaginations of our opponents.

Tables show the mortality of troops in the West Indies during seven years, from 1796 to 1802 inclusive, compiled from regimental returns, collected by J. Sayer, Esq. Commissioner in Windward and Leeward Islands during that period; by which it appears that the average loss among European troops by sickness is $40\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while the black troops lost only 3 per cent.

Yours, &c.

M. S.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 12.

IN the Pedigree of the Shirley family in the "History of Leicestershire," Thomas Shirley of West Grinstead, who died May 20, 1606, is described as the son of Ralph Shirley, who was Sheriff of Sussex and Surrey in 1504. There must, I think, be an omission, which I should be very glad to have supplied, as a man who died in 1606 is not likely to be son of an Esquire of the body of King Henry the Seventh. I send copies of the register of West Grinstead, and should be much obliged to any of your genealogical Correspondents who could fill up the chasm. Thomas Shirley presented to the living in 1587, but his name does not occur in the register.

Richard Shirley, bapt. Sept. 1, 1558.

Dorothy Shirley, daughter of Francis Shirley, bapt. July 5, 1561.

Philip Shirley, son of Francis Shirley, bapt. Jan. 31, 1591.

Shirly Snelling, son of George Snelling, Knt. bapt. April 7, 1607. Testes Edwardus Caryll, Miles, Ricardus Snelling arm. et Philippa Shirley vidua.

Francis Shirley, buried Mar. 24, 1559.

Barbara Shirley, wife of Francis Shirley, buried Feb. 28, 1563.

Dorothy Shirley, buried Dec. 23, 1564.

Dorothy Shirley, filia M^{ri} Shirley, buried June 24, 1565.

William Shirley, son of Francis, buried April 11, 1568.

Franciscus Shirley, claro sanguine natus, buried March 24, 1577.

Elizabeth Shirley, buried Sept. 4, 1582.

Mrs. Philip Shirley, buried June 15, 1614.

Richard Shirley, generosus, buried Feb. 28, 1614.

Cicily, wife of Sir George Snelling, Knt. and at her decease the wife of Mr. Wm. Blunt, buried Nov. 2, 1628.

Yours, &c. A CONSTANT READER.

MR. URBAN,

March 30.

A MURAL tablet has recently been placed in the chancel of Petersfield Church to the memory of T. S. Jolliffe, Esq. formerly M.P. for that Borough, of whom you gave a character in vol. xciv. ii. 91. On the marble is the following inscription:

"Memoriae Sacrum THOMAE SAMUELIS JOLLIFFE, Arinigeri, veteri Normannorum genere oriundi; qui in Collegio Wintoniensi optimarum artium studiis excolitus, tandem in Senatu Britannico grave legum latoris munus sustinuit; civium hujusce Municipii suffragiis, et proborum assensu honestatus, Petersfieldiae vicem in Comitibus gerens. Dotibus tum animi, tum corporis ornatus: judicio limato; comis, elegans, integer; magnum, haud mirum est, sui desiderium, post se reliquisse. Praefuit Comitatu Somersæ Vicecomes, et Magistratus officio summâ fide, prudentiâ, et dignitate perfunctus, Ammerdonias, ubi sedem locaverat, propo Bathonienses, gratus Patriæ, meritis, virtute et famâ clarus, bonis omnibus flebilis, naturæ concessit, sexto die Junii, A.D. MDCCCXIV. ætatis suæ LXXVIII. Patri, pio, præstanti, optimo, hoc, quaecunque sit, marmor poni curavit, et in posteris sacratum esse voluit, filius natu major et hæres."



TOWER OF WINTON CASTLE, DORSET.

Mr. URBAN,

May 5.

THE annexed view represents the tower of Witton Castle, Durham, as it appeared in 1781. (See *Plate II.*)

This Castle stands on the South side of the river Wear; and must anciently have been a place of great strength. The chief parts of the edifice were erected near the N. W. corner of a large area, defended by a very strong curtain wall, embrazured and fortified with guerrets at the corners, three of which were circular, but that at the South corner is square. The entrance into the area was in the centre of the North wall; and the gate was defended by a hanging gallery. The tower was square, flanked by machicolated and embattled square turrets, of different sizes.

This was the Baronial Castle of the Lords de Eures, an eminent family in this county; one of whom, Sir Ralph Eure, in 1410 obtained a licence from Bp. Langley * to fortify his Castle of Witton with a wall, and to embattle, encarnale, and entower the same. From this family it was purchased by the Darcies, Barons of Writton, whence it passed in 1743, by purchase, into the possession of Wm. Cuthbert, Esq. Serjeant-at-Law. This gentleman gave about 15,000*l.* for it; at his death it descended to John Cuthbert, Esq. his son and heir, who dying without issue, his sister carried the estate to the Hopper family.

In the wars between Charles and his rebellious Parliament, this Castle was garrisoned by Sir William Darcy for the King; from whom it was taken by Sir Arthur Haselrigg, Governor of Auckland Castle, who sequestered the goods, but did not destroy the building. James Lord Darcy, of Havan, in Ireland, about 1689 demolished the Castle, taking away with him the lead, timber, and chimney-pieces to Sadbergh, intending there to erect another house; but the greatest part of the ma-

terials was afterwards sold by auction for much less than the sum paid for their pulling down and removing.

The village of Witton is pleasantly situated on the South side of the hill North of the river Wear; and the chapel stands on elevated ground. Witton Hall, at the West end of the town, was the residence of the learned Chas. Joseph Douglas: who here for a while revelled in the lap of luxury and ease. His origin was unknown; but he had undergone strange vicissitudes of fortune.

L. S.

Mr. URBAN,

Cheam, April 20.

IT is generally supposed that Pythagoras invented the 47th Proposition of the First Book of Euclid's Elements, and he is said to have offered a hecatomb of oxen, as a testimony of gratitude to the gods of his country for the discovery; some, however, have affirmed that as he was known to be a zealous assertor of the metempsychosis, such a sacrifice was expressly contrary to that fundamental article of his faith which forbade the taking away the life of any animal, and they suppose that he offered, as a substitute, 100 small oxen made of wax.

This story, which has been propagated by the moderns, I must confess appears to me very inconsistent. According to the doctrine of Pythagoras, the depriving an animal of life was either *unlawful* or *inexpedient*; if it was *unlawful*, doubtless every representative or model of such unlawful sacrifice must have been equally so, and as such, obnoxious to the gods, and consequently the 100 small models of oxen in wax, instead of a tribute of *gratitude*, would have been an *insult* to the gods. But if the sacrifice of living oxen was thought agreeable to the gods, surely all consideration of its *inexpediency*, from whatever motive it might arise, would have had no weight when compared with the obligations of religion. If it be objected that this offering of Pythagoras was not *imposed*, but *voluntary*; a pure act of gratitude; and therefore he was at liberty to offer what he pleased; I answer, why did he not offer the wax as wax, and not in the form of, and as a substitute for, something of considerably greater value? for their approbation of the sacrifice of *living oxen* was plainly implied by his offering *models*, and if so, the substitution of a paltry sacrifice, of little or

* This distinguished Prelate was consecrated Bishop, Aug. 8, 1406; having been the previous year appointed High Chancellor of England, and Archbishop of York, but to the latter was never installed, being the following year removed to Durham. He did many singular services for his King and Country, and died (after having received the Cardinal's hat from Pope John XXIII. June 6, 1411) November 30, 1437.

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no value, would have been a cheat, and an insult to their gods, their priests, and their religion; this would awaken the resentment of the people, who would consider it as an impious fraud, from which they might reasonably dread the worst consequences; and among the superstitious Greeks, a crime of such magnitude would probably have cost the delinquent his life. So that if Pythagoras did not offer the heratomb of oxen, I think he would not have dared to substitute the *small* models of wax, as some have asserted. Some of your Readers will probably be able to reconcile this story. N.

ON SAXON COINAGE.

V.—WEST SAXONS.

(Concluded from p. 308.)

I NOW proceed to offer a few remarks on the Coins issued by the West Saxon Kings. Athelward, the first of these monarchs whose coins have come down to us, ascended the throne, A.D. 727. None of his money has yet been discovered with the Portrait, and the difference observable in the rest is so slight as to afford but little matter for discussion. One of these varieties has on its obverse a cross, with a crescent in each quarter; but I am at a loss to conceive what the other figure is intended to represent.

From the East Anglian Coins it could not be adopted, as those bearing this character were not coined until nearly a century after the time of this King: it is, therefore, clear that as it first appears on these coins, it must have been a creature of the fancy, and cannot have any relation to the name of the Kingdom.

Dr. Pegge has somewhere asserted that the W, with the turned head P, was not introduced till the time of Edward the Martyr;—had he inspected Sir A. Fountaine's engravings of this King's coins with half the care and accuracy he has done in many other instances, he would have found that it was adopted on them, as well as on many of much later date, but prior to the reign he specifies. I do not observe the names of any minters in the coins of Athelward, which are found on those of other Kings, except Dudda, who occurs on the coins of Cuthred of Kent, so that in all pro-

bability they both were the productions of the same masters. I shall just remark, that no pennies of Athelward have any part of the Kingdom's name upon them, like those of Kent, &c. and then proceed to notice one (and unfortunately one only is known to be in existence) of Beorhtic, who succeeded to the West Saxon throne, A.D. 784. It has on the obverse that singular character which is found on some of Athelward's, and the legend reads Beorhtic Rex. Reverse, a small cross, with a pellet in each quarter of it: EEEHARD the moneyer, and its execution is nearly on a level with the coins of Athelward. Of the West Saxon Cuthred, we may with very good reason suppose we have no coins: the claim of those formerly attributed to him has been fully investigated, and they have, on indisputable grounds, been referred to the Kentish monarch of that name.

VI. Remarks upon Ecclesiastical Mints, and an appropriation of a Coin of Athelstan to the Archbishopal Mint at York.

In the celebrated regulation of Athelstan, relative to the mints, promulgated in 928, we find the permission of coinage still allowed to certain Bishops and Abbots, but for some reasons, now unknown, they were restricted from placing their effigies, or any peculiar mark of distinction, on the monies they had minted.

Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, was the last Prelate who issued specie inscribed with his name, and so far as yet appears, was obliged to dispense with the practise of placing his bust upon it, which had been done by one or two of his immediate predecessors. After his time we find no device whereby we are enabled to distinguish the monies of the episcopal and regal minters from each other, though we learn from the ordinance above-mentioned, that Prelates and Abbots still enjoyed the privileges of coining.

It seems at first sight somewhat remarkable that so renowned a city as York should be omitted in this important instrument, but a very little consideration will clear up the apparent difficulty. The edict was dated in 928, at which period York was in the hands of the Danes, and did not come into the possession of Athelstan

until 937, a sufficient reason for its not being mentioned therein. During the time that the Danes were masters of it, we may well suppose it to have been their principal place of mintage, and the coins of Anlaf and Regnald were struck there. So soon, however, as the city surrendered to Athelstan, it would, of course, become subject to his famous ordinance, and as some few Bishops and Abbots, as for instance the Primate and Abbot of Canterbury, and the Bishop of Rochester, were indulged with the liberty of working the several mints thus appointed to them, it may be fairly presumed that the great ecclesiastical dignitaries of York were participators in the like privileges.

Dr. Pegge, in commenting upon this regulation of Athelstan's, has been pleased to tell us, that "he ordained that there should be but one uniform species of coin current in his dominions, to the utter exclusion of the Prelates from coining money of their own, or in their own right, as aforetime had been done, to the great diminution of his crown and dignity. This was an abridgment of usage 'tis true in respect of the Prelates, but no injustice; it was only restoring matters," &c. It is observable that they were only debarred from striking money for themselves and in their own names, which sufficiently accounts for the non-appearance of any coins with an archiepiscopal effigy after the reign of Athelstan.

If, however, the privilege of coining money with their own effigies and their own names was denied them, there is no reason to suppose that they were further forbidden to insert such marks on it as might distinguish the productions of their mints from the royal coinage. I shall endeavour to exemplify the foregoing observations by a very singular and curious coin. The obverse has the usual impress of a small cross, and is inscribed *ATHELSTAN REX TO. BRI. for totius Britanniae*; and with others bearing the same style, is generally thought to have been coined subsequent to his defeating Constantine King of Scotland: beside the cross is a *p* encircled with small pellets, a device I believe never found on any other Saxon coin. The reverse has also a small cross in the centre, and bears this legend, *RE, &c.* As the *mint*'s name, and particularly that of the city (York), are here given quite

at full length, we cannot for a moment suppose the *p* found in the area of the obverse to have any connexion with this inscription; neither can it appertain to the legend of the obverse, where the regal name and style appear, notwithstanding the latter is abbreviated, since it is obvious that there is no such letter in either of the abbreviated words, if given at length. Since then it stands totally unconnected with the legend on either side of the coin, I shall perhaps be asked for what it is intended? I answer, the initial of Wulstan 1st Archbishop of York at this identical period, and that it was intended to denote its issue from the Archiepiscopal mint: for although, as above stated, the primates might be restrained from placing their busts and names on the monies struck at their mints, I see not that they were prohibited from putting some mark to distinguish them from those issued by the regal minters. On the contrary, it seems a measure of absolute necessity, in order to preserve a due responsibility for their coins being of legitimate weight and fineness; for, although in some cases the mere names of the Archbishop's minters might sufficiently demonstrate that the monies coined by them were archiepiscopal, and the primates consequently responsible for their goodness, yet the liability of these minters to change their masters, and the possibility of the same person being in the course of his life employed in the service both of the King and Primate, rendered some distinction absolutely necessary, of which I consider the present coin to be an instance, and that those struck by Regnald without this *p* or *W* were made by him whilst working in the royal mint.

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Extracts from Soame Jenyns, on Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. URBAN, May 10.

ENCOURAGED by the ready attention you always bestow on subjects of humanity, I am induced to recommend the following extracts from the energetic disquisition of Soame Jenyns (vol. iii. p. 186) to the notice of your readers. The sentiments of such a writer cannot fail to nourish the germes which this branch of morality has begun to put forth. These are not results from the reasoning of one

who has fallen into the prejudices of the day. No cant, no affection, and no exaggeration; but this disquisition is the sober and dignified appeal of one of our most revered forefathers to his countrymen, to reclaim them from the paths of direct crime towards other animals, and it may be added, of indirect but deep-rooted crime to our own species. Cruelty to animals being practicable even in infancy, and being exactly similar to other crimes, necessarily producing a disposition for general crime, most difficult to be eradicated. As, though the nature of conduct towards our own species, and other animals, may appear to proceed from distinct qualities of mind, it is in fact from the same. And though there are many delinquents to other animals, yet charity to mankind, their conduct is either inconsistent with sense, or their charity must spring from the hope of some other rewards than what sympathy and justice can yield to them.

Soame Jenyns, however, in adverting to the probability of man being ever brought to account for cruelty to other animals, observes :

"How criminal will our account appear when laid before that just and impartial Judge! How will man, that sanguinary tyrant, be able to excuse himself from the charge of those innumerable cruelties inflicted on his unoffending subjects committed to his care, formed for his benefit*, and placed under his authority by their common father? Whose mercy is over all his works, and who expects that this authority should be exercised not only with tenderness and mercy, but in conformity to the laws of justice and gratitude.

"But to what horrid deviations from these benevolent intentions are we daily witnesses! No small part of mankind derive their chief amusements from the deaths and sufferings of inferior animals; a much greater, consider them only as engines of wood or iron, useful in their several occupations. The carman drives his horse, and the carpenter his nail, by repeated blows; and so long as these produce the desired effect, and they both go, they neither reflect or care whether either of them have any sense of feeling. The butcher knocks down the stately ox with no more compassion than the blacksmith hammers a horse-shoe; and plunges his knife into the throat of the innocent lamb, with as little reluctance as the tailor sticks his needle into

the collar of a coat. If there are some who, formed in a softer mould, view with pity the sufferings of these defenceless creatures, there is scarcely one who entertains the least idea, that justice or gratitude can be due to their merits or services. The social and friendly dog is hanged without remorse, if, by barking in defence of his master's person and property, he happens unknowingly to disturb his rest; the generous horse, who has carried his ungrateful master for many years with ease and safety, worn out with age and infirmities contracted in his service, is by him condemned to end his miserable days in a dust cart, where the more he exerts his little remains of spirit, the more he is whipped, to save his stupid driver the trouble of whipping some other less obedient to the lash. Sometimes, having been taught the practice of many unnatural and useless feats in a riding-house, he is at last turned out, consigned to the dominion of a hackney coachman, by whom he is every day corrected for performing those tricks which he has learned under so long and severe a discipline.

"The sluggish bear, in contradiction to his nature, is taught to dance, for the diversion of a malignant mob, by placing red hot irons under his feet; and the majestic bull is tortured by every mode which malice can invent, for no offence but that he is gentle and unwilling to assail his diabolical tormentors. These, with innumerable other acts of cruelty, injustice, and ingratitude, are every day committed, not only with impunity, but without censure, and even without observation; but we may be assured, that they cannot finally pass away unnoticed and unretaliated.

"The laws of self-defence, undoubtedly, justify us in destroying those animals who would destroy us, who injure our properties, or annoy our persons†, but not even these whenever their situation incapacitates them from hurting us. I know of no right which we have to shoot a bear on an inaccessible island of ice, or an eagle on the mountain's top, whose lives cannot injure us, nor deaths procure us any benefit. We are unable to give life, and therefore ought not wantonly to take it away from the meanest insect, without sufficient reason; they all receive it from the same benevolent hand as ourselves, and have therefore an equal right to enjoy it."

In alluding to the manner of slaughtering animals, he remarks,

"It should always be performed with all the tenderness and compassion which so disagreeable an office will permit, and no circumstances ought to be omitted, which can render their executions as quick and

* Producing his benefit would, it seems, have been better. L. G.

† Of course the author means, when the injury is great.

easy as possible. For this, providence has wisely and benevolently provided, by forming them in such a manner that their flesh becomes rancid and unpalatable by a painful and lingering death, and has thus compelled us to be merciful without compassion, and cautious of their suffering, for the sake of ourselves; but if there are any whose tastes are so vitiated, and whose hearts are so hardened, as to delight in such inhuman sacrifices, and to partake of them without remorse, they should be looked upon as demons in human shapes, and expect a retaliation of those tortures which they have inflicted on the innocent, for the gratification of their own depraved and unnatural appetites.

"So violent are the passions of anger and revenge in the human breast, that it is not wonderful that men should persecute their real or imaginary enemies with cruelty and malevolence; but that there should exist in nature a being who can receive a pleasure from giving pain, would be totally incredible, if we were not convinced, by melancholy experience, that there are not only many, but that this unaccountable disposition is in some manner inherent in the nature of man; for, as he cannot be taught by example, nor led to it by temptation, or prompted to it by interest, it must be derived from his native constitution."

In proof of the correctness of these ideas, he afterwards expresses himself thus:

"We see children laughing at the miseries which they inflict on every unfortunate animal which comes within their power; all savages are ingenious in contriving, and happy in executing, the most exquisite tortures; and the common people of all countries are delighted with nothing so much as bull-baitings, prize-fightings, executions, and all spectacles of cruelty and horror. Though civilization may in some degree abate this native ferocity, it can never quite extirpate it. The most polished are not ashamed to be pleased with scenes of little less barbarity, and, to the disgrace of human nature, to dignify them with the name of sports. They arm cocks with artificial weapons which nature had kindly denied to their malevolence, and with shouts of applause and triumph see them plunge them into each other's hearts: they view with delight the trembling deer and defenceless hare, flying for hours in the utmost agonies of terror and despair, and at last, sinking under fatigue, devoured by their merciless pursuers; they see with joy the beautiful pheasant and harmless partridge drop from their flight, weltering in their blood, or perhaps perishing with wounds and hunger, under the cover of some friendly thicket, in which they have in vain retreated for safety: they triumph over the unsuspecting fish,

whom they have decoyed by an insidious pretence of feeding, and drag him from his native element by a hook fixed to and tearing out his entrails; and to add to all this, they spare neither labour nor expense to preserve and propagate these innocent animals for no other end but to multiply the objects of their persecution.

"What name should we bestow on a superior being, whose whole endeavours were employed, and whose whole pleasure consisted, in terrifying, ensnaring, tormenting, and destroying mankind! Whose superior faculties were exerted in fomenting animosities amongst them, in contriving engines of destruction, and inciting them to use them in maiming and murdering each other? Whose power over them, was employed in assisting the rapacious, deceiving the simple, and oppressing the innocent? Who, without provocation or advantage, should continue from day to day, void of all pity and remorse, thus to torment mankind for diversion, and at the same time endeavour with the utmost care to preserve their lives and to propagate their species, in order to encrease the number of victims devoted to his malevolence, and be delighted in proportion to the miseries which he occasioned? I say, what name detestable enough could we find for such a being? Yet, if we impartially consider the case, and our intermediate situation, we must acknowledge that, with regard to inferior animals, just such a being is a sportsman."

These latter remarks may, perhaps, to some appear too severe, and have been particularly noticed by Henry Crowe (in his *Zoophilos*), in properly deprecating the sport of hunting; who, though approving of the chief of these remarks, denies the sole pleasure to be derived from the misery of the animals, attributing part to the eagerness of the chase, the animating scene of hounds and horn, and the pleasure of cheerful and gay society. But it must be acknowledged that the eagerness of the chase, is for an unworthy purpose, and that the cheerfulness of the scene might be furnished by more innocent means.

This disquisition being more *circumstantial* than *general*, seems most appropriate to the present time; *undisguised* cruelty being now disowned: scarcely an attack on the principles of humanity being indulged in without a prelude flowing with as much milk of human kindness as its greatest advocates can claim. But *what cruelty is*, is the question, and this, Soame Jenyns correctly defines; but which, were he now a witness, he might in many

cases, notwithstanding the late improvements, pronounce to exceed the cruelties practised several years ago; instances of this exist in the much quicker rate of travelling, and in the greater number of horses daily driven to death*, but which being caused by continued rather than by violent ill-treatment, generally escapes our notice, however it may call for the interposition of our Legislature, and for effectual redress.

Yours, &c. LEWIS GOMPERTZ.

◆
Biographical Notices of a Branch of the Family of CORNWALLIS, of Brome, in the County of Suffolk.

"Olim has CORNWALLIS decoravit Apollinis Edes,

Qui Genus à prisca Nobilitate trahit;
Qui superest, hoc agit; regis populique salutem

Pluris habet, quam si conferat Indus opes."

Nomina Quorundam, &c. à Randall, p. 2.

MR. URBAN, Ipswich, April 29.

TO adjust the minute events of literary history, is tedious and troublesome; it requires, indeed, no great force of understanding, but often depends upon enquiries which there is no opportunity of making.

This remark of an eminent moralist is amply verified in the following notices; in which an attempt is made to trace the descent of a branch of the noble and very ancient family of Cornwallis; a family, which has been settled most honourably in the county of Suffolk for nearly five centuries, but which has now entirely disappeared:—all its ample possessions having lately passed by sale into other hands, and left us nothing but the NAME.

The early descent of this family is fully detailed in "Collins's Peerage of England," ed. Brydges, vol. ii. p. 537. I shall commence, therefore, with Sir CHARLES CORNWALLIS, Knt. the immediate ancestor of the branch which is the subject of the present communication.

He was the second son of Sir Thomas Cornwallis, of Brome, knt. Treasurer of Calais, and Comptroller of her Majesty's household, by Anne, the daughter of Sir John Jerminham, of Somerlyton, co. Suffolk, knt.

His elder brother, Sir William, was the father of Frederick, the first peer

of the family; who was created a Baronet on the 4th of May, 1627; and Baron Cornwallis, of Eye, by letters patent, on the 20th of April, 1661.

Sir Charles was born in 15... and was highly esteemed for his eminent abilities. He was knighted by King James the First, at the Charter House, on the 11th of May, 1603, and sent by him Ambassador into Spain, where he resided until 1609, with great reputation. His negotiations in the embassy form a very prominent feature of that reign. The Letters, which relate them, fill a large part of the second volume, and a portion of the third, of "Winwood's Memorials," and are written with uncommon talent, clearness, and vigor. They exhibit also perpetual traits of a feeling and moral mind; while they shew a warmth of patriotic sentiment, and betray incessant uneasiness at the pusillanimity and selfish policy of the Court which he was doomed to serve. Notwithstanding these important employments, it is singular that his name scarcely occurs in our general histories. Whoever is curious regarding the Cornwallis family at this period, will find in these Letters many incidental notices of its connexions, which will deeply interest him.

In 1610, when the household of Henry Prince of Wales was established, Sir Charles was constituted Treasurer to his Royal Highness, "with a salary of 80*l.*, and diet, or boardwages;" and afterwards, in 1626, he composed, "A Discourse of the most illustrious Prince Henry, late Prince of Wales," which having been very generally circulated in manuscript †, was published in 4to, 1641, and is reprinted in Somers's Tracts. Sir Charles was buried in the Church of St. Giles in the Fields. By Elizabeth, his first wife, the daughter of Thomas Fincham ‡, of Fincham, co. Norfolk, he had issue two sons, Sir William and Thomas.

Sir William was born in 15... and in 1602? was knighted. He married Catherine, the daughter of Sir Philip Parker, knt. by Catherine, the daughter of Sir John Goodwin, of Winchindon, co. Berks, knt. Sir Philip was the ancestor of a widely-extended fa-

† See the manuscripts enumerated in King James's Progresses, ii. 470, 501.

‡ In Collins's Peerage, ed. Brydges, it is *Farinham*, but incorrectly. See Blountfield's Norfolk, vol. vii. p. 350.

* Several of which over-driven animals were, during the last Epsom races, seen lying dead in the Clapham road.

mily of great antiquity and the highest respectability, which was long seated at Erwarton, co. Suffolk, and from which is descended, on the maternal side, the present noble family of the Percivals, Earls of Egmont*.

Sir William was a learned and ingenious man, as is fully apparent from his Essays on several subjects, in which he has displayed, with much wit and judgment, the chief characters of life, under the following title: "*Essays by Sir William Cornwallies, the Younger, Knight.*" Newlie corrected. London: printed by Thomas Harper, for J. M. and are to be sold by Ambrose Ritlesden, in Paule's Church-yard, at the signe of the Bull Head, 1632," sm. 8vo.

This is on an engraved title-page by T. Cecil, with the figure of two men in their gowns and large hats, sitting opposite each other at a table, under arches; one is writing, and the other reading, fit postures for both young and old within the precincts of a library. Granger supposes these figures to represent the Essayist and his father. "It may be so," says the lively and ingenious author of the *Library Companion*, "but whoever shall be fortunate enough to possess such a copy of this impression, or rather such an impression of this frontispiece, as I once saw at a Country bookseller's at Worcester (unfortunately just parted with) will probably look with indifference upon every other copy which he may chance to alight upon. At least, seventeen long years have not effaced the impression made by a sight of that copy. It was bright, clear, genuine, with a large margin, but (*horrible dictu!*) had been pounced upon for the sake of *dismemberment*, by a keen and rapacious GRANGERITE!"

These Essays were first printed in 1601-2, without this engraved title-page.

At sign. l. 2 (for it is not paged) is a second title-page before the second book of Essays, with the date 1631; and at sig. ii. 4. a third, before "*Discourses upon Seneca the Tragedian.*"

They are dedicated "To the Right Vertuous and most Honourable Ladies the Lady Sara Hastings, and Lady Theodosta Dudley, the Lady Mary

Wingfield, and Lady Mary Dyer," "three of them Sisters by Nature, the fourth by Love."

The first book contains twenty-five, and the second fifty-two Essays.

He is called "the Younger," to distinguish him from his uncle, Sir William Cornwallis, the ancestor of the present Earl Cornwallis.

GRANGER gives the following critique on these Essays:

"Sir William, like Montaigne, who was one of his favourite authors, writes frequently in a desultory manner, and takes every occasion to speak of himself; and is indeed never more apt to fix the attention, than when he is, without reserve, engaged in this delicate subject. It is probable that every one of his readers will think the egotism his choicest flower of rhetoric. Though he understood the learned, and some of the modern languages, he read but few authors with any relish, but those he thoroughly digested. Plato and Tacitus were his selectest favourites; and he seems to have had an eye on the latter in his short essays, in which his style is rather too concise and figurative to be perspicuous. Though he appeared to great advantage in the society of gentlemen, his mind was always open, and on the watch to receive new ideas, however coarsely conveyed by the meanest of the people, as he well knew that a ploughman, as such, frequently reasons much better than a philosopher. He was attracted by every trivial book or pamphlet that came in his way; of these he carried numbers with him to the privy, and tore them to pieces before he rose from his seat. Though he esteemed a life of learned leisure to be the happiest, he endeavoured by speculation to qualify himself for action; and sometimes in his melancholy moments anxiously desired to display his talents in public; and so far regretted his being lost in the shade of retirement, as to wish himself out of the world."

He was the author, likewise, of the two following works, viz. "*The Unhappy Union of England and Scotland*, Lond. 1604," 4to. and "*Essays or Encomium of Sadness, and of Julian the Apostate*, Lond. 1616," 4to.

Sir William deceased 1611; and his wife on the 30th of January, 1636. She was interred in the North aisle of the Church of Erwarton, where, on a brass plate, is this inscription to her memory, in black letter:

"Here lyeth y^e body of Katherine Lady Cornwallies, daughter to Sir Philip Parker, Kt, and wife to Sir William Cornwallies y^e younger, Kt, by whom shee had 6 sonnes, Charles, Thomas, Henry, William, John,

* Of this Sir Philip and his Lady, are two excellent mezzotinto portraits by Faber, in that rare work, "*A Genealogical History of the House of Yvery*," vol. i. p. 296.

and Phillip, and 5 daughters, Frances, Katherine, Bridgett, Ann, and Jeanne. Shee lived 58 years, and dyed ye 30th of January, An^o Dⁿⁱ 1686."

They left issue six sons and five daughters, viz. Charles, THOMAS, Henry, William, John, and Philip; and Frances, who married Thomas, the 2d son of Sir Edmund Paston, knt. and who dying on the 6th of Nov. 1675, in the 73d year of her age, was interred in the Church of Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk; Catherine, Bridget, Anne, and Jane.

Philip, the youngest son, was in 1643 presented by his grandfather, Sir Philip Parker, knt. to the Rectory of Burnham Thorpe; and, dying on the 30th of Dec. 1688, was interred in that Church, where, on a brass plate, is this inscription to his memory:

"Hic positæ sunt exuvie sanctissimi viri Philippi Cornwaleys, hujus ecclesie quondam rectoris, Gulielmi Cornwaleys Militis filii natu minimi, qui obiit Decemb. 30, 1688."

The second son, THOMAS CORNWALLIS, married Penelope, the daughter of John Wiseman, esq. who died on the 7th of Nov. 1693, aged 57 years, and was interred in the North aisle of the Church of Erwarton, where, on a flat stone, is this inscription:

"Here lieth the body of Penelope, daughter of John Wiseman, esq. and wife of Thomas Cornwallis, esq. son of St. William Cornwallis, ye younger, Kt. by whom shee had 10 children, 4 sons, William, Thomas, John, and John, and 6 daughters, Frances, Penelope, Penelope, Katharine, Penelope, and Mary shee dyed Nov. 7, Anno Domⁱ; 1693, aged 57."

By her he had issue four sons and six daughters, viz. William, THOMAS, John, John; and Frances, who married the Rev. Samuel Richardson, and who, dying on the 24th of Jan. 1684, was interred in the Church of Burnham Thorpe; Penelope, Penelope, Catherine, Penelope, and Mary. J. F.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN, March 21.

MR. GIBBON, in one of his juvenile productions*, institutes an inquiry into the merits and demerits of Newton's system of Chronology. If you and your readers are not tired of this subject, you will insert this

essay; in which I design to examine Mr. Gibbon's treatise, and expose the errors into which he has fallen, which however we may readily pardon, when we take into consideration the youth of the Author. May the same indulgence be extended to the Critick.

The following are, in Mr. Gibbon's opinion, the strongest points in the new system; and I rejoice to find a man of such accomplished talents, of my opinion.

I. Virgil represents Didō and Æneas as contemporaries. The artificial chronologers place an interval of three or four centuries between them. But how improbable it is that a poet of so refined a judgment as Virgil, could have made such an anachronism, if it be really one; or described these personages as contemporaries, unless upon the authority of some authentic document.

II. Again, tradition informs us, that Numa was a disciple of Pythagoras, and the similarity of their doctrines renders the tradition morally certain. But the historians deny it, because the learned, who must know better than the vulgar, say they lived at different epochs. But Newton's system shows us that they were contemporaries.

III. All that remains of the ancient history of Egypt, is a confused mass of inconsistent, extravagant stories. Some light, however, is thrown upon the subject, by Josephus (cont. Apion, vol. i. p. 1092), who represents Sesostris and his brother Armais, as the Ægyptus and Danaus of the Greeks; and also (Antiq. Judaic. viii. 4) as the Sisac who pillaged the temple of Jerusalem B. C. 971.

These synchronisms divide the learned; some adopt one, some the other, Newton both: who thus reconciles all parties.

IV. Nothing is more celebrated by all the writers of antiquity than the four ages, which are the names of different periods. Some consider them as poetical chimæras, others discover in them traces of the Jewish History. Newton, with great probability, supposes that they were the four generations immediately preceding the Trojan war.

V. Bacchus is no longer an allegorical personage, or prince of great antiquity, but one and the same person as Sesostris.

* Miscellaneous Works. Lond. 1814, vol. iii. p. 152. Written in the year 1758.

I shall now proceed to the objections he urges against it, and must consider at some length the following sentence :

"When I speak of the original genius which distinguishes this work of Newton, I speak of the two first Chapters only. The others, in which he endeavours to regulate the Assyrian History, are very different. Not that I mean to say that they are destitute of curious and original remarks ; but that the soil of Newton was formed to destroy empires, and not to enter into minute details. Few, I think, if any of his readers will credit his transposition of Cyaxeres, and Astyages ; and every one will wish he had not forgotten Sir John Marsham."

I confess that I myself am not entirely disposed to admit the new system as far as it regards the Median monarchy ; but see no difficulty in the transposition of the two monarchs above mentioned.

"Si vacat, et placidi rationem admittitis, edam."

Many a time have I racked my invention in order to reconcile the different accounts of Cyrus and the Medes, that have been handed down to us. The result of my inquiries is as follows*.

The coincidence of character between the Cyaxares of Xenophon, and the Astyages of Herodotus, who are each of them represented to have been of very unamiable dispositions ; and the circumstance of neither of them having any male issue, incline me to believe that they are the same persons ; but that Herodotus has inadvertently called him Astyages, which was his father's name.

Alyattes was the father of Cræsus, and died B. C. 560. He waged war with Cyaxeres (lege, Astyages) king of Media, and gave his daughter Ariene in marriage to the son of this king, B. C. 585 (Herod. lib. i. cap. 73, 74). Now supposing that Cyaxeres died, or

was supplanted by Cyrus (Newton, Usher, Prideaux, &c.) B. C. 536, count back 35 years, this places his accession to the throne B. C. 571 (the length of Astyages's reign, as mentioned by Herodotus, lib. i. cap. 130).

Again, count back 68 years more, the duration of the reign of Cyaxeres†, mentioned by Herodotus (lib. i. cap. 106), and we find the time of Phraortes's death, B. C. 639. The first part of Astyages's reign (the prince whom Herodotus calls Cyaxeres) was spent in peace : soon after, however, he invaded Assyria (Herod. i. 103), but was forced to retire by an irruption of the Scythians. Probably about B. C. 635, as the Scythians, when they entered Media, were in pursuit of the Cimmerians, who overran Asia Minor in the reign of Ardys king of Lydia, who died B. C. 629 (Herod. lib. i. cap. 15, 103, &c.) The Scythians oppressed him during 28 years, and were expelled at last, about 607 B. C. Shortly after, the Medes took and destroyed Nineveh (ibid. i. 106), probably B. C. 606 ; certainly before the year 600.

If Phraortes, as I have shewn, died B. C. 639 ; Dejoces must have died B. C. 656, and began his reign in the year 709, about two years after the revolt from the Assyrians, which was either in the latter end of the reign of Sennacherib, who died B. C. 711, or immediately after his death.

The tragedian Æschylus (Persæ, v. 761), introduces Darius complaining of those who persuaded his son Xerxes to invade Greece : and saying that the first who led their army was a Mede ; the second, his son ; the third, Cyrus. To these, therefore, he attributes the establishment of their empire. Newton (p. 307) quotes this passage, and supposes that the names of the Medes were Cyaxeres, and Darius the Mede ; and that this Cyaxeres was the son of Astyages, and grandson of Phraortes ;

* I once thought that Darius the Mede was no other than Harpagus who was so much trusted by Astyages, and is called by Herodotus (lib. i. cap. 108) ἀνδρα οἰκνιον καὶ πιστοτατον τε Μυδων, καὶ παντων ἐπιτροπον των βασιλεω. From this, and another passage (ibid. cap. 109) where Harpagus says of Cyrus, αὐτω μοι συγγενης εἰναι ο παρς, that he was the king's brother or nephew. But my confidence in this opinion has since been shaken.

† It must be remarked, however, that Herodotus says this monarch reigned 40 years, οὐν τοιοι Σαυδαυ ἥρσαν ; i. e. 28. Some critics suppose that these 28 years are included in the 40 ; but I agree with Valekænaer, who ably vindicates the contrary opinion. If the length of this reign appears too great to be credible, let us remember that Louis the Fourteenth reigned 72 years ; George the Third 59 ; Louis the Fifteenth, 59, &c. &c. and thus, we may more easily account for the long submission of such a high-spirited prince to the oppression of the Scythians, by his tender age at the time.

but to this opinion I cannot assent. Cyaxeres and Darius the Mede are one and the same person. Their names then were, in my opinion, Astyages, and Darius the Mede, who (Dan. ix. 1) was the son of Ahasuerus; or according to Josephus of *Astyages*, and called by another name among the Greeks.

Whoever attentively peruses the *Cyropædia*, must acknowledge it to be an historical romance; but at the same time cannot refuse a considerable degree of credit to the principal events which Xenophon records, when not inconsistent with the accounts of professed historians. From an almost infinite number of passages then, it is apparent that this author meant to represent Cyrus as much younger than his uncle. If then this uncle was Darius the Mede, Cicero must evidently be mistaken, when he says (I know not on what authority) that Cyrus died at the age of 70; for nine years before, as all chronologers assert, Darius was made king of the Chaldees, being about 62 years old (Daniel, v. 31), consequently he was but one year older than Cyrus. Xenophon, however, says, that Cyrus married his daughter (*Cyrop. lib. 8, cap. 5*), who was very handsome, and used to play with Cyrus when they were both children, saying that she would marry him (*id. lib. i. p. 22*), consequently they must have been nearly of the same age. If then Cyrus was as old as Cyaxeres, that prince must have had a daughter at the age of 5 or 6!

Newton, however (p. 310), adopts Cicero's assertion; and avoids the absurdity above noticed by supposing that the Cyaxeres of Xenophon was not Darius the Mede, but his father; but this opinion appears to me utterly improbable; for Xenophon makes no mention of any son of Cyaxeres, but positively asserts that he had no male issue. And Josephus says, that Darius was the son of Astyages.

Again, if Cyaxeres had a son, why did he give the command of his army to his son in law, in preference to his son, when their age was the same; and why does not Xenophon mention him?

A. Z.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

April 21.

AN attentive examination of some early heraldic MSS. in the Bri-

tish Museum, has afforded me information on two or three points connected with that science, which I believe has escaped all writers on the subject, and which will therefore, perhaps, be acceptable to your readers.

As it is unquestionable that all terms of Heraldry have been derived from the French, we may deem that the manner in which certain charges are described in that language in the earliest MSS. extant, are the original and correct blazon of them; and consequently that any deviation from such blazon is an improper and unnecessary innovation. Although several other points of a similar nature have occurred to me, I shall on this occasion chiefly confine my remarks to the system of quartering arms, and to the charges which are now called the *fess dancette* and *lozengy* or *fasilly*. But I shall take leave to preface my observations by a short inquiry into the earliest information we possess on the armorial ensigns of the nobility and gentry of this kingdom. The earliest and most valuable heraldic MSS. with which I am acquainted are in the Cottonian collection, namely, *Caligula*, A. xvii. and A. xviii. The former contains the blazon of the arms of all the Barons and Knights of this country about the middle of the reign of Edward II. and the latter is a *contemporary* copy of the "*Siege of Karlaverock*," in the year 1301, which, as every Antiquary is aware, gives an account of the arms of the Knights who were present on that occasion. Besides these MSS. there is one, I believe, in the Bodleian Library of a similar description, and of about the same period, which was printed by Mr. E. Rowe Mores in 1748, entitled "*Nomina et Insignia gentilitia Nobilium Equitumque sub Edvardo primo rege Militantium*;" to which was added, the "*Roll of Calais*," being the names and arms, with the number of lancers, archers, and hobbelaers, &c. that accompanied Edward the Third in the siege of that place. In the *Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. I. is a list of the Knights, with their arms, similar in point of time and in arrangement to that printed by Mores, though there are some slight grounds, arising from internal evidence, for doubting the authenticity of the MS. from which it is said to have been copied. There is, however, a publication on the subject of the

arms of the nobility of England, in the reign of Edward the First, which is more valuable than either of those which I have pointed out, because it was taken from existing impressions of the seals of the nobility themselves; namely, engravings of the seals attached to the letter from the Barons of England to Pope Boniface VIII. in 1301, published by the Society of Antiquaries in 1729, and which interesting prints are sold by the Society at the trifling price of six shillings. I have been induced to speak of the best sources of information relative to the arms of the nobility and knights of this country in the 13th and 14th centuries, because much confusion exists upon the subject—it not being generally known that there is *contemporary* evidence of the armorial ensigns which they used; and still more, because the official records of the College of Arms do not extend to so early a period.

As Mores' work is exceedingly scarce, and as very many additions might be made to its contents, from the MS. and other sources to which I have alluded, and also from the drawings of seals, which are preserved in different libraries, as well as from the seals appended to the inestimable collection of Charters in the Museum, I beg to suggest how highly desirable it is that a small octavo volume should be given to the public containing the blazon of the arms (for plates would render the work infinitely too expensive) of the nobility, knights, and gentry of England down to the end of the 14th century, compiled solely from *contemporary* MSS., existing seals, or drawings of seals, in the collections of Antiquaries. This would be a work, Mr. Urban, worthy of that Press which, under your venerable auspices, has afforded so much useful information on past times; and which would form an authentic record of those ensigns which are identified with the ancient glory of English chivalry. At present there is nothing of the kind, excepting the work by Mores, and the few pages in the Antiquarian Repertory; neither of which is sufficiently known to be generally useful; and even if known, they are sealed books to most persons, the price of both being nearly twelve guineas.

After this long digression, I shall proceed to the more immediate object

First, with respect to the *fess dancette*. This, it seems almost positive, should properly be described merely as a *dancette*, the word *fess* being unnecessary. Indeed it would appear that a *fess* and a *dancette* were originally distinct bearings, instead of being a difference of the same. We find *fesses* described in the MSS. in question, with the addition of *engrailed* and *indented*, as at present, but never as being *fesses dancette*. Of this fact the following are examples,

"Sire William Vavasour de Or a une daunce de Sable."—Calig. A. xvii.

"Cil ki porte dance et billettées
De or en asur al assaut court
Johans avoit a nom Deincourt
Ki tres bien i fiat son devoir."

Roll of Karlaverock.

Again,

"E kant li bons Eymons Deincourt

* * * *

O sa baniere o eus tramist
De inde coulour de or billettée
O une dance surgette."—*Ibid.*

The arms of Engayne are usually blazoned Gules crusilly Or, a *fess dancette*, but they are described in the MS. above mentioned, as "de Goules crusule de Or, a une daunce de Or."—Caligula, A. xvii.

Several other instances might be adduced from both MSS. as well as from the publications I have cited; but it is sufficient to observe, that in no case is the *dancette* described as a *fess dancette*.

With respect to the charge of *lozengey* or *fusilly*, there is cause to believe that the charges so described were originally one of the ordinaries *engrailed* or *indented*, and that they have been considered as lozenges or fusils, in consequence of the lines being drawn very deep in engravings and paintings. The first example I shall adduce in support of this hypothesis, is that of the renowned family of Marshall, Earls of Pembroke, whose arms have always been considered as Gules, a bend *lozengey* Or; but it would appear from the following description of those of William Marshall of that house, who was at the siege of Karlaverock, that they were Gules, a bend *engrailed* Or.

"E Guillaume li Marascus
Dont en Islande et la baille
La bande de Or engraillie
Portoit en la rouse baniere."

In Mores' work, and in the Cottonian MSS. A. xvii. they are blazoned in a similar manner, and so likewise are those of Sir Auncel le Mareschal, namely, "de Goules a une bende engrelee de Or e un label de Argent."

The coat of Raleigh of Devon is commonly blazoned and drawn Gules, a bend lozengy Argent, but those of Sir Symon Raleigh are there described as "de Goules a une bende engrelee de Argent."

The arms of the Barons Dinan or Dinham are generally blazoned Gules, five lozenges conjoined in fess Ermine; but they are described in the MS. in question as "Gules, a une fesse entente de Ermine," i. e. a fess indented.

The coat of Daubeney is usually blazoned Gules, four fusils in fess, Argent; but in two instances it is called Gules, a fess indented, in the Cottonian MS. and in Mores' volume, "Sire Elias Daubeney is said to bear de Goules, a une fesse entente de Argent;" whilst those of Sir John Daubeney, who was probably a younger branch, are given as "de Gules, a une fesse entente de Ermyn, en la chef iij molez de Or."

It has been observed*, upon the authority of the following passage in the "Roll of Karlaverock †," and upon that of the reverse to the seal of Simon de Montagu attached to the Baron's letter to Pope Boniface, that the ancient coat of Montagu was Azure, a griffin segreant Or.

"Mes a Symon de Montagu
Ke avoit baniere e escu
De inde au grifoun rampant de or fin."
Roll of Karlaverock.

Upon his large seal affixed to the Baron's letter, he bore what resembles three lozenges conjoined in fess. But

* Remarks on the Seals attached to two Documents preserved in the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer, being Duplicates of the Letter from the Barons of England to Pope Boniface the Eighth in the year 1301. By Nicholas Harris Nicolas, esq. F.S.A.—ARCHÆOLOGIA, vol. xxi.

† We are happy to be able to announce that a new edition of the invaluable Roll of Karlaverock, carefully collated with the existing MSS. and accompanied by a new translation and woodcut engravings of upwards of a hundred banners, may be shortly expected. Memoirs of the several leaders to the Siege will be subjoined. This highly useful work has been undertaken by the accurate Herald and indefatigable Antiquary mentioned in the preceding note. EDIT.

in the MS. marked Caligula, A. xvii. and Mores' work, his arms are thus blazoned: "Sire Symon de Montagu quartile de Argent e de Azure; en les quartiers de Azure les griffons de Or: en les quartiers de Argent daunces de Gules;" and which is also particularly deserving of attention, because it presents an example of the quartering of arms some years before the union of those of France and England in that manner by King Edward the Third, and which is generally deemed to be the first instance of the kind in this country.

Mores conjectures, from internal evidence, that the MS. from which he copied the contents of the first part of his volume, was compiled between the 15th and 19th of Edward II. 1321—1326. His opinion appears to me to be perfectly correct; and as the arms of France were not united to those of England until 1341, it is manifest that this instance is prior by fifteen years to that of Edward the Third; even allowing that Simon de Montagu first quartered the two coats above mentioned in the year 1326; but it is very probable that he used them in that way many years previously.

To return, however, to the immediate subject of these remarks. In the same MS. the arms of Sir William Montagu are described "de Argent a une fesse entente de Goules a iij entours."

Though in the several cases I have adduced, and many more might be given, of the charge which we now consider lozenges or fusils, being blazoned either as a fess indented or a dancette, there are one or two examples of maseles and lozenges being described as forming part of armorial ensigns, which I shall cite, lest it may be supposed that these bearings were confounded with the fess, or bend engrailed, dancetté, or indented.

"Sire William de Ferrers, de Goules, a les lozenges de Or."

"Sire Geoffrey de Aubermarle, de Goules crusule de Or, a une bende masele de Ermyn."

"Sire Hubert Gernegan of Suffolke, de Argent, a iij lozenges de Goules."

The latter, which is given by Mores, does not, I believe, occur in the Cottonian MS. The family of Jerningham, now represented by Lord Stafford, the descendant of Sir Hubert Gernegan, have, however, for several

centuries borne Argent, three arming buckles Gules, two and one.

Having alluded to the subject of quartering of arms, it should be observed, that although the instance of Montacute seems to be the earliest yet discovered in English Heraldry, in which two distinct coats were placed in the *same* escutcheon *quarterly*, yet that there are many examples, some of which are coeval with the introduction of the science, of a single coat being divided into quarters; viz. Vere, Fitz Warine, Despenser, &c. I am not sufficiently acquainted with Foreign Heraldry to state at what time the system of quartering arms was first adopted in other countries, but judging from the only instances which now present themselves to my recollection, I consider that it was long previous to its being used in England. The cases to which I allude are those of the arms of the kingdoms of Castile and Leon, as they appear upon the tomb, in Westminster Abbey, of Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III. the first wife of Edward I. who died in Dec. 1290, upon which Mr. Willemsen in his very valuable and interesting work * has observed, "they are remarkable as the earliest example in England, of two coats quartered in the same shield;" and that writer remarks, that on this monument as well as on the numerous crosses erected to her memory, the arms of England are, in other escutcheons, quartered with those of Pontieu, namely, Or, three bendlets Azure within a bordure Gules. The other instance to which I have referred is the seal of Isabel of France, wife of Edward the Second, to whom she was married in January 1308, which presents a shield quarterly: in the first quarter the arms of her husband,—England; in the 2d, those of her father—France; in the third, those of Navarre; and in the 4th the coat of Champagne †.

An instance occurs among the seals attached to the letter to the Pope from the Baronage of this country in 1301, of the arms of a family represented by an individual being placed on the same seal with his own, but in a distinct escutcheon; and which it has been conjectured presents the first

instance of an approach to the system of quartering arms ‡; though an example is presented in the seal of Roger de Clifford, which Mr. Nicolas in the article just referred to, has omitted to point out, of part of the charges in the arms of the *mother* being placed around the escutcheon of her *son*. Roger de Clifford, whose seal is affixed to the Baron's letter, was the son of Roger de Clifford by Isabella, daughter and coheirress of Robert de Vipount. The arms of Vipount were Or, six annulets Gules, and round the shield of Roger de Clifford (who was a party to that letter), which contains the coat usually assigned to that family, are *six annulets*, and which we may safely conclude were introduced from the cause in question. I avail myself of this opportunity to notice an error in the article in the *Archæologia* on the Barons' seals, which it is but charitable to impute to an oversight. Speaking of the seal of Henry de Percy, it is said (p. 223), "that family entirely relinquished their paternal coat on marrying the heiress of Brabant;" it will at once be seen that the contrary was the fact. If these words and the two following ones, "and that," be erased, the sentence will be correct.

At a future period, I purpose offering you some remarks upon *Impalements* and the *Escutcheon of Pretence*.
CLONAS.

Mr. URBAN, Bromsgrove School,
May. 12.

IN your review of Mr. Raine's Letter to the Lord Bishop of Durham in your last vol. p. 158, you mention that "wine was formerly laid in at Darlington when strange ministers preached." Perhaps it may be interesting to some of your readers to know that the custom is still continued, and that whenever a stranger Clergyman preaches in the morning, a bottle of wine is sent him by the Churchwardens immediately on his return from duty. My father held the curacy for thirty-two years, and was preferred to a living about six years ago; and during his long ministerial residence, I am not aware that the custom was ever once omitted.

Yours, &c.

J. TOPHAM.

* Regal Heraldry, p. 13.

† Ibid. p. 14.

‡ Archæologia, vol. xxi.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.—YORKSHIRE.

North Riding.

Let me but see the man,
That in one tract can show the wonders that I can;
Like Whitby's self, I think, there's none can show, but I,
O'er whose attractive earth there may no wild geese fly,
But presently they fall from off their wings to ground,
If this no wonder be, where 's there a wonder found?
And stones like serpents there, yet may ye more behold,
That in their natural gyres are up together roll'd."—DRAYTON.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries. North, Durham and Westmoreland: East, German Ocean: South, Humber, Lincolnshire, Notts, and Derbyshire: West, Cheshire and Lancashire.
Greatest length, from E. to West, 83; *greatest breadth*, from N. to S. 38; *square* 2048 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Circumference* 460.
Province, York. *Dioceses*, York and Chester.
Circuit, Northern.

ANTIEN STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Brigantes.

Roman Province, Maxima Cæsariensis; *Stations*, Derventio, Aldby Park: Isurium, Aldborough: Bracchium, Bainbridge: Cataractonium, Catterick.

Saxon Octarchy, Deira, and afterwards Bernicia.

Antiquities. Druidical Remains. Freeburgh hill. *British Encampments*, Crop-ton; Grinton. *Roman Encampments* of Bainbridge; Borough hill; Bowes; Gayle; Greta-bridge; Kirby Wiske; Peak; Rokeby; Spital. *Saxon Enc.* Guisborough near; Eston; How hill; Pickhill. *Danish Enc.* Castle hill, Kirk Levington; Kirklington; Thornborough Moor. *Abbeys* of Ayton (founded by the Bromflete family); Byland (founded 1177); Easby (founded by Roaldus, constable of Richmond Castle, about 1151); Eggleston (founded by Ralph de Melton about Henry II. or Richard I.); Fors (founded temp. Stephen by one Akar, a tenant of the Earl of Richmond); Jervaulx (removed from Fors twelve years after its foundation); Marton (founded by Bertram de Bulnier, temp. Stephen); Rievaulx (founded in 1131 by Walter d'Espée); Whitby (founded by Oswy 656, afterwards a priory, and again an abbey). *Priories* of Catterick; Coverham (founded by Ralph Fitz-Robert in 1214); Ellerton (founded by Warnerus, chief steward to Earl of Richmond, temp. Henry II.); Gilling (founded by Eanfleda, wife of Oswin, 7th century); Guisborough (founded by Robert de Brus in 1129); Kirkham (founded by Walter d'Espée); St. Martin's (founded by Wyomer, lord of Aske, about 1100); Mount-grace in Arnecliffe (founded 1396 by Thomas de Holland, Duke of Surrey); Newbrough (founded by Roger de Mowbray in 1145); Rosedale (founded 1190); Scarborough (founded by Edw. II. in 1320). *Nunneries* of Ellerton (founded temp. Henry II. by Wymor, steward to the Earls of Richmond); Handale (founded in 1133 by Richard de Percy); Hackness (founded by Lady Hilda, abbess of Whitby); Keldholme (founded by Robert de Stuteville, temp. Henry I.); Marrick; Nanthorpe (founded temp. Henry II.); Richmond; Wykeham (founded by Pain Fitz-Osbert about 1153). *Churches* of Bowes (Norman); Danby Wiske (Norman door); Downholme (later Norman); Egton; Gilling; Grinton (Norman piers); Hawkswell; Kirkby Wiske (beautiful Norman doorway); Kirkdale (built between 1056 and 1065); Kirk Levington; Old Malton (a fine specimen of Saxon architecture, in excellent preservation); Marske; Northallerton; Startforth (Norman); Thornton Steward (Saxon); Skelton; Wells. *Chapels* of Askrig; Boldon; Cotherton (on its site an ancient fortress dug up); Easby; Eston; Forsett; Hulton Longvilliers (picturesque appearance); Keld, in Grinton; Kneeton; Lartington (founded by the Fitz-Hughs 15th century); Richmond, Trinity (considered the ancient parish church); Tocketts; Wykeham. *Forts* at Bowes; Brignall; Danby Wiske; Downholme; Easby (very beautiful); Catterick (curious and handsome); Kirkby Hill; Marske;

Ravensworth; Smeaton; South Kilvington; Thornton Steward; Wycliffe. *Castles* of Ayton (belonged to the Evers); Bedale (built by Brian Fitz-Alan, temp. Henry III.); Bolton (built by Richard le Scroope, Chancellor of England, temp. Ric. II.); Bowes (built by Alan Niger, first Earl of that title); Castleton; Clifton (built by Geoffrey le Scroope, now no remains); Cotherton; Crake; Danby (probably built in the 11th century by Robert de Brus); Gilling (no remains); Harlsey (built by Judge Strangwaize); Helmsley (built by Robert de Ross); Hornby; Kildale (belonged to the Earls of Northumberland); Killerby (built by Brian Fitz-Alan, 19 Edw. I.); Kilton (belonged to the ancient family of Thwengs); Kirkby Malessart (built by Nigel de Mowbray, or Albini the first); Malton; Middleham (built by Robert Fitz-Ralph); Mulgrave Castle (built 200 years before the Conquest); Northallerton (built by Rufus, Bp. of Durham); Pickering (built temp. Edw. Confessor); Ravensworth (resembling in its external forms the Norman castles); Richmond (built by Earl Alan, nephew of Wm. I.); Scarborough (built in 1136 by Wm. le Gros, Earl of Albemarle); Sheriff-Hutton (built by Robert* de Bulmer, temp. Stephen); Skelton (built by Robert de Brus); Slingsby; Tanfield (built by the Marmions); Snape (built by the Nevilles); Thirske (demolished temp. Hen. II.); Upsall; Whorlton; Wilton. *Mansions* of Boulby (the seat of the Conyers, now a farm-house); Mertham (the ancient seat of the Rokebys); Thornton bridge. *Caves* at Ebberston, called Elfwin's or Elfrid's hole; Kirkdale (in which was found a large collection of bones of the elephant, hyæna, &c. &c.)

PRESENT STATE AND APPEARANCE.

Lake. Simmer near Askrig.

Eminences and Views. Aske, delightfully situated; Ainderby Steeple, a very conspicuous object; Brignall Vicarage house, "one of the most pleasing retirements I have ever seen †;" Brimham Chapel commands an extensive prospect; Ebberston is delightfully situated at the foot of a fine eminence, decorated with a vast amphitheatre of plantations, &c.; a hill near Guisborough commands a prospect of sea and land remarkable for its grandeur, variety, and extent; Hackfall, deservedly celebrated for its sylvan beauties; Hackness hills, at once sublime and beautiful; the road from Hackness to East Ayton delightfully romantic; Handale Cliffs, pleasing prospect of the sea; Kirk Levington Church, an extensive and pleasing prospect; Middleham Castle, whence the views up and down the Wensley dale are delightful; Rievaulx Abbey, not to be surpassed in picturesque beauty; magnificent prospects from the Richmond hills; the village of Robin Hood's bay romantically situated; Rokeby is the scene of Sir W. Scott's poem, the junction of the Greta and Tees here is truly picturesque; from Roseberry Topping is a scene of beauty and sublime grandeur seldom found in one view; the ascent to Scarthcliffe beautiful, and extensive prospect; SCARBOROUGH and its environs (including Filey, Hunmanby, &c.) afford many delightful prospects. Stoupe Brow, 893 feet high, few views more awfully grand than that from its summit, when a thick fog is rising from the sea; the Swale exhibits a variety of picturesque scenery.

Natural Curiosities. Aysgarth Force; Brimham Craggs, an assemblage of vast perpendicular masses of grit stone; Hackfall; Hardraw Fall, a grand column of water; High Force or Fall of the Tees in Romalldkirk; Mallin Spout, Egton, a remarkable waterfall; Mossdale Fall; Newton Chapel well; Richmond St. Osyth's well; Scarborough mineral waters, discovered accidentally in 1620.

Public Edifices. Egton Bridge. Kirkby Free School, built in 1683 by Henry Edmunds, esq. Kirkleatham Hospital, founded 1676 by Sir Wm. Turner, kn. RICHMOND Grammar School, founded by Elizabeth, anno reg. 9. Ravensworth School, founded by Dr. John Dakyn, 1556. Rudby School, erected 1740. SCARBOROUGH Amicable Society, founded in 1729 by Robert North, esq.; Sea-bathing Infirmary founded in 1811; Seaman's Hospital

* Others, *Bertrand*.

† *Whitaker*.

erected in 1752, by the ship-owners of the town; Theatre; Town-hall. Well Grammar School, founded temp. Henry VIII.; Hospital. Whithy Poor-house; Town-hall; Dispensary, instituted 1786. Yarm Bridge, over the Tees, built about 1400; Free School, founded by Queen Elizabeth, in 1588.

Seats: Hornby Castle, Duke of Leeds, Lord Lieutenant.

Acklam Hall, Thos. Hustler, esq.
 Agglethorpe Hall, M. Wm. Chaytor, esq.
 Airy Hill near Whithy, R. Moorsom, esq.
 Aislaby, Mark Noble, esq.
 Aldburgh, J. H. D'Arcy Hutton, esq.
 Aldby Park, Henry Darley, esq.
 Alne-house, Stamp Brooksbank, esq.
 Arden Hall, D'Arcy Tancred, esq.
 Arncliffe Hall, Mrs. Mauleverer.
 Aske Hall, Lord Dundas.
 Barningham, Mark Milbank, esq.
 Bedale, Henry Pierse, esq.
 Beringbrough Hall, Mrs. Earle.
 Benkil Grange, Rev. John Monson.
 Bolton Hall, Hon. Thos. Orde Powlett.
 Bowes Hall, Thos. Harrison, esq.
 Brandsby Hall, Francis Cholmeley, esq.
 Brawith Hall, Warcup Consett, esq.
 Brompton, Sir Geo. Cayley, esq.
 Brough Hall, Sir H. Maire Lawson, bart.
 Burton Hall, Christoph. Wyville, esq. M.P.
 Busby Hall, Rev. Geo. Manwood.
 Camp Hill, William Rooks Leeds Serjeantson, esq.
 Carlton Hall, Samuel Barrett Moulton Barrett, esq.
 ——— Huthwaite, Valentine Kitchingman, esq.
 Castle Howard, Earl of Carlisle.
 Cliffe, Henry Witham, esq.
 Clifton Castle, Timothy Hutton, esq.
 ——— Lodge, J. Clerveaux Chaytor, esq.
 Clints, Thomas F.
 Crake Hall, Henry P., esq.
 Croft, Wm. Chaytor, esq.
 Crosby Hall, Rev. William Dent.
 Danby Hall, Simon Thos. Scroope, esq.
 ——— Hill, Rev. William Cust.
 Doe Park Hall, Wm. Hutchinson, esq.
 Duncombe Park, Chas. Duncombe, esq.
 Earby Lodge, Wm. Hutchinson, esq.
 Easby, Robt. Jaques, esq.
 ——— Hall, Robt. Champion, esq.
 Eastthorpe House, Edward Taylor, esq.
 Egton Bridge, Rich. Smith, esq.
 Esk Hall, Sleights, John Campion Coates, esq.
 Faceby Lodge, Geo. Lloyd, esq.
 Field House, Christ. Richardson, esq.
 Forcett Hall, Chas. Mitchell, esq.
 Hackness, Sir John Vanden Beimpde Johnstone, bart.
 Halnaby Hall, John Peniston Milbank, esq.
 Handale Abbey, Edward Turton, esq.
 Harlsey, East, John Chas. Maynard, esq.
 Hartforth, Sheldon Cradock, esq.
 Hawxwell East, Mrs. Gale.
 Highborn, Wm. Hotham, esq.
 Hildenley, George Strickland, esq.
 Hipswell Lodge, T. Hutchinson, esq.

Holly Hill, Richard P. Strangways, esq.
 Holtby House, Thomas Robinson, esq.
 Hornby Grange, Henry Hewgill, esq.
 Hovingham, Edward Worsley, esq.
 Hutton Hall, W. Battie Wrightson, esq.
 ——— Bushell, George Osbaldeston, esq.
 ——— Lodge, General M'Leod.
 Ingleby Manor, Sir Wm. Foulis, bart.
 Jerveaux Abbey, Earl of Aylesbury.
 Kildale, Robt. Bell Livesey, esq.
 Killerby, John Booth, esq.
 Kingthorpe, Col. Lloyd.
 Kiplin Hall, Earl Tyrconnel.
 Kirkby Hall, Mrs. Lawrence.
 ——— Misperton, Rev. F. W. Blomberg.
 Kirkleatham, Henry Vansittart, esq.
 Langton Lodge, Francis Redfoarn, esq.
 Larpool Hall, Edm. Turton, esq.
 Lartington, Mrs. Silvertop Maire.
 Layton, East, Thomas Barker, esq.
 ——— West, Lord Rokeby.
 Leven Grove, Dowager Lady Amherst.
 Loft House, Sir Robert Lawrence Dundas, bart.
 Londonderry, Rev. John Raper Hunton.
 Long Hall, Robert Chaloner, esq.
 Low-row, Ralph Parke, esq.
 Marrick Park, Josiah Morley, esq.
 Marske, John Hutton, esq.
 ——— Hall, Lord Dundas.
 Maizon Lodge, Bartholomew Rudd, esq.
 Maunby, Thos. Stubbs Walker, esq.
 Meadow Field, Henry Simpson, esq.
 Middleton Lodge, George Hartley, esq.
 Mount St. John, Rev. Heneage Elsley.
 Mulgrave Castle, Earl of Mulgrave.
 Murton Hall, Barnard Smith, esq.
 Myton Hall, Martin Stapylton, esq.
 Newton, Thomas Whytehead, esq.
 Ness, East, Thos. Kendall, esq.
 Newbiggin Hall, Hen. Walker Yeoman, esq.
 Newbrough Park, Thos. Edward Wynne Belasyse, esq.
 Newby Park, John Chas. Ramsden, esq.
 ——— Hall, Col. Mitford.
 New Houses, Robt. Lodge, esq.
 Newton House, Earl of Darlington.
 ——— Moss, esq.
 Normanby, Wm. Ward Jackson, esq.
 Norton Conyers, Sir Bellingham Reginald Graham, bart.
 Nunthorpe Hall, Thos. Simpson, esq.
 Oldstead Grange, Thomas Paul, esq.
 Oran, Jonathan Walker, esq.
 Ormesby Hall, Sir Wm. Pennymann, bart.
 Patrick Brompton, Gregory Elsley, esq.
 Peak, Sunderland Cook, esq.
 Pepper Hall, John Arden, esq.
 Pinchingthorpe, Jas. Lee, esq.
 Raithwaite, Israel Hunter, esq.

Mr. URBAN, *Shaftesbury, May 4.*

THE accompanying account of one of the oldest Families in England, a branch of which was settled at Lackham in Wiltshire, deserves preservation in your pages. It was drawn up by Philipot the Herald, and is ampler than that printed in Dugdale's Baronage. The original is on vellum, and belongs to a descendant of the person to whom it had been presented by Lady Mary Montague, only daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Baynard, of Lackham, Knt. and the wife of Captain James Montague, third son of Henry the first Earl of Manchester.

Yours, &c. CHARLES BOWLES.

Illustrations, collected by John Philipott, Sommersett Herald, of the Family of Baynard, shewing their Antiquitie, Nobilitie, Patrimony, and Posteritie.

Ralph Baynard, a valient Norman, came over with William the Conquerour, as Ordericus Vitalis in his Historie of Normandy reciteth; and was by the said King rewarded for his faithful services, which accords with the testimonies found of him in our most venerable record of that time, Doomesday Book, in the Exchequer, taken in the twentieth yeare of the said King's reigne, wherein hee is mentioned to hold these Lands and Manors, viz.

In Essex.

Vltingham. — Nortune. — Curbyparva. — Dunmow (pro quatuor hidis et dimid.) — Wimbeis. — Borooldituna. — Metcinges. — Magellana. — Pentelavam. — Burneham. — Badwen. — Haningfeldam. — Adem. — Ranseiam. — Michelstow. — Wendenam. — Henham. — Ascendunam. — Langfordham. — Toleshunta.

In Norfolk.

Kerdestuna. — Seedgetuna. — Hamhala. — Hatestuna. — Wigenham. — Tilinghetuna. — Titeshala. — Wicelurde.

In Suffolk.

Kitiduna. — Froxidena. — Vpbestuna. — Henham. — In Wankeforda. — In Stanfella. — Simplinga.*

This Ralph Baynard, a nobleman, (saith Gervas of Tilbury, a venerable Historian, and alsoe Fitz-Stephen, that

wrote much of remarkable places in the Cittie,) built Baynard's Castle neare Paule's Wharfe in London, and deceased in the reigne of King William Rufus; and after his decease Jeffery Baynard succeeded.

Jeffery Baynard, of Little Dunmow, in Essex, and Lord of Baynard's Castle in London, sone of Ralph Baynard, left issue William Baynard. William Baynard (as the former authour Gervas of Tilberry settis downe,) did loose and forfeit his Barony for felony 1110; and King Henry gave itt wholly to Robert, the sone of Richard, the sone of Gilbert de Clare and to his heires, together with the house of Baynard's Castle. Walter succeeded Robert, and begatt a sone called Robert, after whome succeeded Fitz-Walter, a valient Knight, whose posteritie being of Baron's degree, were Standard-bearers to the Sittie of London. The former losse falling soe heavy upon the familie, soe clouded the same as little mention is made of them untill the time of King Edward the First, and then one Sir Robert Baynard, that held some lands in Norfolk and Essex, went with the said King among the flower of Chivalry to the siege of Kairlarverth and the Conquest of Scotland; the Powle of which service, conteyning the coats of all those Cavaleirs, is the exactest peice of armory now extant †. And this is that Sir Robert as I conceive, who was summoned in the sixth yeare of King Edward the II. to come to the Parliament at Westminster. Robert Baynard's eldest sone was named Robert; and hee had issue Robert, who left a daughter named Bretta, married to Thomas Gerbridge, who had issue Edward, who had issue Thomas, father of Alice, married to Edward Berry, who had issue Agnes, daughter and heir, married to William Paston, a Judge in the time of King Henry the Sixth.

Then follows Thomas Baynard of the county of Essex, from whome this series is deducted by a continued stream till the heire att last is married to Captaine James Mountague: Thomas Baynard de Comitatu Essex married Joane.

John Baynard, who dyed in the three and twentieth yeare of King Edward the Third, married Isabella.

* This list of Manors is very imperfect when compared with Domesday Book.

† This is a valuable testimony in favour of the Roll of Karlaverock, of which before in p. 412. EDIT.

Thomas Baynard, his son, æt. 12 annorum Anno 23 of Edward the Third, had issue Edmond Baynard, of Dunmow in Essex, Esquire, married Elinor, daughter and heire to Sir John Blewit, of Lackham, in the county of Wilts, Knight.

Phillip Baynard, of Lackham, in the county of Wilts, Esquire. Robert Baynard of Lackham, Esquire. Phillip Baynard, of Lackham, Esq. Robert Baynard, of Lackham, Esquire, married Elizabeth, daughter to Henry Ludlow of Hill Deverell in the county of Wilts, Esquire. Phillip Baynard, of Lackham, Esquire, married Jane, daughter of Nicholas Stockley, of Aweton, in the county of Devon, Esquire.

Robert Baynard, of Lackham, Esq. married Ann, daughter of Robt. Blake, of Calne, in the county of Wilts, Esq. and had issue Edward, Henry, and Thomas Baynard, of Woustraw, in the county of Somerset, Esquire, who married Anne, daughter of Lawrence Hyde, of Hatch, Esquire, who had issue male only Thomas Baynard, of Cliff-house, in the county of Dorset, Esquire, who married Rachel, daughter of Thomas Moore, of Hetsbury, in the county of Wilts, Esquire.

Edward Baynard, of Lackham, in the county of Wilts, Esquire, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Warneford, of Seven Hampton, in the county of Wilts, Esquire. Sir Robert Baynard, of Lackham, Knt. married Ursula, daughter of Sir Robert Stapleton, Knight; Mary, his sole daughter and heire apparent, married to Captaine James Mounague, third sone to the Right Honourable Henry Earle of Manchester, Viscount Mandevile, Baron of Kimbolton, Lord Privie Seale.

This Pedigree was sent me by my kindswoman, the Lady Mary Mounague, late wife of James Mounague, Esquire, sole daughter and heir of Sir Robert Baynard, Knt.

MR. URBAN, May 6.

IN my last communication (p. 302), I presented you with some specimens of the delusions of the Church of Rome with regard to Demoniacism. I will now instance two other old superstitions, 1. of the Devil creating storms of Thunder and Lightning, and the power of Saints, and Reliques of Saints, to appease the same; and 2. of treasures buried in the earth being guarded by evil spirits.

The first idea seems to have arisen from a wretched translation and explication of the oriental expressions, *the prince of darkness; the prince of the powers of the air; attributing to the Devil the power to raise storms of wind and hail.*

The witches, as is well-known, obtained of him a share in that controul; whence so much has been said of the old hags on the coast of Norway, who sell winds to the sailors; and it is no less notorious that the bells bear inscriptions relative to their efficacy in dispersing by their sacred peals these diabolical tempests, whence in some parts of Germany a storm-tithe still continues to be paid.

In fact it was an antient relict of Paganism, when such old beldames as those of Norway used to dig a hole in the ground, and after muttering a miserable jargon, a horrid tempest of conflicting elements was to be brought on.

In the life of St. Hidalphus, the axiom, that the Devil is the author of thunder and hail-storms is not only adopted in the abstract, but it is completely described in all its circumstances; neither prayer, *Deum invocare*, nor any other means, will serve at all. For instance, once on the festival of St. Hidalphus, all of a sudden down comes a torrent of sonorous hail; the clouds pour a whole flood at once; and yet the unconquerable lightning struggles through; in a vast explosion the thunders roll their tremendous noise; the tempest growls; it was feared the sky would burst and tumble down. The frightened monks ran to the altars. Some fetched out crucifixes; some brought forth reliques; some shouldered ponderous saints; others spread out the altar-cloths, *corporalia*, in the open air; others rang the bells; others called upon God. The more they did all this, the worse it was. The monks perceiving that prayer had no power against this disaster, betook themselves to their ordinary resource, and implored the aid of their patron, St. Hidalphus. They exposed the bier, on which his holy body lay, and invoked him with much vociferation, *altisonis vocibus ipsum inclamantes*. No otherwise than as if the clouds were intelligent creatures, they incontinently obeyed the command of the minister of God. The storm divided itself into four parts

All was serene and bright. The brethren overjoyed return, and celebrate a great mass, *missam majorem*. The business, however, was not yet over; the horrible uproar of the atmosphere came on again, as suddenly as it had been repealed by the exposure of the sacred relics. Lightning and thunder were now much worse than before. The brethren, therefore, fetch their auxiliary again, *glebam sancti contra acriis tempestates pugnaturum*, in conjunction with crucifixes and censers. What could they do more? On the appearance of the corpse, and the soul of the saint in heaven having prayed to God, all was immediately clear again. Every one was filled with exultation, and the monks carried back the shrine, praising God with all their might. Now, after much toil and terror, they at last, very late, sat down to dinner. But they had not yet rose up from table, when they heard it begin to thunder again; the ragged and fierce lightnings dart hither and thither in dreadful coruscations; the hail rattles on the roof. What should the monks do, seeing now death stared them in the face? They leave off eating; rise up; the people bawl out for the sacred helper to come forth. He is fetched with all speed, and now happily wages the third war. All is calm and serene. As these storms, however, had greatly terrified the brethren by their frequent recurrence, it was deemed advisable to keep the sacred coffin without, with watches about it, lest the fury should recommence in the night. And so at last they went to bed. Now, when the storm-leader, (*tempestationum ductor* is a description of the Devil,) saw, that he could not have his will, on account of the presence of the saint his antagonist; he determined to shew at least what he would have done, if he could. In the middle of that very night such a quantity of hail was showered down between the cloister and the hospital, in perfect silence, *cum summo silentio* (lest the brethren perceiving it, should go and tell the saint of it) *demissa est*, as the author learnt from written accounts, *prout scriptum reperi*, that this heap of hail could not be melted by the sultry heat of full fifteen days; while without the monastery there was not a single hailstone.

I have only here to observe, that

tury, tom. iii. *Harduini canone*, it was expressly forbid, under penalty of anathema, not to believe that the Devil creates lightning, thunder, and hail. But Mabillon makes no remark relating to this subject on the writer of the legends.

Immediately after this follows another story of a storm, as a proof that our Hidulphus was equally able to chastise his scorers, as to protect his votaries. On the festival of the same saint, in another (likewise unstated) year, a boor was carrying in his hay, instead of being at church, as it was the saint's festival. He had not reached home, when suddenly a storm arose. Thunder, lightning, and hail raged so together, that the boor could not think of any other means of safety, than by creeping under his cart. But in vain; a violent gust of wind overturned the vehicle, scattered the hay, and threatened to pelt the boor to death with hail-stones, which melting, nearly suffocated him with water, while the flashes of lightning assailed him on all sides. The whole village came out, to see what damage had been here and there done by the storm to the fruits of the earth; but found absolutely nothing injured, excepting this half-dead peasant: they, therefore, conveyed him home, and acknowledged the righteous judgment. Had he called upon St. Hidulph, he would presently have chased away the storm.

The whole of the second superstition I shall notice, that *Spirits are the invisible owners of treasures buried in the earth*, and absolutely will not give them up, unless violently forced to do so, is entirely of Pagan origin.

The prayer of St. Christopher was in some places used by Papists with all due devotion, in order to discover buried treasures, of which this saint was appointed inspector general.

I will here relate a short anecdote, preserved by Theodorus, Theophanes, and several others, not very modern authors. Chubbadesar was a fortress situated between the Indians and the Persians, wherein a great treasure was reported to lie buried. The Persian King Cabades would fain have got it into his hands; but it was guarded by some evil spirits. The King, therefore, commanded all the arts that his magicians could devise, to be employed. These not succeeding, he ordered the Jews to ex-

ert their endeavours; but neither were these able to effect his purpose. It next occurred to him, to try whether it could not be brought about by the Christians. Accordingly a Bishop of the Christians residing in Persia, was conducted to the spot. He held *συναξιν*, took the communion first himself, then went and drove away the dæmons with the sign of the cross, and afterwards delivered the castle to the King without farther difficulty. Cabades was so rejoiced at this miracle, that he thenceforth assigned the foremost place next to his person to the Christian Bishops, whereas till then Jews and Manicheans had held precedence. He likewise granted perfect liberty to all, that whoever would, might be baptized.

Here it is obvious, that the same opinion or principle was attributed to the Magicians, Jews, and Christians: that is, of having the controul over treasures in the custody of malignant spirits, so as to force them to give up their deposit: and as here, the King, on looking about him for such arts, found them principally with the Christians: so, it is historically true, that even at present Protestants believe the Catholic Clergy or Monks still employ these potent spells. Gregorius even authenticates such enchantments. For, Dial. lib. i. cap. 4, he relates of the sorcerer Basilus (who had taken refuge in a monastery, because of an inquiry that was instituted) here, as he himself avers, several times lifted up the cell of St. Equitius into the air by arts of magic, but could do no harm to any body.

The deservedly famous Theoderic, Astrogothic King of Italy, published an express prohibitory decree against all such superstitious traffic, and absolutely forbid, under severe penalties, the *murmur animarum* for the future, as utterly unbecoming Christians.

Yours, &c.

T.

FLY LEAVES. No. XXXI.

Pseudo-Shakspeare.

OF the mingle-mangle fabrication of the Irelands, at once mischievous and impudent, and the publications thereon, *pro and con*, the following list is believed to be correct. To enumerate the periodical journals,

where the subject was incidentally agitated, would be to name every one possessing either interest or importance with the public.

March 4, 1795. A prospectus of this date issued from "Norfolk-street," to announce from Mr. Samuel Ireland, the "literary treasure, recently fallen into his hands," and projected publication of the same. Being distributed gratis, a second edition became necessary, and circulated 10 April. Here a bold assertion declared only subscribers should have the volume at FOUR GUINEAS. Under date of Aug. 21 and October 20, in same year, an auxiliary flourish was made by advertisements, and one of Dec. 24 announced as ready for delivery,

1. Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments under the hand and seal of William Shakspeare; including the tragedy of King Lear, and a small fragment of Hamlet, from the original MSS. [pub. 24 Dec. 1795.] 1796. folio.

The cupidity of the possessor of the MSS. and confidence in the gullibility of Englishmen evinced itself by the getting ready another edition of the "shreds and patches" in octavo, to thrust upon the public the moment it could be said the folio was delivered. The premature exposure, however, stopped the publication of the latter, and it was not until Sept. 1814* that a few copies were disposed of by Messrs. Lackington, Harding, and Co. At that time "every remaining leaf of the folio was exterminated." In the whole about 230 copies were wasted.

2. A letter to George Steevens, Esq. containing a Critical Examination of the Papers of Shakspeare, &c. By James Boaden, Esq. [pub. 16 Jan.] 1796.

3. Familiar Verses from the Ghost of Willy Shakspeare to Sammy Ireland. [G. M. Woodward, the Caracaturist. pub. 18 Jan.] 1796.

4. Shakspeare's Manuscript, in the possession of Mr. Ireland, examined, &c. By Philaethes. [Col. F. Webb. pub. 28 Jan.] 1796.

5. Vortigern under consideration; with general remarks on Mr. James Boaden's Letter [W. C. Oulton. pub. 15 Feb.] 1796.

6. A Comparative Review of the

Opinions of Mr. James Boaden, &c. By a friend to Consistency. [Mat. Wyatt, Esq.] n.d. [pub. 3 Feb. 1796.]

7. Free Reflections on Miscellaneous Papers, &c. Printed for [the Author] F. G. Waldron. [pub. 1 Feb.] 1796.

Mr. Waldron derived much information from Mr. G. Steevens, in preparing these Reflections*.

8. Precious Relics; or the tragedy of Vortigern rehearsed. [anon. pub. 15 Mar.] 1796.

9. An Enquiry into the Authenticity of certain Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments, published Dec. 24, 1795, and attributed to Shakspeare, &c. By Edmund Malone, Esq. [pub. 30 Mar.] 1796.

Were any plea to be advanced now to palliate the intention of the forgery, it could only be founded upon the investigation and extraordinary research it occasioned, and the valuable result obtained in the critical enquiries of Mr. Malone and Mr. Chalmers.

10. An Authentic Account of the Shaksperian Manuscripts, &c. By W. H. Ireland. [pub. 10 Dec.] 1796.

This tract was for a time deemed scarce and important; but the computation of value is somewhat altered. Ciphers no longer increase units; instead of forty, read four shillings.

11. Mr. Ireland's Vindication of his Conduct, respecting the publication of the supposed Shakspeare MSS. being a preface or introduction to a reply to the critical labours of Mr. Malone, &c. [pub. 6 Jan. 1797] 1796†.

12. An Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare Papers. [By George Chalmers, Esq.] 1797.

13. An Investigation of Mr. Malone's claim to the character of Scholar, or Critic; &c. By Samuel Ireland. n.d. [published Aug. 1797.]

There is a tact in this Investigation sufficient to raise the surmise of a powerful hand meddling therein; another Prospero, whose wand, in potent spell, has since given in part new life to the recumbent bard.

14. Vortigern‡, an Historical Tragedy, &c. and Henry the Second, an Historical Drama, supposed to be written by the author of Vortigern§. 1799.

As the proof sheets of this publication underwent revise and correction, several alterations and interlineations were made in the hand-writing of more persons than one: much to the surprise of honest John Barker, the printer, who is *still living*. Every attempt possible has been made to create an absolute belief the whole was the manufacture of one individual, and with the garbling here described, we are told by "the Editor" in the "advertisement" to "Henry the Second," that "he has had no intercourse or communication with the cause of all this public and domestic misfortune, *for near three years*;" where then was the authority for the most trivial alteration? ||

15. A Supplemental Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare Papers. By George Chalmers, F.R.S. S.A. [July] 1799.

16. Chalmersiana: or a collection of papers literary and political, entitled letters, verses, &c. Arranged by Mr. Owen, junior, assisted by Mr. Jasper Hargrave. Reprinted from the Morning Chronicle. 1800.

* Two caricatures as "the Oaken Chest," and the "Spirit of Shakspeare," very possibly originated with the same satirical wight, Steevens; as certainly did the uncommonly severe lines which accompany an admirable portrait of Sam. Ireland, by Gillray.

† The Advertisement states it to form "a part of a work now in considerable forwardness, as a reply to Mr. Malone's critical labours." Probably referring to the "Investigation," which appeared in the following year.

‡ VORTIGERN AND ROWENA. Under this head, when the subject was rife and popular, there were inserted, from time to time, in the Morning Herald, with all the puff flourish of previous announcement, supposed extracts from the newly-discovered drama. Point and personality, with the belief of living characters selecting passages as "genuine," or "not genuine," gave sufficient celebrity to the conceit to induce the author or authoress (for the bruit of the time attributed the characters to a well-known Baronet, attached to the newspaper, and also his lady,) to reprint the same in three thin volumes, which were published by Ridgway. Speaking from recollection, a short continuance appeared in the paper beyond the volumes, but the whole was local satire, now forgot, and of little or no value.

§ Vortigern was announced for representation at D. L. playhouse the 15th March, and acted 2d April. On the 23d Mar. every box was said to be engaged.

|| Dr. Latham, who attended Mr. Ireland, sen. in his last illness, in his work on *Diabetes*, records Mr. I.'s "death-bed declaration: that he was totally ignorant of the deceit, and

17. The Editor, the Booksellers, and the Critic, an Eclogue. From No. XII. of *Chalmeriana*. May 1800*.

18. An Appendix to the Supplemental Apology for the Believers in the supposititious Shakspeare papers. By George Chalmers, F.R.S. S.A. 1800.

19. The Confessions of William Henry Ireland, containing the particulars of his fabrication of the Shakspeare Manuscripts; &c. 1805.

When this volume appeared, the current joke was that the culprit, having now made his confession, ought to be broke on the wheel for poetical justice.

EV. HOOD.

Mr. URBAN, *Antingham, May 1.*

AS an additional proof that many facts of some historical importance may be discovered incidentally recorded in the margins and fly-leaves of old books, and which are, perhaps, no where else to be found, I send for preservation in your pages, a curious memorandum, which I recently deciphered, at the end of the colophon of an old edition of Lobel's "*Opera Botanica*," in an ancient hand:

"In margine Matthioli com'e'tarij ad 2tu' lib. Dioscoridis, p. 358 (qui liber est Mri Guliel. Chaloner Fol.) quidam Medicus Martinus Skhurnbek dict. libri tunc possessor sic script' reliquit (ad cap. 55mu' cui titulus 'Buprestes et pinoru' Erucæ') ut sequit'.

Anno 1545 cu' Henricus octavus Angliæ Rex è Caletto duxerat exercit' suum ad expugnandam urbem Bononiensem Ricardus Locum Tenens Regis Illustrissim' Suffoliciæ Dux (cui ego etiam Medicus) laborabat gravissimè suppressione urinæ: quæ multis medicame'tis adhibitis nullo modo provocari potuit (nam excesserat annu' 63tu' eratque corporis constitutione pinguis.) Multis Magnatibus adstantib' exhibui cantharides integras in pulvere duas cum vino Rhenensi albo mane inter horam 3tu' et 4tu' qui obdormiens, horâ sexta sentiens magnas vellicationes, tantum urinæ proivit ut vasculum trium quartarum ejusdem non fuerit capax quin et sanguis postea successit: quem eo die curavi, et evasit. Deo Laus.

I believe, Mr. Urban, that you will agree with me that so singular a memorandum as this, is worthy of preservation. But what are we to make

of the two extraordinary blunders which it contains? Is it possible that the Physician of the Duke of Suffolk should be so unacquainted with his Christian name, as to call him Richard; when all the world knows that the King's Lieutenant on this occasion was no other than Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who married his sister. And again, would not any one conclude, from this passage, that the siege of Boulogne took place in 1545? although all our historians tell us that it was in 1544; in the September of which year the articles of Capitulation were signed: and before the end of 1545, Charles Brandon succeeded in the Dukedom of Suffolk, by Henry Brandon.

If any of your Correspondents can throw light on these transactions, I shall be obliged by their forwarding them to you for insertion in your valuable repository.

THOMAS GOOSE, P.C.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, April 24.*

YOUR Saxon readers are much indebted to your Correspondent from Crosby-square, p. 111, for her zeal in favour of that "full and emphatic language, which bids fair in a few years to become the general medium throughout the civilized world." This may perhaps be rather too sanguine an expectation; but, independent of this consideration, there are ample reasons for studying the groundwork of that language, which begins now to be generally understood and acknowledged. Nearly twenty years have now elapsed, since an Inaugural Lecture was published on the utility of Saxon Literature; and, though unheeded at the time, it has now become so scarce, that, had not Mr. Bosworth interwoven a great part of it in the recent Preface to his *Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar*, it might have been unknown even to many Saxon Students. Several copies, however, have been recently discovered, I am told, in a warehouse under the Clarendon. The publishers of the recent Edition of the *Saxon Chronicle* must be also gratified by the anticipation of *new readings* for the "next Edition" of that work.

Ceal-hythe, variously corrupted by

* These sarcastic effusions bear a strong resemblance and mannerism with the productions of the Author of the *Pursuits of Literature*.

transcribers and translators, was very probably the modern Chelsea; as your Correspondent, "M. H." suggests. The Author of the *Environs of London* reads it *Ceale-hyllte* in an old Charter of Edward the Confessor; and thence objected to the obvious etymology, on the ground that there is "neither chalk nor a *hill* in the parish." But *hylle*, so often repeated, is an evident mistake for *hythe*; and *Ceale-hythe* signifies, not a place abounding in a stratum of chalk, but a wharf or landing-place for chalk, brought from other quarters. Your Correspondent has not informed us what she means by *Cheal's-hythe*. Henry of Huntingdon has preserved the intermediate and connecting link between the ancient and modern names, by writing it *Cealceide*; which the Normans would of course soon pronounce *Chelcie*, afterwards written *Chelsey*.

Mr. Lysons observes, that "The modern way of spelling seems to have been first used about a century ago." In the new Map of Saxon Britain, there is a Roman *G* subjoined to *Ceale-hythe*; denoting that it rests on Bishop Gibson's authority; whilst in the Index, Challock or Chalk in Kent is suggested; a sufficient proof, that the Editor was not satisfied with *Kilcheth* in Lancashire; and it is remarkable, that Miss Gurney, with her usual caution and fidelity, has condemned it to a "perhaps" in the lower margin of the page; retaining the orthography of the original in her translation.

The history of the Synod itself, which was held at this place in the year 785, though intimately connected with the "Catholic Question," would lead me, Mr. Urban, into too wide a field at present, and be tiresome to your readers. It is, however, not a little curious and important.

Yours, &c. CALCHUTENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Shaftesbury, May 15.*

TO the pensive mind there is a melancholy interest still lingering about the *Abbey of Fonthill*. A natural sigh is drawn on viewing the great tower prostrate—the total destruction of the octagon—the oratory "shorn of its beams"—the annihilation of the Third Edward's and St. Michael's galleries—and the architectural and armorial embellishments which lie scattered

"SPIRIT OF THE PLACE!" where are the thousands that erst have thronged its portals, and with audible accents of admiration, paced with increased astonishment and delight the princely apartments of this mystically-raised edifice?

All now is silent, save only the wind howling through the apertures, where

"Windows richly dight

Cast a dim, religious light,"—*Harton*.

"A light as not of day."—*Bowles*.

And in them heraldic emblazonings shone, that denoted high alliances and noble descents from ancestors who had fought in Palestine, bled on the fields of Arragon, or formed the invincible phalaxes of sturdy Barons who compelled John to sign the ever-memorable *Charta*.

In the plenitude of its attraction, an illusion possessed the mind, that future ages would look with wonder on the fabric, adorned as it was, with an assemblage of all that was matchless and costly; at the same time that the mind reflected with awe, that the convulsions of a neighbouring kingdom alone could have empowered the projector to amass the rare and exquisite decorations which he concentrated here.

The well-known lines of our immortal Avonian Bard, might with singular propriety be applied to this once magnificent structure. T. A. jun.

W. B. (p. 134) is informed that a work on the Chiltern Hundreds has been some time since announced in our Literary Intelligence, from the Editor of the *Saxon Chronicle*; which will probably embrace the subjects of investigation to which W. B. alludes—Mr. W. SAVAGE has published a concise account of the Stewardship: "Chiltern, a ridge of hills, traversing the county of Bucks a little to the South of its centre, and reaching from Tring in Hertfordshire, to Henley in the county of Oxford. Of the hundreds into which many of the English counties were divided by King Alfred for their better government, the jurisdiction was originally vested in peculiar courts, but came afterwards to be devolved to the county courts, and so remains at present; excepting with regard to some, as the Chilterns, which have been by privilege annexed to the Crown. These having still their own courts, a *Steward* of these courts is appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a salary of twenty shillings and all fees, &c. belonging to the office; and this is deemed an appoint-

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

94. *A History of the Abbey of Glaston, and of the Town of Glastonbury.* By the Rev. Richard Warner, Rector of Great Chalfeld, Wilts, Vicar of Timbercombe, Somerset, &c. Royal 4to.

(Continued from p. 343.)

THIS work is the elaborate Commentary of a Divine upon the ancient History of Glastonbury, and includes various matters of an archæological character.

To begin with chief points.

Mr. Warner (156 seq.) presumes, upon the authority of Stillingfleet, that Christianity was first preached in England by St. Paul himself, and "there being a particular facility afforded to his exertions in the South-west of Britain by the presence of some Christians among the Roman legionaries in that quarter, we may (without incurring the charge of presumptuous or absurd speculation) consider it as highly probable, not only that St. Paul, at some period between the fifth and fourteenth years of Nero, preached the Gospel in Britain, but that (partially confirming the truth of the traditions which have occasioned this discussion), he actually unfolded to the Gentile inhabitants of the vicinity of Glaston the saving truths of that religion." pp. 157, 158.

Who was *actually* the first predicator of Christianity, is by no means clear. The reader may see various persons named from ancient authorities in the first chapter of Archbishop Usher's *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates*, ch. i. p. 1—6. The Greek Martyrology indeed states, that Aristobulus having been ordained Bishop of the Britons by St. Paul, founded, not a Church, but Churches (id. p. 5). The pre-eminence of Glastonbury, as the *first* Christian Church, is, however, supported only by legends of subsequent invention. At Dover and Canterbury are Roman remains, and certain appropriations, in union with the high probability that the sea-shore of Kent, not a place so far inland as Glastonbury, was the *first* site of a Church. That Britain was converted at a very early period, the reign of Tiberius, is affirmed by Gildas; and Justin Martyr, who wrote in the time of

Antoninus, not only corroborates the affirmation in the following words, but illustrates the superficial form in which, according to Gildas, Christianity was here professed.

Οὐδὲ ἐν γὰρ ἑλως ἴσται το γένος ἀνθρώπων, εἴτε βαρβαρῶν, εἴτε Ἑλλήνων, εἴτε ἀπλῶς ὀτινῶν ὀνοματὶ προσαγορευομένων, ἢ ἀμαξοῶν ἢ οἰκῶν καλεσμένων, ἢ ἐν σκηναῖς κτηνοτροφῶν οἰκοντων, ἐν οἷς μὴ διὰ τὴ ἐνοματος τὴ σταυρωθέντος Ἰησοῦ εὐχαι καὶ εὐχαριστιαὶ τῷ πατρὶ καὶ ποιητῇ των ὧλων γίνονται. i. e. *there is not one race of men, whether barbarous or Greek, or any other, by whatsoever name called, not even of those who used waggons and tents for houses, and led a pastoral life, among whom supplications and thanksgivings were not made to the Father and Creator of all things, in the name of the crucified Jesus.*"

From this passage it appears that Christianity was a matter of public notoriety everywhere, and therefore to suppose that it *first* emanated from Glastonbury, is to conclude that at the very time when it was a matter of common and universal fame, it was known nowhere else.

That Glastonbury has, however, certain early pretensions, is shown from a circumstance unnoticed by Mr. Warner. It is a town of the usual Roman construction, and we decidedly reject Mr. Warner's derivation of its cruciform plan from the Abbey. It has four streets, intersecting each other at the points of the compass; and "North-load Street goes off to the North, leading to the village of Meare, over the same river at Cold Harbour." Now Cold Harbour is understood to be an eminent token of a Roman settlement. Every body who knows any thing of British antiquities, must also, if he has ever visited Glastonbury, perceive that the situation is perfectly British. It is surrounded with marshes, and accordant with the descriptions of their strong-holds. The Torr, an elevation commanding it, is (if we remember well from two visits to Glastonbury) cut into terraces. Mr. Warner says,

"It exhibits evident vestiges either of Celtic castramentation or Belgic defence, against the warlike operations of the Romans." P. xxiii.

Since Alfred sought refuge in these marshes (as among the most secure fortifications of Great Britain), there is every probability that upon the ancient system of making the chief places of defence the deposits of the principal temples, Glastonbury, from the excellence of its military position, became also the grand asylum for religious persons. Furthermore, the neighbouring post of Camerton or Camalet is certainly a remarkable spot, supposed by Collinson to have been a favourite seat of Arthur, and presumed (as we are told by Mr. Warner) to have been the *Camelodunum* of Tacitus, notwithstanding the utter impracticability of reconciling the situation with that of the Roman historians. In support of this conjecture, we observe that there certainly are very *strong* circumstances connected with Camerton, viz. these, as stated in p. 157 :

"The circumstance of Camerton having in its neighbourhood a village called Temple-Cloud, which coincides with the temple dedicated to the Emperor *Claudius* at *Camelodunum*, the *Templum Claudii*."

The distance of Camerton from Mona (about two hundred miles) accords perfectly well with the statement of Pliny, as to the distance between *Camelodunum* and that island ; whereas the spot hitherto considered as the site of this Roman station, does *not* agree with Pliny's account. These proofs are very much strengthened by the Roman and Roman-British products of Camerton and its immediate vicinity, by more or less perfect remains of villas, baths, and crypto-porticoes ; fragments of vessels of various forms, and of different degrees of skill in their manufacture ; numerous implements of ornament and use ; and between two and three thousand coins from the earliest Cæsar to the lowest of the British usurpers of the purple. P. 157.

That here was a Roman-British settlement, is beyond doubt ; but one circumstance stated is unfavourable in a military view, viz. :

"The coincidence of the Roman settlement at *Camelodunum*, and that at *Camerton*, being equally without regular lines or fortifications." *Ibid*.

Now we do not believe that the Romans ever permanently occupied any station or military position "*without lines or fortifications*." We therefore place Camerton out of the list of Roman stations, properly so called. That it might have had a connection with the history of Arthur is very possible. For such a bold hypothesis some explanation is, however, due. It is a rule with us to hold in respect the authentic historians, who, from living nearer the periods than ourselves, are entitled to the character of having better means of knowledge. William of Malmesbury, one of the very best of our chroniclers, says, that Ambrosius, who succeeded Vortigern in the kingdom, was powerfully assisted by ARTHUR, and that *this* was THE ARTHUR concerning whom the Britons uttered such hyperbolic praises,—"*Et jam tum profecto pessum essent [Britones] nisi Ambrosius solus Romanorum superstes, qui post Vortigerni Monarcha regni fuit, intumescentes Barbaros eximia bellicosi Arthuri opera pressisset. Hic est Arthurus, de quo Britonum nugæ hodieque delirant.*" Scriptor. p. Bed. 4 ed. 1596. As to the extravagant eulogiums, we attribute them to the incorporation of the poetical embellishments of the bards with the historical incidents ; for there is nothing either improbable or absurd in the supposition that the Britons did oppose the Saxons, and were headed by Generals, as every army has always been ; on the contrary, the absurdity lies in the opinion that the Saxons effected their conquest without resistance,—an opinion also in direct contradiction to history. We have been more than once upon the site and vicinity of Glastonbury, and we are satisfied that they could afford as great military advantage to the Britons as they did to Alfred. We also know that the Britons did use the Roman tactics against Kiuric and Keaulin (*Hen. Huntingdon*), and that the difficulty with which they had to contend, was the close attack in compact body of the Anglo-Saxons, the mode with which Harold would have overcome the Normans, if the former had not been induced by stratagem to break their phalanx. We therefore think that there *was* a foundation for the victories of Arthur, and his connection with Glastonbury, however absurd may be the exaggerations, which exag-

generations have alone, in our judgment, thrown the historical facts into discredit. As to Glastonbury itself being of ancient military occupation, it appears to be confirmed by the following paragraph from Mr. Warner's work :

"There cannot be a doubt of the presence of the Romans at Glastonbury, during their earliest transactions in Britain, and of their occupation of it as long as they continued in our country. It lay in the direct line of their march, while pursuing their military operations in South Britain, from the time of Claudius downwards, and in that of their trade in metals from Cornwall and Devonshire, to the more South-eastern ports, as long as they worked the mines from the West of England. Various traces of Roman roads also may be detected in different places, all pointing to the spot; and many Roman coins have been turned up either on the Abbey inclosure, or at the foot of the Torr Hill. A fine Vespasian of the latter locality is in the possession of Thomas Roach, esq. of Glastonbury; we have an Adrian in our collection; and the Rev. J. Skinner, J. F. Reeves, esq. and other gentlemen, possess many other coins, indisputably Roman, the product of the district in question. We do not, however, venture to assert with Whitaker, that the Romans had a regular station at Glastonbury, but we think it is self-evident that, provident and sagacious as they confessedly were, they would never have suffered so strong a feature of country as the Torr Hill to be in the possession of any one, save their own legionary soldiers, or left it without a castellum or castra æstiva, to overawe the neighbouring country, and protect the mingled Roman and British population that dwelt at its foot." P. 153.

That the Romans lived in this manner permanently, like eagles in rocks, is quite out of the question. They ran roads parallel to those of the Britons, and threw up camps close to theirs, which last, after they were taken, they used in battle, if circumstances required it. Instances beyond number show this practice. The town has every aspect of being the spot where they resided; and the Torr, an original British fortress, to have been used by them, as *tumuli* are mentioned to have been used in their historians, for temporary purposes, and esteemed fortunate appendages to camps and stations. When the Romans left the country, and the wars began with the Saxons, it is very probable that many of the chief saints of the day sought refuge at Glastonbury (as they are known to have fled to woods and fo-

rests), and that they did obtain from Arthur those twelve hides which laid the foundation of the subsequent Abbey.

The total of our hypothesis, from the actual appearances at Glastonbury, is then comprised in the following presumptions. 1. That Glastonbury was first a British military post. 2. That the town was next founded by the Romans or Roman Britons. 3. That the *Abbey*, properly so called, had no existence till after the donation of the twelve hides, during the wars of the Saxons and Britons. 4. That there might have been a rude old church. 5. And last, That the Monks have dressed up with sundry legends about Joseph of Arimathea, and with other embellishing fictions, circumstances which were quite common; viz. for a religious man to settle upon a particular spot as a hermit, and draw around him a congregation of devotees, which settlement, through charitable donations, grew into an Abbey.

Of course, then, the Abbey is the *youngest* of the antiquities of Glastonbury, though the Monks contrived to make it, by dint of legend, the *fac totum*, and sunk all the other *indicia* into absolute oblivion.

Such are the opinions, which the remains at Glastonbury have suggested to us. We should like to have a communication on the subject from Sir R. C. Hoare.

(To be continued.)

95. *A Series of Views of the most interesting Remains of the Ancient Castles of England and Wales. Engraved by W. Woolnoth, from Drawings by G. Arnald, A. R. A. C. V. Fielding, R. Blore, H. Gastineaux, &c. With Historical Descriptions by E. W. Brayley, jun. 8vo. Vols. I. and II.*

THE Romans were in the habit of erecting fortresses in cities for the purpose of overawing both foreign and domestic enemies; but the policy did not originate with them. It was a natural suggestion to make a few men answer the purpose of a large army. The Normans adopted the same tactics; but in the reign of Edward III. a change ensued. That powerful Monarch took Calais, and the possession of it was deemed (as it actually proved to be) a prophylactic against French invasion. If that were attempted, the English would prevent it by marching

into France. Mary lost Calais very possibly through some insidious contrivance of Philip her husband, and the English, who laughed at French invasion, while they retained that important port, were beyond measure indignant at the neglect or maladministration which, when there was no navy, destroyed a great bulwark of the national protection. Having thus explained the effect of the capture of Calais, we shall venture upon an hypothesis connected with it, in our opinion, viz. the conversion of Castles into castellated mansions in the reign of Edw. III. The incorporation for centuries of the Normans and English had rendered a lighter construction sufficient for resisting domestic insurrections; and as to foreign enemies, we only find in the records of that reign orders to fortify Castles on the sea-coasts or borders, not those in the interior. Against French invasion a navy was collected, and troops were sent to Calais. The French, to prevent the latter measure, used to call in the aid of the Scots, in order to occasion a diversion. Either way Castles were not of moment, as in the first æras, to keep down the conquered; on the contrary, they had become only troublesome strong-holds for rebellious lords, and occasioned more protracted and wasteful warfare. In the time of Charles I. they made the campaign consist, as to one half of it, of sieges, the most perilous and tiresome forms of war (a battle being on the whole less sanguinary, and finished in a few hours), and therefore at the end of the 17th century, castles were dismantled throughout the kingdom by order of Government.

Our first writers on the picturesque have often observed, that the ruins of them are now inimitable embellishments of scenery; and from their connection with the romantic character of the feudal ages, they possess a great historical and sentimental interest. We cannot visit them all, and representations by engravings both preserve the figures of these ruins, which are daily effapidating, and, like plates of coins, serve the purpose of elucidating history, without the expence of collecting.

Mr. Fosbroke, in his *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, has given us so easy a classification of Castles, by very simple tests, as to render it utterly unneces-

sary for us to enter into the subject at large. We shall therefore touch only upon one point, deemed a desideratum, from the paucity of the specimens, i.e. *Anglo-Saxon Castellations*. It appears to us that the distinction of British and Anglo-Saxon Castles is, that the keep, unless there be a high point of ground within the external *enceinte*, stands (we may say *invariably*) upon a *tumulus of earth*, and that such an artificial earthy foundation was *not* deemed important by the Normans.

In a former review of this work (Jan. 1824, p. 42), is the following passage:

“According to the Public Record Commissioners’ dissertation on Domesday, of *forty-nine* Castles, mentioned in that survey, one only (Arundel) is mentioned as existing in the time of Edward the Confessor. *Eight* are known either on the authority of Domesday, or our old historians, to have been built by the Conqueror himself. *Ten* are entered as erected by greater Barons, and *one* by an undertenant to Earl Roger. *Eleven* more, of whose builders we have no particular account, are noticed in the Survey either expressly or by inference, as *new*. It is singular that the ruins which are now remaining of all these Castles, have preserved one feature of uniformity. They are each distinguished by a mount and keep, —marking the peculiar style of architecture introduced in our castellated fortifications by the Normans at their first settlement.”

From some further investigations which we have made, we are not inclined to admit this statement; if by a mount and keep we are to understand a keep upon a mount.

Of the *forty-nine* Castles mentioned, *thirty* being of Norman construction, *nineteen* evidently belong to the British and Anglo-Saxon æra. Some of these were founded by Elffeda, Lady of the Mercians, daughter of Alfred, and, according to the remains of such as we recollect, the keep consisted of a TOWER ERECTED UPON A TUMULUS, not a simple keep, like the Normans, and a mount, *distinct*, within the outer bailey, like the print in Grose.—Upon examining, for instance, Tamworth and Warwick, founded by Elffeda, we found that these Castles did consist of a keep upon a mount. *Dudley*, a castle mentioned in Domesday, and once belonging to a Duke of Mercia, has a keep upon a *hillock*. The keep of Windsor, another Castle in Domesday (though the keep itself was erected by Edw. III.) is still situated upon the

old mount*. We shall now go through the Castles mentioned in the work before us, which tend to prove our position.

Carisbrooke Castle is noticed in Domesday. The keep, says our author, was probably erected in the Saxon times, and occupies the summit of an artificial mount, between fifty and sixty feet in height, situated at the North-eastern angle. It was defended, like the entire fortress, by a surrounding foss. The figure of the keep is an irregular polygon; some of the angles are strengthened with buttresses of hewn stone, evidently more recent than the original structure. A flight of seventy-two steps leads up the mount to the entrance, which was anciently defended by a strong double gate and a portcullis. On the left, within the entrance, is a large apartment, in which is a well, now partly filled up as dangerous, said to have been 300 feet deep. The upper apartments are wholly destroyed, though a small decayed staircase yet remains, which led to the platform on the summit of the keep.

Harwick, founded by Elleda. Dugdale says, "that she caused the dungeon to be made, which was a strong tower or platform upon a large and high mount of earth, artificially raised, such being usually placed towards the side of a castle or fort, which is least defensible."

Guildford, according to King, is another specimen,—that stood on the brow of a steep hill, and was ascended by a steep flight of projecting steps.

Caldicot (Monmouthshire) is a lofty circular tower, elevated on a mound of earth, and encircled by a ditch. Archdeacon Coxe thinks that it was probably erected near the time of the Conquest, for the door-way has a rounded arch.

Trematon, mentioned in Domesday, stands on an artificial conical hill, with a fosse at the bottom.

Corfe. On the higher part of the hill†, stands the keep or citadel, which is at some distance from the centre of the fortress, and commands a view of immense extent to the North and West.

"It has not hitherto suffered much diminution from its original height; the fury of the winds being resisted less by the thickness of the walls than the strength of the cement. The upper windows have Saxon arches, but are apparently of a later date than any other part of the building. West of the keep, the stones of which being disposed in the herring-bone fashion, prove it to be of the earliest style. It is presumed to have been built by King Edgar."

In short, upon examining the ninety Castles engraved in these volumes, we do not find ONE of the Norman æra, where the keep is erected upon a mount of earth.

We omit specimens of British or Anglo-Saxon Castles erected upon tumuli, as Restormel, Launceston, Sturminster, Coningsborough, &c. mentioned in other works.

It further appears that keeps, where the ground was precipitous, stood in the Anglo-Saxon æra upon the outward wall of the Castle, and have no window on the outside next the country. This fashion occurs at Godrich in Herefordshire, Portchester, Pevensey, and Castleton.

We cannot say that we have examined every Castle known, but, according to inquiries made upon an extensive scale, we have not found an authenticated instance of a Norman keep erected upon an artificial hillock, where at least there was none before; and where they did exist, the size was not sufficient for the Norman structures. The Anglo-Saxon Thanes are known to have lived in houses adjacent to churchies, their bell-houses and our court or manor houses. Castles among them were palaces or fortresses of the Kings or Earls. The construction upon a hillock resembled that of their camps, where, as is the case with the modern citadels, there was an interior part which commanded the whole. Whether the Normans thought that the hillock facilitated mining, and therefore preferred the level site, we know not; but of this we are sure, that it is much more easy to undermine an artificial tumulus horizontally, than to effect a cavern by a descending operation in native earth.

Here we shall leave this pleasing collection. The plates are taken from interesting points of view, and handsomely executed. The letter-press, does credit to Mr. Brayley, jun.

* Edward the Confessor had a palace here. *Lel. Collect.* ii. 240.

† So also Sturminster.

96. *The Universal Chronologist and Historical Register, from the Creation to the Close of the Year 1825; comprising the Elements of General History, from the French of M. St. Martin: with an elaborate Continuation, in which are minutely detailed the numerous and important Events and Transactions arising out of the French Revolution.* By Henry Boyle. 8vo. pp. 1440.

THIS very large volume consists of two Parts. The first is divided into six epochs. 1. From the Creation to the Deluge. 2. To the Calling of Abraham. 3. To the quitting of Egypt. 4. To the Foundation of the Temple of Solomon. 5. To the Reign of Cyrus. 6. To the Birth of Christ. —Part II. also comprises six epochs: 1. From Birth of Christ to the dismemberment of the Western Empire. 2. To the Heptarchy of Britain. 3. To the Battle of Hastings. 4. To the Reformation. 5. To the Revolution. 6. To end of 1825.

The first Part of this useful and laborious work is founded on the "*Chronological and Geographical Elements of General History*," by M. Joseph Martin; a production so ably executed, as to have been approved of by the various learned bodies of France, and through whose recommendation the French Government has adopted it in the public institutions and seminaries of that kingdom.

"The great body of M. Martin's General Elements of History is naturally divided into two great epochs; one comprising the centuries that transpired from the Creation to the Birth of Christ; the other those ages which have rolled away in the tide of time since the birth of the Redeemer. In the former the centuries are made to retrograde, while in the latter they advance; they follow as it were annually, and at the close of every hundred years, lists are inserted of the celebrated writers and renowned artists who illustrated those several periods. In order to apply such historical information in a useful manner to the general purposes of Geography, details sufficiently copious are given of the various expeditions which took place, from the earliest period to the commencement of the 18th century." P. vi.

M. Martin's plan is adopted in the early parts of this work. It was his endeavour to blend a variety of historical facts into an amusing narrative, avoiding the tiresome recapitulation of dates and names; thus while curiosity is awakened by interesting

recitals, the attention is enchained by the combined fascinations of amusement and instruction.

We will now detail the more immediate labours of the present Editor, who had to continue those of M. Martin, which closed with 1789, to the present period. First, M. Martin's attention had been but little drawn to the history of this Country. It was therefore necessary for the Editor to amplify M. Martin's meagre account by copious additions. But his chief labours appear to have been directed to the events consequent on that convulsion of kingdoms, as well as society at large, the French Revolution.

As the editor approached his own times, events crowded so on his hands, that he seems to have thought it absolutely necessary, from A. D. 1700, to abandon the style of narrative, and adopt a chronological diary. Thus the events of the eighteenth century, and of the first quarter of the present, form nearly half the work, and the occurrences from 1789 more than 400 closely printed pages. Though this ample chronological list of events displays the industry of the Editor, and we are inclined to give him due praise for the accuracy he displays, still we think it might have been much improved by compression; as many events of a trifling nature have been admitted, a fault the Editor complains of in other chronological works; and fancies he has himself avoided. We have not room for many examples, but take two or three at random.

"1788. Oct. 1. Mr. Wyatt received by the penny-post a bank-note, of which he had been robbed."

"1795. June 20. It was declared at the Old Bailey Sessions, that gleaning is only a matter of courtesy, and not of right."

"1812. Sept. 27. A man lighting the lamp upon Westminster Bridge, was by a sudden gust of wind, blown into the river, and drowned."

"1824. A curious clock is mentioned by Mr. Britton in his '*Antiquities of Wells*,' which was discovered in the minstrel gallery of that Cathedral, said to have been constructed by a Monk of Glastonbury in 1325."

This latter article should have been noticed under the *fourteenth* century, if at all. We mention these little oversights, to show it is easier to find fault with preceding Chronologists, than to avoid their redundancies. By

the insertion of such trifling remarks, the work is much injured. But on the whole, we can safely recommend this portly tome to all who are fond of chronological research, and shall be pleased to see another edition of it more enlarged in real information, yet smaller in bulk.

97. *Six Months in the West Indies, in 1825.* pp. 332. J. Murray.

AUDI alteram partem,—on this principle we notice the above publication, and also because we are convinced that the more the subject is investigated the better. Not that the writer advocates slavery, as he says himself in an imaginary argument, "Then slavery is a bad system? To be sure,—a very bad system; who says it is a good one? Certainly none of the planters with whom I am acquainted, and most certainly not the author of this book."—It is an amusing work, by a young man who accompanied the Bishop in his first visit to the Islands. Observant and lively he retails his impressions with vivacity, and with as much correctness as his disposition to see all things in a favourable light will allow. He visits the Islands in succession, and describes the beauty of "inter tropical" scenery in glowing language; he does not devote much attention to the state of the slave population; but throws out two or three suggestions which, though not perhaps new, deserve reiteration, and from which some useful inferences may be drawn by deeper thinkers. "The condition of a slave bears in its comparative comforts or sufferings, a pretty exact relation to the independence or indigence of his master." "No English resident in the West Indies, however little conversant with the administration of justice in his native country, can fail to be struck with the *system prevalent in the Colonies*." "In all communities where slavery is established, there ought to be good laws to protect the slave, and *independent Judges to enforce these provisions*.—In Barbadoes the laws are administered by 27 or 28 Judges. They are all *planters or merchants*, and are *appointed by the Governor*. Knowledge of the law is not a necessary or usual qualification for the office. An English barrister of a reasonable standing, with a competent salary, and a strict

disability of holding any property, or filling any other office within his jurisdiction, would be a powerful engine of reformation. Most of the Colonies appear *externally* to be governed on the model of England, but in reality they participate in but a small degree in the genuine spirit of the Mother Country; they are practical republics; the same equality amongst the *free*,—the same undue conception of their own importance,—the same restlessness of spirit,—the same irritability of temper, which has ever been the characteristic curse of little commonwealths." The means of amelioration which he suggests, are, 1. Schools for the children of the Slaves. 2. Increasing the means of Public Worship, and abolishing Sunday Markets. 3. Expurgating the Colonial Codes, and reforming the Judicatures. 4. By allowing Freedom to be purchased at the market price, and introducing task-work.

98. *The Panic.* 8vo. Hatchard and Son.

THIS is a sensible and eloquent Pamphlet, inquiring into the causes of the late commercial difficulties, and referring, we think justly, much of the present want of confidence, as well as the present suffering of the country, to the absence of that moral principle by which British enterprise was formerly distinguished. It is impossible for the most casual observer of passing events not to have observed, even though he had not virtue to lament, that fearful mania for speculation which converted London into one great gambling house, and congregated the inhabitants of the Metropolis into an assemblage differing little from the frequenters of a (rightly designated) hell. The slow and laborious process of acquiring competence by patient industry, and of retiring in the decline of life with a fortune of half a *plumb*, has become gradually obsolete, and a sum which would have satisfied the desires of Cræsus, has been amassed by the operations of a *day*. The successful example of one has been the ruin of thousands. Regular and legitimate callings have been neglected for the Stock Exchange; and he who was supposed to be acquiring wealth by his apparent and avowed occupation, has been pursuing a ruinous speculation in a monopoly

of some foreign or domestic commodity. The quantum of private suffering from this fatal epidemic is incalculable; but it is to be feared that not only public credit, but that national virtue has been staggered in these new and perilous times.

The author of the pamphlet before us has beheld these proceedings with the feelings of one in whose eye patriotism and the love of virtue are identified, who sees in the dereliction of moral principle the waning glory of England, and who values the integrity of his country beyond all that her wealth and luxury could procure. In a fine tone of moral reprehension he exposes that profligacy so general in modern times, which consumes in the ratio of its anticipated profits, and which realizes the dreams of avarice, and the extravagant wishes of cupidity, by spending the tens of thousands which it has yet to amass.

We recommend this pamphlet to general perusal. Without speaking of its merits as a masterly analysis of the causes of our present distress, we applaud it for a manly, healthy tone of sound English morality, which would recall men of all ranks and parties to the forsaken paths of integrity, and which would remind a commercial people of those ancient habits and principles which have been corrupted in the eager pursuit of wealth, forgetting that "*he who maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent.*"

99. *Bidcombe Hill, a Rural and Descriptive Poem. Second Edition. To which is prefixed, an Essay on Local Poetry. By Francis Skurray, B. D. Rector of Winterbourne Abbas, Dorset.*

WE believe that our Magazine, in its literary and reviewing departments, first called public attention to the productions of the Reverend Author before us. To his last publication, noticed by us in vol. LXXXIX. ii. p. 332, was appended an annunciation, that the present work was preparing for the press. A considerable interval has elapsed between its publication and our critical cognizance of it. However, as it is better late than never, we have pleasure in calling present attention to its contents.

The preliminary Essay claims precedence, from its novelty as well as importance.

After much prefatory matter, in which considerable interest is excited and gratified, the Essay gives a critical analysis of poems "which have Hills exclusively for their titles, and circumjacent Scenery for their objects." These are, Cooper's Hill, by Denham; Grongar Hill, by Dyer; Faringdon Hill, by Pye; Lewesden Hill, by Crowe; Richmond Hill, by Maurice; and Bidcombe Hill, by our author, who expresses a hope that his own production "will not prove the last effort in this line of composition. There are (he adds) literate gentlemen who have occasions presented to them in the localities of their residence for their occupation of leisure hours, on similar undertakings. Materials cannot be wanting, as our Empire is as fertile in subjects as it is abundant in hills."

Our author proceeds to follow up this recommendation, by enumerating hills and the objects contemplated from their heights, as are calculated for description. These are nineteen in number, and the topographical, antiquarian, and picturesque circumstances pointed out as courting the attention of the bard who may be disposed to undertake their versified delineation, are instructive and multifarious.

With respect to the Poem, our remarks must be short. We shall therefore confine ourselves to some of the additions which have been made to it since its first appearance.

After assuring his readers how well his favourite eminence is calculated to excite devotional feelings, our author launches forth into the following aspiration:

"Oh! when shall we with defecated sight
Contemplate regions in empyreal climes
In all their wide circumference of light
And panofamic majesty? or view
The Sun of Righteousness with healing
wings?

Or look undazzled upon sapphire thrones?

Or see His face that is invisible?

Oh! when shall harps celestial charm our
ears,

And hallelujahs from angelic choirs

Transport our souls on the high hill of
Heaven?"

Among the other additions, we cannot forbear to present our readers with a description of Stonehenge, which is situated in the Plain beneath a hill, which, it seems, is distinctly visible from the eminence which gives a title to the work before us:

“Beneath the height where beacons flum’d
 exist,
 The grandest relics that our country boasts
 Of proud antiquity, yclep’d Stonehenge.
 On the unshelter’d Plain huge columns
 stand,
 By architraves kept steady to their point,
 Whilst others tottering, threat an instant
 fall;
 And others lie in rude confusion hurl’d.
 No wight dare calculate the pond’rous stones
 Which in concentric circles form the fane,
 Lest ere the revolution of a year,
 He pay the threaded penalty of life.
 Whether, as History tells, the structure
 stands
 A monument of Hengist’s treach’rous guile,
 To conclav’d Britous under Vortigern;
 Or whether rais’d by rude Phœnician hands;
 Or in a period less remote it gave
 To Danish Kings investiture, is wrapt
 In unimpenetrable mystery.
 The enthusiast, guided thither by the Moon,
 Excoigates the Druids’ mystic rites,
 Which from the altar-stone once blaz’d to
 Heav’n; [winds,
 Whilst in the Curlew’s plaint, mingling with
 He feigns the notes of hardie minstrelsy.
 Whether by native or by foreign force
 The pile was rear’d to occupy the Plain;
 Still in its bulk magnificent it stands,
 To draw man’s wonder, but eludes his skill,
 To trace its designation and its age.”

We wish we had space to give our readers some extracts from page 173 to 178 inclusive, relative to the village, which we learn has been the scene of our author’s labours for six-and-twenty years, and to some of its customs and superstitions. But time and space forbid. We have only to add, that as we hailed the commencement of Mr. Skurray’s literary career, we shall be happy to draw public attention to any fruits of his professional labours, or to any future results of his lighter avocations.

100. *An Answer to the Rev. John Davison’s Inquiry into the Origin and Intent of primitive Sacrifice, &c. By the Rev. John Edward Nassau Molesworth, M.A.* 8vo. pp. 181.

MR. DAVISON lays it down as a position, “that a divine appointment of sacrifice cannot be maintained as the more probable account of the origin of that mode of worship.”

It appears from the formation of the human teeth, that men have been divinely appointed to subsist both upon animal and vegetable food. Of course there is nothing unphilosophical in the

laughter of animals; and if from pious feelings men offered first fruits and sacrifices, it was only a mode of worship growing out of the necessity of killing animals for food; and, as appears from the instances of Cain and Abel, Abraham and Isaac, &c. it was at least recognized, and not prohibited by the Almighty. Now this being the case, we think, without the smallest disrespect to the eminent and learned persons who have written upon the subject, that it was not in correct judgment to agitate the topic, because it is sowing seed for a plentiful crop of unphilosophical cavils. If men were obliged to kill animals, in order to eat them, we see no human perversion or wanton destruction in offering them in sacrifice (for they provided food for the priests), instead of only saying grace over them. It is but the same thing performed in a different manner. Mr. Molesworth treats the subject as becomes a zealous divine and a good writer.

101. *A Letter to Horace Twiss, Esq. M.P. being an Answer to his “Inquiry into the Means of consolidating and digesting the Laws of England.”* 8vo. pp. 68.

THE only use of technical language is the prevention of circumlocution and inconvenience, but nothing can be more self-evident, than that such technical language should not be applied to subjects which all ought to understand. In theory, therefore, nothing can be more just than the following remarks of Mr. Uniacke.

“Is there a man in the kingdom in the slightest degree acquainted with the method of science, or the ordinary perspicuity of language, who will not rise up and declare that the style of the statute law of the realm is almost unintelligible, and ought instantly to be abolished, as unworthy of the present enlightened age.” P. 56.

It has been observed, that if a person makes his own will, and writes it as he would a letter, it will be perfectly intelligible; but if he attempts to make his will in law phraseology, it is twenty to one but the meaning in law of the phrases will be quite opposite to the testator’s construction of them. An author, were it a manuscript, would not publish it without explanatory comments. All this must be admitted; but nevertheless the at-

tempt to alter the language of law would be attended with great peril. It might not be water-proof against leaks in a new form, and a thousand constructions might be put upon vague and general language, which, from the definite interpretation of known law phrases, are now impracticable. If law language must (as we conceive it ought to do) descend to particulars, we do not, however, see any reason why such particulars may not be clothed in intelligible language, provided that such proper care is taken with regard to pronouns and style, that no identities of persons or things can be confounded, and no equivocal or dubious construction ensue.

102. *Woodstock; or the Cavalier, a Tale of the Year 1651. By the Author of Waverley, &c.* 3 vols. 12mo. Constable and Co.; and Longman and Co.

IT would be superfluous to enter into the merits of a writer, whose reputation in this department of literature has been so long established.—This Novel, like its predecessors, is chiefly historical. The plot embraces a most eventful period in the annals of our country; and admirably portrays the puritanical phrenzy and hypocrisy of the age. The scene opens at Woodstock, soon after the battle of Worcester, which was so disastrous to the cause of those who espoused the fortunes of Charles. Woodstock had long been a Royal hunting seat, and was at that time in the possession of Sir Henry Lee, who was devoted to the interests of the Royal Family. During the usurpation of Cromwell, Charles II. fled to Woodstock Castle for concealment; and the incidents connected therewith form the most interesting features of the tale.

Among the various measures undertaken against the unfortunate Royalists of that period, it was determined to disafforest the Royal manor of Woodstock. For this purpose the three Commissioners Bleison, Harrison, and Desborough, are appointed to superintend the confiscation. The characters introduced, besides the venerable ranger Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, are his daughter Alice,—his son Albert, the companion of Charles, after the battle of Worcester,—Markham Everard, the cousin and lover of Alice, who is attached to Cromwell's side, but secretly aids in averting the de-

struction of the manor,—Mr. Wildrake, his ranting servant,—Dr. Rochecliffe, a devoted Royalist,—Jocelyn Joliffe, an under-park-keeper,—Joseph Tomkins, a puritanical soldier,—Phœbe Mayflower, the sweetheart of Joliffe,—Mr. Holdenough, a presbyterian preacher; and others of minor consequence.—Of course Oliver Cromwell and Charles II. form the most prominent characters; and they are drawn with most admirable effect. The sternness of character and cunning hypocrisy of the one, is finely contrasted with the levity and dissolute habits of the other.

In the means adopted to terrify the Commissioners appointed by Parliament, Dr. Rochecliffe was the chief promoter*. The Doctor was Rector of Woodstock at an early age, and during most part of the civil war, he was chaplain to Sir Henry Lee's regiment, levied for the service of King Charles. To this eminent scholar and divine, the Author of *Waverley* attributes the manuscripts from which he derived the anecdotes here detailed. On this subject the following extract from the Preface will be interesting to the historian, and also afford a tolerable idea of the subject matter of the present Novel:

"Doctor Rochecliffe, it would seem, died about 1685, leaving many papers behind him of various kinds, and, above all, many valuable anecdotes of secret history, from which the following Memoirs have been extracted, on which we intend to say only a few words by way of illustration.

"The existence of Rosamond's Labyrinth, mentioned in these pages, is attested by Drayton in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

"Rosamond's Labyrinth, whose ruins, together with her Well, being paved with square stones in the bottom, and also her Tower, from which the Labyrinth did run, are yet remaining, being vaults arched and walled with stone and brick, almost inextricably wound within one another, by which, if at any time her lodging were laid about by the Queen, she might easily avoid peril imminent, and, if need be, by secret issues take the air abroad, many furlongs about Woodstock, in Oxfordshire.†

* In vol. xxxii. p. 68, our readers will find a very curious account of the tricks played by Joe Collins, of Oxford, on the Commissioners at Woodstock.

† "Drayton's *England's Heroical Epistles*, Note A, on the Epistle, Rosamond to King Henry."

"It is highly probable, that a singular piece of phantasmagoria, which was certainly played off upon the Commissioners of the Long Parliament, who were sent down to dispark and destroy Woodstock, after the death of Charles I. was conducted by means of the secret passages and recesses in the ancient Labyrinth of Rosamond, around which successive Monarchs had erected a hunting-seat or lodge.

"There is a curious account of the disturbance given to those Honourable Commissioners, inserted by Doctor Plot, in his *Natural History of Oxfordshire*. But as I have not the book at hand, I can only allude to the work of the celebrated Glanville upon Witches, who has extracted it as an highly accredited narrative of supernatural dealings. The beds of the Commissioners, and their servants, were hoisted up till they were almost inverted, and then let down again so suddenly, as to menace them with broken bones. Unusual and horrible noises disturbed those sacrilegious intruders with Royal property. The devil, on one occasion, brought them a warming-pan; on another, pelted them with stones and horses' bones. Tubs of water were emptied on them in their sleep; and so many other pranks of the same nature played at their expence, that they broke up housekeeping, and left their intended spoliation only half completed. The good sense of Doctor Plot suspected, that these feats were wrought by conspiracy and confederation, which Glanville of course endeavours to refute with all his might; for it could scarce be expected, that he who believed in so convenient a solution as that of supernatural agency, would consent to relinquish the service of a key, which will answer any lock, however intricate.

"Nevertheless, it was afterwards discovered, that Doctor Plot was perfectly right; and that the only demon who wrought all these marvels, was a disguised Royalist—a fellow called Trusty Joe, or some such name, formerly in the service of the Keeper of the Park, but who engaged in that of the Commissioners, on purpose to subject them to his persecution. I think I have seen some account of the real state of the transaction, and of the machinery by which the wizard worked his wonders; but whether in a book, or a pamphlet, I am uncertain. I remember one passage particularly to this purpose. The Commissioners having agreed to retain some articles out of the public account, in order to be divided among themselves, had entered into an indenture for ascertaining their share in the peculation, which they hid in a bow-pot for security. Now, when an assembly of divines, aided by the most strict religious characters in the neighbourhood of Woodstock, were assembled to examine them, the proposed doc-

mon, Trusty Joe had contrived a fire-work, which he let off in the midst of the exorcism, and which destroyed the bow-pot; and, to the shame and confusion of the Commissioners, threw their secret indenture into the midst of the assembled ghost-seers, who became thus acquainted with their schemes of peculation."

When Parliament had ordered Woodstock to be disparked, Colonel Everard, with a view of serving Sir Henry Lee, strongly interested himself in preventing it, and made offers of a treaty to Cromwell for the estate. Cromwell considering that the Colonel might serve his purpose in ensnaring Charles, to whom the old Knight's son, Albert, was much attached, transmits him an order to clear the lodge at Woodstock, and take possession of it. Col. Everard accordingly proceeds to execute his commission, accompanied by the Mayor of Woodstock and the presbyterian divine Mr. Holdenough. An amusing colloquy here ensues respecting the ghosts and hobgoblins which are said to haunt the lodge, and especially Rosamond's Tower. Col. Everard, after some formality, was admitted to the lodge, "where there was a prodigious fire, and about twelve candles, of the largest size, distributed in sconces against the wall. There were seated the Commissioners, who now held in their power the ancient mansion and royal domain at Woodstock. The strong light in the parlour, which we have described, served to enable Everard easily to recognize his acquaintances, Desborough, Harrison, and Bletson, who had assembled themselves round an oak table of large dimensions, placed near the blazing chimney, on which were arranged wine, and ale, and materials for smoking, then the general indulgence of the time. There was a species of moveable cupboard set betwixt the table and the door, calculated originally for a display of plate upon grand occasions, but at present only used as a screen; which purpose it served so effectually, that, ere he had coasted around it, Everard heard the following fragment of what Desborough was saying, in his coarse strong voice;—Sent him to share with us, I've warrant ye—it was always his excellency my brother-in-law's way—if he made a treat for five friends, he would invite more than the table could hold

—I have known him ask three men to eat two eggs.”

The author here gives an excellent portraiture of the characters of the three Commissioners, and dwells at some length on the superstitions of General Harrison and other republicans. Everard also encounters some of those seemingly supernatural agents which infest the mansion. At length he informs the Commissioners that Cromwell had superseded them. They then take up their quarters at the inn, and Sir Henry Lee and his household regain possession of the lodge.

The most important part of the plot, however, commences with the arrival of his son Albert Lee, accompanied by Charles II. in the disguise of the son of a Scotch nobleman, under the assumed name of Kernegny. Albert consents with Dr. Rochecliffe on the best plan for concealing the King at Woodstock, who, during his residence there, displays all the ease and gaiety of one who is in perfect safety. He makes improper proposals to Alice, and accepts a challenge from Everard, who is ignorant of his rank; but the consequences are prevented by Dr. Rochecliffe.

In the mean time Cromwell has reason to suspect the concealment of Charles at Woodstock, and Col. Everard is unexpectedly surprised at his quarters by a visit from the General. The King assumes the dress of Albert, and escapes with difficulty to the Sussex coast, attended by Alice. The object of the Lees is to retard pursuit; accordingly Albert puts on the disguise of Louis Kernegny, and remains at the lodge, which was soon possessed by Cromwell and his party. Cromwell closely questions Sir Henry and the family respecting their late visitors, whom he suspects to be concealed in some of the secret recesses of the castle.

“Sir Henry Lee (says Cromwell), undo me the secret spring of yonder picture of your ancestor—Nay, spare yourself the trouble and guilt of falsehood and equivocation, and, I say, undo me that spring presently.”

“When I acknowledge you for my master, and wear your livery, I may obey your commands (answered the Knight); even then I would need first to understand them.”

“Wench (said Cromwell, addressing Phoebe), go thou undo the spring—you could do it fast enough when you aided at the gambols of the demons of Woodstock,

and terrified even Mark Everard, who, I judged, had more sense.”

“Oh, Lord, Sir, what shall I do? (said Phoebe, looking to the knight); they know all about it. What shall I do!”

“For thy life, hold out to the last, wench! Every minute is worth a million.”

“Ha! heard you that, Pearson?” (said Cromwell to the officer; then stamping with his foot, he added,) Undo the spring, or I will else use levers and wrenching-irons—Or, ha!—another petard were well bestowed—Call the engineer.”

“Oh, Lord, Sir (cried Phoebe), I shall never live over another petard—I will open the spring.”

“Do as thou wilt (said Sir Henry); it shall profit them but little.”

Whether from real agitation, or from a desire to gain time, Phoebe was some minutes ere she could get the spring to open; it was, indeed, secured with art, and the machinery on which it acted was concealed in the frame of the portrait. The whole, when fastened, appeared quite motionless, and betrayed, as when examined by Colonel Everard, no external mark of its being possible to remove it. It was now withdrawn, however, and showed a narrow recess, with steps which ascended on one side into the thickness of the wall. Cromwell was now like a greyhound slipped from the leash with the prey in full view.—“Up, (he cried) Pearson, thou art swifter than I—Up thou next, corporal.” With more agility than could have been expected from his person or years, which were past the meridian of life, and exclaiming, “Before, those with the torches!” he followed the party, like an eager huntsman in the rear of his hounds, to encourage at once and direct them, as they penetrated into the labyrinth described by Doctor Rochecliffe in the “Wonders of Woodstock.”

“The tradition of the country, as well as some historical evidence, confirmed the opinion that there existed, within the old Royal Lodge at Woodstock, a labyrinth, or connected series of subterranean passages, built chiefly by Henry II. for the security of his mistress, Rosamond Clifford, from the jealousy of his Queen, the celebrated Eleanor. Doctor Rochecliffe, indeed, in one of those fits of contradiction with which Antiquaries are sometimes seized, was bold enough to dispute the alleged purpose of the perplexed maze of rooms and passages with which the walls of the ancient palace were perforated; but the fact was undeniable, that in raising the fabric some Norman architect had exerted the utmost of the complicated art, which they have often shown elsewhere, in creating secret passages, and chambers of retreat and concealment. There were stairs, which were ascended merely, as it seemed, for the purpose of descending again—passages

which, after turning and winding for a considerable way, returned to the place where they set out—there were trap-doors and hatchways, pannels and portcullises. Although Oliver was assisted by a sort of ground-plan, made out and transmitted by Joseph Tomkins, whose former employment in Doctor Rochecliffe's service had made him fully acquainted with the place, it was found imperfect; and, moreover, the most serious obstacles to their progress occurred in the shape of strong doors, party-walls, and iron-gates—so that the party blundered on in the dark, uncertain whether they were not going farther from, rather than approaching, the extremity of the labyrinth. They were obliged to send for mechanics, with sledge-hammers and other instruments, to force one or two of those doors, which resisted all other means of undoing them. Labouring along in these dusky passages, where, from time to time, they were like to be choked by the dust which their acts of violence excited, the soldiers were obliged to be relieved oftener than once, and the bulky Corporal Grace-be-here himself puffed and blew like a grampus that has got into shoal water. Cromwell alone continued, with unabated zeal, to push on his researches—to encourage the soldiers, by the exhortations which they best understood, against fainting for lack of faith—and to secure, by sentinels at proper places, possession of the ground which they had already explored. His acute and observing eye detected, with a sneering smile, the cordage and machinery by which the bed of poor Desborough had been inverted, and several remains of the various disguises, as well as private modes of access, by which Desborough, Bletson, and Harrison, had been previously imposed upon. He pointed them out to Pearson, with no further comment than was implied in the exclamation, 'The simple fools!'

After much difficulty in penetrating the different chambers, they arrive at the turret where Albert had concealed himself. Cromwell orders them to summon the turret.

"The trumpets rung at his bidding, till the old walls echoed from every recess and vaulted arch-way. Cromwell, as if he cared not to look upon the person whom he expected to appear, drew back, like a neeromancer afraid of the spectre which he has evoked.

"'He has come to the battlement,' said Pearson to his General.

"'In what dress or appearance?' answered Cromwell from within the chamber.

"'A grey riding suit, passmented with silver, russet walking-boots, a cut band, a grey hat and plume, black hair.'

"'It is he, it is he (said Cromwell); and—

"Meantime, Pearson and young Lee exchanged defiance from their respective posts.

"'Surrender (said the former), or we blow you up in your fastness.'

"'I am come of too high a race to surrender to rebels,' said Albert, assuming the air with which, in such a condition, a king might have spoken.

"'I bear you to witness (cried Cromwell, exultingly), he hath refused quarter. Of a surety, his blood be on his head.—One of you bring down the barrel of powder. As he loves to soar high, we will add what can be taken from the soldiers' bandeliers.—Come with me, Pearson; thou understandest this gear.—Corporal Grace-be-here, stand thou fast on the platform of the window, where Captain Pearson and I stood but even now, and bend the point of thy partizan against any who shall attempt to pass.'

Albert, perceiving the danger, springs from the turret on the tower, where one of the corporals was stationed, and hurls him down. However, the tower is blown up, and Albert is taken. Cromwell discovers the disguise, and orders him for execution, as well as Wildrake, Jolliffe, and Rochecliffe; but they are ultimately released, and banished from Woodstock.

The tale of Woodstock concludes with the restoration of Charles II. Sir Henry Lee lived to behold his Sovereign enter the capital in triumph; but the effect was too powerful for his aged frame; for he expired on the same day, surrounded by Col. Everard and his daughter, who had been long married,—Joceline Jolliffe, the husband of Phœbe, and other faithful attendants.

103. *Modern Wiltshire. Vale of Avon. Hundreds of Everley, Ambresbury, and Underditch.* By Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. Folio. pp. 218. Nichols and Son.

WE are now gratified with a continuation of this History, which includes three Hundreds; and owes its chief interest to some novel illustrations of *Stonehenge*, and to some brief memoirs of *Katharine Hyde*, the celebrated Duchess of Queensberry, of whom the author has given a most beautiful portrait.

This portion comprehends the three Hundreds of Everley, Ambresbury, and Underditch.

In the first, we find some memoirs of Sir Ralph Sadleir and his family, who resided at Everley; as also of the Astleys, the present owners of the manor, &c. Neither does Hugh Grove

of Chisenbury pass unnoticed, whose portrait has been engraved in the preceding Hundred of Mere.

The Hundred of Ambresbury follows that of Everley, and is rendered highly interesting by a copious account of the Royal Monastery of that place, its charters, seals, &c.

At page 49 we enter the mysterious circle at Stonehenge, concerning which so much has been written, and so much conjecture formed. Our author has not added any fresh hypothesis, but has endeavoured, by some beautiful engravings, to show that these stone monuments, cromlechs, celts, and arrow-heads of flint, were not confined to Britain, but existed in various parts of the world.

The first of these illustrative engravings serves as a Frontispiece to Stonehenge, and represents an ancient cromlech at Carnac in Britany, over which a Christian cross has been erected, and bears this title: "Triumph of Christianity over Druidism." A most satisfactory engraving follows, which represents the numberless rude stones scattered over a sandy plain at Carnac, of which we have never as yet had a good account. To this view is added, the French account of this singular monument of antiquity; and the author owes these two views to the Rev. Mr. Eden of Bristol, who lately visited the spot, and took the drawings; and both these engravings do great credit to the artist Mr. Hollis, of Oxford.

We next proceed to our British temple of Abury in North Wiltshire, of which the author gives only a short account, as he has detailed it very fully in his History of "Ancient Wiltshire." He wishes to prove that it was intended to allude to the figure of a serpent, and was one of those ancient temples called *Dracontia*. He afterwards gives a ground-plan of another of these temples, which also in neck, body, and tail, seems to indicate the same serpentine form. The remains of this British relic still exist at Stanton Drew in Somersetshire.

The next illustration is given in two views of cromlechs at Malabar, corresponding with the many still existing in our own dominions; and the last is a plate of various articles of flint, viz. celts, spear and harrow heads, found in the barrows both abroad and in England.

At p. 77, we descend to the more

modern history of Ambresbury, and revert to those times when the mansion was inhabited by the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry. Our author then gives us some of the letters that passed between Swift, Pope, Gay, and the Duchess, together with a most beautiful portrait, engraved by Meyer, of "Kitty, beautiful and fair."

At p. 121, we have an account of Great Durnford Church, which affords a rich plate of Anglo-Norman antiquities in its arch, portals, and font. Also a very fine brass of the Younge family.

The third Hundred of Underditch, though inferior to the other two, is not totally devoid of interest, as it gives an account of the protection which our unfortunate Monarch Charles the Second received at the house of Mrs. Hyde at Heale.

At p. 197 our author drops a hint, that if one complete set of the Public Records was deposited with the Clerk of the Peace of each County, much expense would be saved, and much assistance given to all future authors engaged in Topography; and we fully agree with the author, that this is "devoutly to be wished."

Our author also announces that his next publication will be the "Vale of Nodde," which will terminate the Second Volume. It will include Font-hill, Wardour, &c. &c. and be very rich in engravings.

104. *Digest of Facts and Principles on Banking and Commerce, with a Plan for preventing future Re-actions.* 12mo. pp. 118. Ward.

THE late financial embarrassments, from which has originated one of the most terrible revulsions known in our commercial history, will not readily be forgotten; and any plan that can be devised to prevent its recurrence, either by Government or private individuals, deserves the most serious consideration. The author of the present little work enters minutely but systematically into the subject. He commences with the origin of private Banks in town and country, and enters into their particular modes of transacting business. Some historical details of the different periods of commercial distress for the last sixty years, are introduced. The writer shows that the distressing crises of 1763 and 1773 were no way connected with a paper

currency; but that at subsequent periods, from 1793 to 1825-6, the distress has been aggravated by the banking system. In speaking of the late crisis, which the author justly considers the most remarkable which ever happened in the commercial world, he observes:

"In its general principles there is nothing to distinguish the re-action of 1825-6 from that of former periods. A spirit of speculation, aided by the expansive power of paper and credit, were on this, as on former occasions, the general operating causes. But, in addition, it must be admitted, that there were some circumstances peculiar to the late crisis which added materially to the amount of evil by which it has been accompanied. The circumstances to which I allude were a more than usual facility, on the part of bankers, in their advances to individuals, as is shown in the increased issues, both of the provincial Banks and the Bank of England: the object of the former was, doubtless, to forward the hopeful enterprises in which the community appeared then engaged; the object of the latter was not only to assist the commercial enterprise of individuals, but also to assist their best customers the Ministers, in the accomplishment of the financial measures which they also, under the flattering aspect of the times, had been tempted to enter upon. The direct tendency of both, however, was to add fuel to the wild spirit of speculation already existing, and by augmenting the amount of unemployed capital in the market, not only give additional impulse to the spirit of overtrading already manifested, but also assist in bringing forth the numerous brood of absurd and fraudulent schemes for the employment of money which at once distinguished the period immediately preceding, and announced the subsequent catastrophe."

The last section of the work embraces a plan for the reform of the Banking System, and the prevention of future commercial re-actions.

An Appendix is also given, which shows, in a tabular form, many important facts connected with the financial and commercial transactions of the country.

105. *Scenes in Palestine, or Dramatic Sketches from the Bible.* By J. F. Pennie. William Cole.

MR. PENNIE is the author of an epic poem, the neglect of which by the Reviewers of the day, appears to have operated painfully on a sensitive mind, conscious of its powers, and struggling with adverse circumstances. We would comfort him if we could,

by recalling to his memory how many of the sons of genius have breasted the billows of despair with manly vigour, and surmounting all opposition, have rode triumphantly on the wave which threatened to break in ruin around them—and have landed at last in the haven of their highest hopes.

Mr. P. has chosen a walk in Literature, crowded with competitors—not that "he has fallen," as he suspects, "on evil times," but that his lofty ambition has carried him where multitudes essay, but one only gains the prize.

The first literary genius of our day, foreseeing that the early path of his ambition, poetic fame, was closed against him, wisely abandoned the honours of mediocrity—forsook his first love, and has gathered substantial glories in the regions of prose—need we name Mr. Gifford?

Mr. Pennie, in the volume before us, has dramatised Scripture scenes with considerable taste and effect. Nor can we imagine that any pious ear can be offended at an attempt in which the talents of Mrs. Hannah More have been successfully employed. We tremble, indeed, lest the simplicity of that Holy Book should be profaned by vulgar hands; but to a man like Mr. Pennie, combining the rare qualities of piety and song, the Bible must present many favourable themes for poetical paraphrase. It is so simple, indeed, that it requires no aid of the poet for illustration; yet he may, without profanation, exercise a poetical imagination in amplifying historical facts for the innocent gratification of the young. Who has not admired the Agonistes of Milton? or wept with Milman at the fall of Jerusalem?

We select as a favourable specimen of Mr. Pennie's powers, part of Solomon's Judgment:

"Wisdom doth fill
Th' expanding soul, like Pishon's mighty
stream:
With understanding make the spirit glad,
Like proud Euphrates, when his sea-broad
waves
Deluge the thirsty fields; or Jordan's flood
When spring-tide suns the snows of Lebanon
Melt in their glory.—From her star-bright
eye
The beams of science and instruction dart,
Blessing the mind with knowledge, as the
streams
Of the great river visit Egypt's realms,
Filling the land with plenty; as the rays

Of the warm sun on Gihon's vineyards rest
In the glad days of vintage. Not the first
Of men who lived in Eden's happy bowers,
Could reach her high perfection; nor the last
That dwells on earth, her unknown depths
shall fathom:

[sky,
For her vast thoughts are broader than the
Wider than ocean, deeper than th' abyss.
Like a small rivulet from its fountains welled
With wild meanders, through the rose-clad
fields

Of paradise, o'er sauds of gold, and pearls,
And ruby rocks, and amaranthine flowers,
I roamed, soft music murmuring in the shades,
And watered every aromatic grove
And towering plant of beauty, till my brook
O'erflowed its margin, and became a flood,—
That flood outswelling to a mighty ocean!
For as the morn breaks o'er the emurpled
hills,

Chasing the shadows, so from me shall flow
Divine instruction in a flood of light;
And I my blessings on the earth will shower
In rich variety; my gifts bequeath
E'en to all generations! He who seeks
Of me shall find, and from my hand receive
Riches, and glory, and immortality!"

106. *Remarks on certain Parts of Mr. Granville Penn's Comparative Estimate of the Mineral and Mosaical Geologies, and on other Geological Writings of the present Day, which affect the right Interpretation of the Text of Scripture.* 8vo. pp. 74.

WE have seen the Mosaic Cosmogony excellently illustrated (particularly, in our opinion, by Whitehurst), and shown to have been not only possible, but probable. If, therefore, the account of Moses contains phenomena which can only be explained by modern laws of natural philosophy and chemistry, which were utterly unknown to Moses; we think that its capacity of receiving such an explanation strongly infers inspiration and prophetic spirit. We entertain, however, a distrust of all theories, because we know not what were the positions of the orbit and axis of the Earth at the time of the Creation. The topic before us is the Noachic Deluge. Mr. Granville Penn has attacked the text of Scripture. Now the editor of Blumenbach says, that whenever the works of God and the words of God are found to disagree, that we have then not got the right interpretation of Scripture. The objection of Mr. Penn turns upon the fossil proofs of extinct genera, and the incapacity of the Ark to contain pairs of every kind. The plea of miracle will not determine the question, for a miracle only implies a deviation from

the customary laws of Nature, not a physical impossibility. It may be that the terms *whole earth* and *whole world*, said to be inundated, might be used in a limited sense, applying only to certain parts, as when St. Luke tells us that *all the world* went to be taxed, he certainly did not include the inhabitants of China. The Concordance will show texts without end, where the *whole earth* and the *whole world* have this definite interpretation. Mr. Wilton, the author of the *Defence*, has acted very properly in vindication of Scripture, writes with acumen and temper, adduces curious facts, and appears in a very respectable light as a divine and a scholar. The narration of the antediluvian history is not to be interpreted too literally. Proofs of this indispensable latitude are not only to be seen in the preface to Moore's "*Loves of the Angels*," but in Clemens Alexandrinus, and other fathers. —The ancient seat of mankind was in the vicinity of the Caspian and the Euxine. It is not pretended that the moral purpose of the Deluge was any other than that of destroying the corrupt professors of idolatry, certainly not mere birds, and beasts and reptiles; and as the sole rational objection to the doctrine of the Deluge is the impracticability of *stowing* a pair of every kind of living creatures in the ark, and provisioning them, we think that the words of Scripture on the subject may be general phrases, which do not absolutely imply such an extent as makes the matter of fact incredible. With this simple exception, every phenomenon connected with the Deluge is admirably supported by discoveries.

107. *Report on the Trade in Foreign Corn and the Agriculture of the North of Europe.* By Wm. Jacob, Esq. Ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, with an Appendix of Official Documents, copious Tables, Averages of Prices, Shipments, and Stocks on hand in the various exporting Countries. pp. 168.

THIS valuable Report, which formed the ground-work of Mr. Whitmore's speech, on his motion for the repeal of the Corn Laws, has been distributed among the members of Parliament.

Mr. Jacob was commissioned by the British Government to ascertain with precision the state of the agricultural districts of Europe; and particularly in the northern countries. He begins

with describing his route for that purpose. He set out on the 25th of June last, and after reaching the Continent, passed through the Netherlands, the Prussian Provinces on the Rhine, and the Domains of the King of Saxony to Berlin, and thence by way of Stettin to Dantzic. From Dantzic, he proceeded through Poland, visiting the cities of Thorn, Warsaw, and Cracow; and returning through Gallizia, Moravia, Austria, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg, to Strasburgh, he once more reached England by way of Paris. He had in his tour ample opportunities, partly by actual observation, partly by inspection of local records, and partly from the statements of respectable individuals, of collecting information on the subject of his Mission, and he has availed himself of these opportunities with singular ability and diligence. The facts ascertained are by no means in accordance with the statements of the Agriculturists. It appears, that so far from there being immense deposits of grain at the various ports from which we have been accustomed to derive our supplies, ready on the slightest relaxation of the present system, to be poured into our markets, that in all cases the grain in store is very trifling, and that for one season, at least, it cannot be materially augmented, as the surplus remaining over the demand for home consumption is by no means large.

Mr. Jacob estimates that 556,330 quarters could be sent to England, which he deems equal to the consumption of 10 days only. From the maritime provinces of Prussia it could be supplied at 43s.; from the province of Massovia, in Poland, at 48s.; from the neighbourhood of Cracow, in Poland, at 45s. *6d.* But the quantity which could be supplied at that price is extremely limited. The whole quantity of wheat that Dantzic has exported in 166 years is not equal to the consumption of this kingdom for more than fifteen or sixteen months. On the average of the last five years, the export from Dantzic and Elbing, of wheat and rye, has not averaged more than 101,916 quarters annually, being between two and three days' consumption of this kingdom.—With a price of 60s. to 64s. in England, and a duty of 10s. or 12s. he does not think that the average produce of Poland would

materially increase; and if the duty were alike on all kinds of wheat, none would be sent here at such a price and with such a duty, but the driest, heaviest, and whitest.

The distress of the agriculturists throughout a great part of Poland, is represented to be extreme; the cultivation of wheat has been much diminished; and Mr. Jacob also believes, that by the forced production of those years when enormous prices were paid, and generally by a long course of exporting, without the introduction of any articles capable when decomposed of becoming manure, the land was approaching to exhaustion.

The report of Mr. Jacob is certainly calculated to allay the fear which the farmers have entertained, of such an importation of corn, consequent upon the opening of the ports with a duty of 10s. or 12s. as would ruin agriculture.

In the Appendix, Mr. Jacob has printed a Memoir, circulated among the land-owners in Brandenburg, &c. from which the following is an extract. At this particular period, the facts therein stated will be interesting.

“The quantities of Corn remaining with the farmers are but insignificant. Formerly the stock hoarded up by the corn traders and farmers was much greater, perhaps five-times as great as it is now. The impoverished condition to which the once great Corn-factors, in all the Northern Ports, are reduced, and the scarcity of money amongst almost all the farmers, have rendered the accumulation of large quantities of Corn impossible; and, besides, the bad quality of the Grain for some years past has not allowed of storing it up to any extent. It is, perhaps, impossible to give an accurate estimate of the stock of Corn on hand in all the countries of Europe; but, according to a calculation, which seems to approach the truth, it appears that the Grain accumulated in Europe, including Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Oats, amounts to 3,680,000 quarters, viz.—

In Germany (exclusive of the Prussian dominions)	-	581,000
In the Prussian dominions	-	775,000
In Poland and Russia	-	581,000
In Denmark	-	194,000
In England	-	580,000
In the Netherlands	-	388,000
In France, Spain, Portugal, and Black Sea	-	581,000

Quarters 3,680,000

"In this statement, the Corn which lies under bond in England, amounting to about 400,000 quarters, is included. However, all these quantities are insufficient to fill out a considerable deficiency in the crop of one single great country; nor is it even the fourth part of what is necessary for the subsistence of such a country. Moreover it is improbable that the surplus here enumerated will hereafter be increased; for the consumption, both by men and cattle, is annually augmenting, while the product is retrograding. The corn at present under bond in England will scarcely supply the thirteenth part of the annual consumption: and the whole surplus quantity of Europe could not supply the population of France with bread for one month."

103. *Dr. Highmore's Authorities in support of his Remonstrances against the Injustice of the Church.* Folio Sheet.

WE are sorry to see Dr. Highmore again before us upon a question which is not literary, and with which we can have no concern. Dr. Highmore graduates, and takes holy orders, after which he graduates further up to the degree of LL.D. He then applies for admission to practise as an advocate at Doctors' Commons, and is rejected, because the admission is forbidden by the Canons, where the claimant is in holy orders. Dr. H. upon rejection, says, that this is a hard case, and that through such rejection he ought to be provided for in the Church. Now, if every member of the University knew, that by taking orders, and following up

graduation to the degree of LL.D. he could have two strings to his bow, or secure a living, why then by natural consequence, the Bar, and permission to practise as attorneys, ought also to be thrown open, secular avocations be no longer forbidden to the Clergy, and livings be certainly obtained by taking the degree of LL.D. This is evidently a question of legislation, not of literature.

109. *Letters to Lord John Russell upon the Notice of a Motion for a Reform in Parliament.* 8vo. pp. 59.

THE advocates for Parliamentary Reform furnish themselves the best arguments against their own system. They show that, first, by deputation of Members in the time of Henry III. and Edward I.; secondly, by packing returns; and, thirdly, by transferring and shifting the privilege of sending Members; how impracticable it was for the Crown to conduct public business without a sufficient influence. A happy concurrence of circumstances seems to have placed things in an excellent working state, but theory is restless and discontented.—The author has given us a statement of the modes of Parliamentary returns, from Prynne, Brady, &c.; but all this is not to the purpose. Can public business go on without a majority in the House of Commons on the side of the Ministers; and which is the best of two masters (for one there must be), Faction, or the Crown?

LITERATURE, ARTS, &c.

A GLANCE AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

We repaired to this building to enjoy our annual treat, and have returned highly gratified; but it must be acknowledged that the display of art, though eminently creditable, is inferior to that of the last year. Hilton, who so decidedly took the lead in the highest style of painting on that occasion, has contributed nothing; nor has Thompson; while the pencils of Wilkie and Dighton have been dormant, we understand, from severe illness: the absence of four such artists accounts, therefore, for the deficiency, and cannot but be seriously felt by the exhibition.

The highly-gifted President, as usual, stands pre-eminent in his department, and besides an enchanting portrait of a Child, has several others, beaming with life in the eye, and expression in every feature. Yet

we could have wished, to so admirable a head, he had given Canning a more appropriate attitude; and to the Marchioness of Lansdown a better arm, besides wiping off the ugly shadow on the throat. The breathing representation of Lady Wallcourt is also accompanied with a defective hand.

Sir William Beechey has produced several fine specimens in this style, as have also Phillips and Shee: but little can be said in favour of such huge effigies as those of the King, the Marquis of Anglesea, and many of the whole-length daubs of insignificant Ladies and Gentlemen that occupy so much of the best space in the rooms, equally to the disgrace of the art, and the disgust of the public eye.

Mr. Westall's *Entombing of Christ* is amongst the most prominent of the historical pictures, but though evidently drawn

with infinite care, and evincing the talents of a master, it is stiffly pencilled, and has a cold unanimated effect. *A Holy Family*, by Mrs. Fredl, is a work of great merit, but that it appears to be copied from Raphael, or is, at least, an imitation of his style; this, however, is aspiring very nobly. The *Adoration of the Shepherds*, by the same lady, is well executed, but deficient of freedom. The *Interview between Francis the First and Cardinal Holsey*, is well drawn, but hard and lifeless.

Mr. Daniell has produced eight pictures, and the subjects depicted by his prolific pencil, though various, are equally faithful and interesting. Amongst these we were much struck with the singularity of the *View of Poodumanum*, and the richness of the *Anamalee Woods*. The tone of horror, exhibited in No. 5, by the lowering sky, the gulphy waves, and the ship on fire, is really appalling, and the crowded situation of the Cambrian is well depicted. We recommend this as a study to the gentlemen of England, "who live at home at ease."

The *Hunting of Chery Chase*, by Landseer, is a noble specimen of finished art; the spirited animals are in the most energetic style of Snijders, and the men in that of Reubens; an effect so evident, that it may be presumed the artist intended it. The picture of *Zadig and Astarte*, by Mr. Green, from the well-known tale of Voltaire, is a brilliant production, and very creditable to the talents of the artist. The surprise and pleasure of the Lover, distinguishing his name in the sand, are well expressed, while the costume is minutely correct, and boldly drawn, though perhaps the dress of the lady is rather too splendid. The view of Babylon in the back-ground is quite a repose compared with the mass of confusion called Alexander's entrance into Babylon, which is indeed a desperate imitation of Martin, but without his imaginative originality; and really gives an idea, at the first glance, of a turkey carpet spread amongst tomb-stones.

Mr. Leslie has afforded an admirable proof of his powers of taste and humour, in the dolorous *Knight of La Mancha*, who, notwithstanding his wretched and "sans culotte" plight, stands forth a perfect gentleman; as to his courtesies, we are not surprised, for what cavalier could refuse to beautiful a damsel a boon? Newton's *Match-heath* is also a picture of very superior merit, in a similar style, and though on a low theme, does not descend to vulgarity. Perhaps Polly's attire is rather above her situation, but that of the genteel and dissolute highwayman is admirable.

Danby's *Christ Walking on the Sea*, is an effort of infinite conception, but much inferior to his last year's production; can he for a moment imagine that a single lantern is capable of affording such an effulgence of light, as he has depicted, to

the injury of the principal object of his picture? It would, indeed, have been a miraculous lantern, and the eye finds great relief in turning from its glare, to the serene light of the interior of *Roslyn Chapel*, by J. Glover.

The *Battle of Zolphen* is an elaborate but incomprehensible group, though it is certainly spirited and well coloured. In that of Boston it is difficult to say which is most bent on sporting peculiar attitudes, the cream-coloured horse or his rider; and the whole is a stiff imitation of the most faulty traits of Reubens, who from revelling in uncontrolled genius, is a dangerous prototype for artists.

The *Fête Champêtre* of the veteran Stothard, and the *Port of Cologne* by Turner, are alike remarkable for great merit and palpable demerit. To those who have seen that sombre brick edifice, the Temple of Peace, the gorgeous colouring of the Forum Romanum, in the grand architectural piece of the latter artist, will appear very outré, even though it is painted, as the catalogue kindly informs us, for Mister Soane's Museum.

The *Judgment of Paris*, by Etty, is a good composition, but two of the females are so little favoured by the Graces, that it is no marvel the Phrygian lad should have preferred Venus, though, in truth, he seems little concerned about the matter; even the rudeness of the rejected ladies, in turning their backs towards him, appears to be unnoticed. The want of the "beau idéal," is a great defect in many of the females of this year's exhibition; thus, in the *Venus and Anchises*, by Haydon, the affected flirt, introduced as a goddess, absolutely spoils the picture. From this fault, however, we must acquit Howard, who in his classic representations of Hylas carried off by Nymphs, and Sabrina, manifests that he fully understands the blending of female beauty with delicacy and expression.

And Robin Gray, by Allan, is a well-told pleasing picture; but the one next it, *Othello relating his Misfortunes*, has its hero too coarse and heavy, while the father and daughter appear to be rather tired than interested. The *Catherine and Petrarchio* of Stephanoë is humorous and natural, and may be termed a production of superior merit. *Julia discovered by Proteus* has good conception, but is deficient in execution.

Amongst the landscapes is a *Well at Gillingham*, by Constable, of good execution, but wanting effect. The *Avenue at Mount Stuart*, by J. Glover, is the most remarkable in this class, as shewing what may be effected by genius and skill, even where the subject would otherwise be barren and cold.

Of the Sea-pieces, those of Messrs. Daniell and Calcott take the precedence, though we could have wished for a more

technical propriety in the large painting by the latter artist; the missing of a painter has certainly created more confusion than is usual on so natural an accident. The Ship and wave of Reinagle are alike abominable. The child's face, in the *Shipwreck*, by Hervieu, is too expressive not to excite compassion for the little urchin that was teased to sit for it.

Though Shakspeare has remarked that when two men sit on a horse, one of them must ride before the other, and we fully admit that all the artists cannot be hung in the best places, we do really pity those who are condemned to the rooms, or rather caverns, below. Yet here will be found two excellent views by Parke, a collection of very elaborate Architectural drawings, and the enamels by Bone. It is somewhat strange that the Miniature Paintings should be so inconveniently jumbled together, although that branch of art has been brought to its highest perfection in this country; witness the works of Mrs. Green, Mrs. Mee, Mrs. Robertson, Miss Sharpe, &c. &c. &c.

Here also are some very beautiful Fruits and Flowers, evidently copied from Nature, of which the best are by Mrs. Dighton, Eline Robin, and Madame Comolene.

In the Sculpture-room, besides the statues of Washington and Grattan, we had to admire Eve's Dream, and the fine group representing Genius expiring amidst the Muses. There are also some well-executed busts.

Before taking leave, we must add, that many pictures of high claims to attention, such as the *Fisherman*, by Collius; the *Fale of Emeries*, by Laporte; the *Origin of a Painter*, by Mulready; the *Notting party*, by Clover; the *Blind Organist*, by Ramsay; *Cape Wilberforce*, by Westall; the *Fisherman's Frolic*, by Heaphy; and the *Dreams Expounded*, by Wood, have not been dwelt upon from want of room. But we have also been charitable in withholding our judgment on such things as the *Death of Lara*, by Singleton; *Sheepshearing*, by Garrard; *L'Allegro*, by Brockedon, and others still worse.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

This expedition was opened to the public on Monday the 24th of April, and contained 284 pieces, chiefly from the pencils of Messrs. Fielding, Varley, Cox, Cristall, Wild, and Barrett. Stephanoff's painting of Rubens and the Alchymist, and Richter's *Annette* and Lubin, form the most conspicuous subjects in the collection. On the whole it is a very pleasing and fascinating exhibition.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

Since the Angerstein Collection of Pictures was purchased by Government, to form the National Gallery.

twenty-five beautiful pictures have been added. The first was the *Holy Family of Correggio*, for which was paid 3,800*l.* This exquisite little piece is remarkable for that beauty and colouring which he so gracefully gave to his children, saints, and madonnas; which appear, to use the words of A. Carracci, "to live, breathe, and smile with so much sweetness and vivacity, that it is impossible to refrain from partaking in their enjoyment." The next is the "Spanish Peasant Boy" of Murillo, presented to the publick by M. Zachary, Esq. The arch smile, and the brilliancy and freshness of the colouring, are very fine. The third, "Christ appearing to St. Peter after the Crucifixion," by Annibale Carracci, is a superb picture. The fourth is the large and splendid picture of "Bacchus and Ariadne," by Titian. Bacchus is in the act of leaping from his triumphal car, drawn by leopards, and is attended by fantastic women, fauns, and satyrs, &c. Ariadne appears at the verge of the water in the isle of Naxos; and Titian has introduced his name on a vase in the foreground near Ariadne. This fine picture was painted for the Duke Alfonso of Ferrara. The fifth is a "Bacchanalian Scene," by N. Poussin. There was in the Angerstein Collection a Bacchanalian Scene by the same artist, to which this fine picture forms a very good companion. For the three last the Government gave the sum of 9,000*l.*, the Titian alone having been valued at upwards of 5,000*l.* Twenty have since been presented by Sir George Beaumont, among which is a fine Landscape by Rubens.

MR. MOORE'S LIFE OF SHERIDAN.

The following is an extract from Mr. Moore's intended preface to the fifth edition of his *Life of Sheridan*:

"Though none of my statements have been disproved, I have been accused of some omissions and inaccuracies, of which the following are the most important:

"1. I have stated that, in the latter years of Mr. Sheridan's life, the Prince Regent offered to bring him into Parliament, but that he declined the offer. On this the writers of articles in the *Westminster* and *Quarterly Reviews* remark, that I ought to have known and added the sequel of this transaction—namely, that the Prince Regent presented to Mr. Sheridan the sum (4000*l.*) intended for the purchase of a seat.

"2. In giving an account of the imprisonment of Mr. Sheridan, for debt, in the year 1814, I have said that 'arrangements were made for his release by Mr. Whitbread.' In contradiction to this, the *Quarterly Reviewer* asserts, that his liberation was effected by the interposition of the Prince Regent.

"3. In detailing the particulars of the 500*l.* transmitted through Mr. Vaughan to

Sheridan on his death-bed, I have stated that the gift was respectfully declined by the family. To this the Quarterly Reviewer answers, that the gift was *not* declined by the family; that it was on the contrary accepted, made use of, and afterwards, 'on suspicions and pride being awakened,' repaid.

"In answering these three charges I shall abstain from all reference whatever to the style or temper in which they have been brought forward—anger having little to do with the truth, on either side of the question.

"Firstly, then—with respect to the gift of the 4000*l.*—not only had I never heard it stated that such was the sequel of the transaction, but now that it is so stated, must beg leave to withhold my belief: *not* from any doubt of the disposition of the illustrious Personage in question to perform such an act of kindness towards Sheridan, but because the statement, at variance as it is with my own information, rests solely on the assertion of two anonymous writers, who differ with each other as to the most material points of the case. If, however, these writers (after first settling this difference between themselves) will enable me, by reference to documents or any existing persons, to authenticate the main point of their statement—the gift of the 4000*l.*—I shall be most happy to correct my own omission, and to be made the humble instrument of recording an act of such liberality in these pages.

I come now to the second charge. In detailing the particulars of Mr. Sheridan's imprisonment in 1814, I have given a letter addressed by him to Mr. Whitbread, and dated from the spunging-house, in which he says, 'I enclosed you yesterday three different securities, which, had you been disposed to have acted even as a private friend, would have made it certain that you might have done so without the smallest risk. These you discreetly offered to put into the fire, when you found the object of your humane visit satisfied by seeing me safe in prison.'

"In the very face of this authentic document, which proves that Mr. Whitbread

had 'seen' Sheridan in the spunging-house, and that a day or two elapsed between this visit and the liberation of Sheridan, the Quarterly Reviewer does not hesitate to bring forward his own private version of the circumstance—namely, that 'Mr. Whitbread left the dinner-table, and repaired to the spunging-house, the moment Sheridan's note was delivered to him, but that, before he could reach the place of confinement, the person of Sheridan was already at liberty, in consequence of the unsolicited and instantaneous interference of Sheridan's royal master.'

"Such is the random manner in which this writer supports his charges of inaccuracy, and such the vague assertions which the public are called upon, in the very teeth of documentary evidence, to believe.

"I agree, however, with the Reviewer in his conjecture that Mr. Sheridan was, on another occasion, for a short time in prison, though I never have been able to ascertain the particulars of the transaction. If he can prove that, on that occasion, the release was effected by royal interposition, I have only again to say, that I shall most readily record the circumstance, and shall rejoice in having been the means of bringing such an interesting anecdote to light.

"On the third point—the offer of 200*l.* through Mr. Vaughan—the Quarterly Reviewer is no less unlucky in his facts than on the second. He is pleased to say, that I ought to have applied to certain nameless gentlemen, to whom he himself is indebted for his lights on the subject. I was, however, satisfied with the authority of the two persons between whom the transaction passed*, Mr. Vaughan and Dr. Bain. Mr. Vaughan has been some time dead; but Dr. Bain is (happily for his many friends) still alive, and the following note from him on the subject will, I trust, be a sufficient answer to this accurate† Reviewer:—

"*Thompson's Hotel, Cavendish-square, April 20, 1826.*

"My dear Sir—The statement which you have given in your Life of my late friend Mr. Sheridan, that 200*l.* was the

* "In the same manner my account of the early love and marriage of Sheridan (which has also been cavilled at by this well-informed Reviewer, on the authority of a clumsy forgery in the Gentleman's Magazine,) was noted down, in every particular, from the lips of no less competent and trustworthy a witness than the surviving sister of Mr. Sheridan, Mrs. H. Lefanu. [We received the communication from a highly respectable Correspondent, long before the appearance of Mr. Moore's *Work*; but delicacy then prevented our publication of it. We believed the Narrative to be true; and believe so still. We expected thanks from Mr. Moore, not ungentlemanly recrimination. EDITOR OF GENT. MAG.]

† "Among many other proofs of this accuracy, I shall select but the following. In speaking of the Translation of Aristænetus, by Sheridan and Halhed, the Reviewer gravely accuses me of 'having, for the first time, printed some specimens of a performance, which its juvenile authors could get no bookseller to publish.' It is hardly necessary to add, (what every one but this well-informed critic knows,) that the Translation of Aristænetus was published by a very respectable bookseller, and that copies of it are by no means rare."

sum proffered to me by Mr. Vaughan, and that it was respectfully declined by the family, is perfectly correct.

'Believe me, my dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

'A. BAIN.'

Thomas Moore, Esq. Sloperston Cottage.

"Having thus disposed of objections, which, had I been guided by my own estimate of their importance, I should hardly have thought worthy of the trouble of an answer, I am happy to take this opportunity of declaring, that whatever I may still presume to think of the conduct pursued towards Mr. Sheridan, I have never meant to impute to the Illustrious Personage concerned in these transactions any general want of that munificence which should belong to his high station. On the contrary, I have heard more than one instance of the private generosity of that Personage (far better authenticated than any that these awkward apologists have brought forward) which would render me not slow in believing any similar acts of kindness attributed to him. As little could I have meant to doubt the readiness of those Whig friends of Sheridan, the high qualities of many of whom little need my testimony, to assist him,

while he made one of their circle, on any occasions when he may have required their aid; though, in justice to him, I must repeat that such appeals were far from frequent. The strong remarks which I hazarded, and which have produced—naturally enough, perhaps—so much irritation, apply solely to the last few months of Sheridan's life, and to the neglect with which he was left to die, in the hands of bailiffs, by those, of whose society he had been, through life, the light and ornament. To this neglect—which, however excusable in the few whom his conduct in 1812 had injured, can be but little defended in the many whom that conduct but remotely affected, and admits of no vindication whatever in the quarter for which that sacrifice of party and character was made—to this neglect alone my remarks applied, and I see no reason whatever to retract or soften them. The occasion called for a strong lesson to the great and prosperous, which if I had shrunk from giving, through either fear or partiality, though I might thereby have better consulted my ease and interest, I certainly should not have been upon such good terms with my own conscience as I feel at present."

Ready for Publication.

Recensio Synoptica Annotationis Sacrae, being a Critical Digest and Synoptical Arrangement of the most important Annotations on the New Testament, Exegetical, Philological, and Doctrinal. By the Rev. S. J. B. M.A. of Sidney College, Cambridge, Vicar of Bishbrooke in Rutland.

The Rev. C. F. NOLAND is printing at his private press, Harmonical Grammars of the Principal Ancient and Modern Languages; viz. the Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, and Samaritan; the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, German, and Modern Greek. Also, The Expectations formed by the Persians that a Great Deliverer would appear about the time of Our Lord's Advent demonstrated.

Death-Bed Scenes, and Pastoral Conversations. By the late JOHN WARTON, D.D. Edited by his Sons.

The Book of Churches and Sects: or the Opinions of all Denominations of Christians differing from the Church of England, traced to their Source by an Exposition of the various Translations and Interpretations of the Sacred Writings.

Antistites Religionis. Observations upon certain Statements made before the House of Parliament, in the late Session, affecting the Right of the Clergy to oppose, and the Duty of the King under the Coronation Oath to refuse the Admission of the Papists to further Political Power. By the Rev.

GEORGE-STONESTREET - GRIFFIN STONESTREET, LL.B.

An Address to Landowners, a work, entitled Corn and Currency. By SIR JAMES GRAHAM, Bart.

A Letter to the Merchants and Bankers of London, &c. with Elementary Propositions on the Currency. By HENRY DRUMMOND, Esq.

Practical Remarks on the effect of the Usury Laws on the Landed Interests, in a Letter to John Calcraft, Esq. M.P. By a Solicitor.

No XIII. of the Progresses of King James.

No. VIII. of the Zoological Journal, concluding vol. II.: containing papers by Mr. Yarrell, F.L.S., the Rev. Lansdown Guilding, F.L.S., Dr. Leach, F.R.S., Mr. Selby, F.L.S., Mr. Vigors, F.R.S., Mr. Bell, F.L.S., the late Professor Peck, Mr. S. B. Sowerby, F.L.S., Mr. Brayley, jun. A.L.S., and the Rev. W. Kirby, F.R.S.

Also, No. II. of Supplementary Plates to the Zoological Journal.

Letters from Cockney Lands.

Old English and Hebrew Proverbs explained and illustrated. By WM. CARPENTER.

A Review of the Character and Writings of Lord Byron; reprinted from the North American Review.

A very neat edition of Watts's Hymns, with embellishments, from the press of J. JOHNSON, Author of "Typographia."

† Mr. Moore, in another part of his preface, mentions that the Duke of Bedford on one occasion lent Sheridan 400*l*. He also mentions, in extenuation of the inconsistency of those who crowded to the funeral, that Mrs. Sheridan wrote letters to most of them requesting their attendance.—Ed.

Preparing for Publication.

Dr. DIBDIN is about to publish by subscription, a new edition of Dean Stanhope's Translation of Thomas à Kempis's *Imitation of Jesus Christ*.

Dr. NUTTALL, whose excellent editions of Virgil's *Bucolics* and Juvenal's *Satires* interlinearly translated, have been so generally approved, is preparing for publication the entire Works of HORACE, on a similar plan, with a Treatise on Lyric Versification, and a Scanning Table, exhibiting, on Musical principles, all the various Metres of Horace.

The Mosaic Precepts Elucidated and Defended. By MOSES BEN MAIMON or MAIMONIDES. Translated from the "More Nevochim;" and accompanied with Notes and Dissertations, and a Life of Maimonides. By JAMES TOWNLEY, D.D. Author of "Illustrations of Biblical Literature," &c. &c.

SKELTON's engraved Specimens from the Armory of Llewelyn Meyrick, Esq. Pt. II. A Medical Guide for the Use of Clergymen and Heads of Families, comprising the Character, Symptoms, Causes, Distinction, and improved Treatment of all Diseases incident to the Human Frame. By Dr. GRAHAM, of Croydon.

A Metropolitan Annual Encyclopedia.

A Dictionary of Anatomy and Physiology. By H. W. DEWHURST.

Sermons on the Ten Commandments. By the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, of York.

A Series of entertaining Stories. Original and Select, entitled, "Stanley Tales." In Monthly parts.

Napoleon; or the Mysteries of the Hundred Days, a Novel. By Mrs. PICK, Author of the "Bard of the West."

The Revolt of the Bees, a Tale, in Prose. The Aurora, a new Literary Annual Miscellany.

Sir John Chiverton, a Romance.

Captain Maitland, who commanded his Majesty's ship the *Bellerophon* when Buonaparte surrendered himself, kept a journal of the events which transpired during Napoleon's residence on board that vessel, between the 24th of May and the 8th of Aug. 1815; which, from various causes, it has not hitherto been deemed advisable to give to the world. Captain Maitland having previously obtained the sanction of his Majesty's Government, intends laying this extraordinary Journal before the public.

The unrolling, deciphering, and printing of the Herculaneum MSS. is proceeding with more diligence than heretofore, and the following are in the press, and nearly ready for publication:—Two treatises on Rhetoric, and one on Ethics, by Phylodemus; two on Nature, by Epicurus; one by Chrysippus, on Providence. These will be succeeded by one of Cato's, one of Polistratus, and one of Epicurus.

STATE PAPER OFFICE.

Some literary treasures have been discovered amongst the mass of undigested Manuscripts in the State Paper Office, in which Queen Elizabeth, and the fame of Spencer the poet, and Shakspeare, are deeply concerned. Two curious Addresses to Queen Elizabeth, at the palace of Woodstock, by Lawrence Humphrey, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford; the one in the year 1572, and the other in 1575; also an unique poem, of considerable sweetness, in praise of Lord Willoughby, the favourite of Q. Elizabeth; and a beautiful Missal, with miniature paintings, which belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, and was given by her to one of her attendants the night before her execution.

There is also an entire translation of Boethius, by Queen Elizabeth; the prose in the hand-writing of her Majesty's secretary; and the whole of the poetry in the Queen's own autograph. Parts of a poetical translation of Horace, written by the Queen, have likewise been found. What is far more important, as it relates to the history of that period, nearly all the documents connected with the events that occurred during the reign of Henry VIII. especially the King's various divorces, have likewise been brought to light; particularly the whole case of Catherine Howard. It is intended to submit these literary and historical relics to his Majesty.

ROMANSH LANGUAGE.

At a Meeting of the Bristol Literary and Philosophical Society, held April 27, a paper was read by the Rev. John Eden, on the History and Character of the Romansch Language, as it is spoken in the country of the Grisons. The writer detailed the substance of a conversation which he had enjoyed with two Rhetian scholars on the subject, and took a review of the sentiments of others who have directed their attention to the enquiry, particularly Joseph Planta, and two learned friends, Members of the Institution, who had favoured him with their opinions respecting it. At the close of his paper he adverted to the scanty and imperfect materials which the Grisons country has hitherto afforded the student, who would devote a portion of his leisure to the language of this interesting region. He had learned, however, from Matthew Conradi, Minister of Anderc, in the valley of the Hinter-Rhein, and author of a Romansch Grammar and Dictionary, that there are in the country other sources of improvement if they were more accessible to the student. Among these he mentioned the yet unpublished MSS. of the deceased Landammann Charles Ulysses Von Salis Von Marschlin, which consist of four parts: the first of these contains the history of the language; the second its origin,

genius, and relation to other languages; the third treats of the literature found in it; and the fourth and last notices the poetical attempts which have been made in this language. Besides these, he spoke of a collection of manuscript remarks and suggestions which had been transmitted to him by the learned linguist Baron Von Humboldt, in which are introduced the etymologies of many Romansch words, the derivation of which had been before unnoticed. He remarked of both these works, that they well deserved to be printed on account of their valuable contents. "I cannot help expressing a hope," observed the writer of the memoir, "that they may yet make their appearance, as they seem likely to afford far greater facilities than are at present possessed, for the cultivation of a language which is spoken in so grand and interesting a portion of the confederated Cantons of Helvetia,—a district in which there may, perhaps, be lying hid many compositions of superior merit, and, in particular, many poetical effusions, describing, with the fine phrenzy of inspiration, the sublimities of its noble scenery, and the heroism of its patriot defenders."

VENTRILOQUISM.

M. Alexandre, after having for about 15 years exhibited in most of the countries of Europe his astonishing powers of ventriloquism, and his scarcely less wonderful faculty of assuming various characters at will, has retired into private life. He took leave of the public at Drury-lane Theatre, May 23. His Album, of which he is justly proud, is enriched with testimonials of admi-

ration and respect from many of the most celebrated persons for rank or abilities, in the different countries he has visited.

Captain Henry Kater states, that on Sunday evening, the 4th February, he observed a luminous spot in the dark part of the moon, which he ascribes to the eruption of a volcano. Its appearance was that of a small nebula; its brightness very variable; a luminous point, like a small star of the sixth or seventh magnitude, would suddenly appear in its centre, and as suddenly disappear, and these changes would sometimes take place in the course of a few seconds. On the evening of the 6th he again observed it; it had become more faint, and the star-like appearance less frequent. The distance of the volcano from the edge of the moon was about one-tenth of her diameter. In a map of the moon, published by Dr. Kitchener, there is a mountain sufficiently near the situation of the volcano, to authorise the supposition that they may be identical. On the 7th the volcano was still visible.

At a sale of a small cabinet of Flemish and Dutch pictures, by Mr. Christie, the following were the prices given:—An Interior, by Ostade, 545gs.; a View in the Interior of the City of Cologne, van der Heyde, 415gs.; a Geographer pursuing his studies by candle-light, Gerard Douw, 800gs.; a Conversation of two figures, F. Van Mieris, 395gs.; Landscape, Bothe, 250gs.; small Landscape, Wynants, 255gs.; a Lady returning from market, Maas, 225gs.; Morning Scene, Berghem, 275gs.; a Village Scene, Isaac Ostade, 545gs.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 6. The Earl of Aberdeen, President, in the chair.

A drawing of a Sword found in Bosworth-field, was exhibited to the Society.

Mr. Ellis exhibited to the Society the gold medal which the son or grandson of John Herne, one of the Counsel for Archbishop Laud at his trial, caused to be struck from some gold coin, which the Archbishop gave him, with his blessing, just before his decapitation. Mr. Herne had this done, in order that the remembrance of the way in which the gold came into his family might not be lost, nor the money itself expended. These and other historical particulars relating to the medal, were detailed in a letter from Mr. Ellis to the President, which was read to the Society. The medal came into Mr. E.'s hands from a person who offered it for sale at the British Museum.

Mr. Ellis also communicated transcripts from two original letters, one from Sir William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh, to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, dated Westminster, April 2, 1560;

and the other from Queen Elizabeth to Cecil, which he had enclosed to the Vice-Chancellor in the former, and requested that it might be returned to him. Both these letters related to the care taken by the Queen and her Counsellors to reconcile the members of the University to the new order of things with which her reign commenced. A list is directed to be kept of worthy and deserving scholars, in order that they may receive preferment from the Queen.

April 13. Henry Hallam, Esq. V. P. in the chair.

J. A. Repton, Esq. communicated a paper, illustrated with drawings, on the different fashions of wearing the beard and mustachoes, prevalent at different times, chiefly in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This is a curious and interesting paper; in which are cited many passages from old plays and other scarce works, in explanation of the progressive variation of the fashion, and of the forms of speech derived from it, and the regard in which the beard was held in former ages.

April 20. The President in the chair.

The reading of Mr. Repton's paper was resumed and concluded.

May 4. Hudson Gurney, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, and Rundell, by the hands of Mr. Ellis, exhibited the head and foot of a Crozier, said to have belonged to a Bishop of Chartres, who lived about the year 940. The head was enamelled with four portions of the history of David; and the following words were inscribed underneath: "*Frater Willielmus me fecit.*" An illuminated drawing of these reliques was also exhibited.

A paper was read, On the place where Cæsar hunted in Britain; by Major Rennell.

Mr. Ellis communicated, in a letter to the President, a transcript of a plan for establishing a University in London, presented to Queen Elizabeth, by Sir Humphry Gilbert.

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

Professor Seyffarth, editor of the papers of the late Professor Spohn, containing his researches into the ancient Egyptian modes of writing, to which he was led by the Rosetta Inscription, has extended his researches to the hieroglyphics, properly so called; and proves by alphabet and table writing, that the hieroglyphics in general are nothing more than letters ornamented, according to a principle of calligraphy, and that they are the ornamental hieratic letters; and it further appears in the sequel, that all the characters, both demotic (or popular) and hieratic (or priestly) originated in the most ancient Phœnician alphabet. Spohn, indeed, in deciphering the Rosetta Inscription, had to set out with the demotic and hieratic letters, whereas hitherto the enquirers had always taken the bull by the horns, and begun with the hieroglyphics. Champollion's mode of deciphering the hieroglyphics could only explain, with probability, single proper names. This new mode of deciphering must excite the attention of all the learned in Europe; and is now published in the Latin language, with 36 lithographic plates.

OLD SARUM AND STONEHENGE.

In the 5th book of Diodorus, the Sicilian (who lived in the time of Julius Cæsar and the reign of Augustus, and about sixty years before the advent of our Saviour), it is stated, "amongst those that have written stories, much like fables, are Hecæatus and some others, who say, that there is an island in the ocean, *over against Gaul*, where the Hyperboreans inhabit; Latina was born there, and therefore they worship Apollo (the sun) above all other gods, daily singing praises to his honour, and hence the inhabitants so demean themselves, as if they were Apollo's priests. They have

a stately grove and a renowned Temple of a circular form, beautified with many rich gifts. They have also a City consecrated to this god, whose citizens are most of them harpers, who chant the sacred hymns to Apollo, in the temple." Then adverting to the close connection existing between their customs and religious rites, and those of Gaul, Diodorus adds, "there are likewise among them philosophers and divines, whom they called *Saronides*, who are held in great veneration and esteem, through whom they present their thank-offerings to the deity; these *Druids* or *Bards* are obeyed both in peace and war." This valuable fragment of antiquity discloses the interesting fact of the existence in this island, above 2000 years ago, of a Circular Temple, of a City dedicated to the Sun, and under the immediate superintendence of Bards or Druids, called *Saronides*. Now *Saronides* is a Greek patronymic, composed of Saron and Ides, the offspring of, or dependants on Saron, which latter word is thus defined by Bryant:—"Sar, is a rock or promontory, on which temples were erected, and denominated Sar-On, from the deity the Sun, to whom such temples were sacred. High groves, or rather hills, of ancient oaks were also named Saron, from a like dedication to the same deity. Hence the Saronian Bay in Greece." Is it difficult then to assign a locality to these conjectures of Hecæatus and Diodorus? A circular temple served by priests denominated Saron-ides, from some sacred hill or promontory called Sar-On, a name derived from an exclusive dedication to Solar worship, all meet and meet alone in that county where the ancient Saron still preserves its appellation under its Latin termination of "Sarum," and hence both that mount and the perplexing remnant of antiquity adjoining (Stonehenge) need no longer occupy the conjecture of the curious, as to their object, age, or ancient use.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

Letters from Rome say, that Messrs. Sabastido del Mato and F. Capransi, dealers in antiquities, having undertaken some excavations, thirty-four miles from Rome, on the via Salaria, had fortunately discovered some statues of the muses, much resembling those found at the close of the eighteenth century, in the Tiburtine territory. They are Melpomene (the head of which was found last year), Polyhymnia, Erato, and, it is thought, Calliope. Among them was a superb semi-colossal head, supposed to be that of Sappho, well deserving to be in such company. Two other statues were found, but it is not agreed what they represent: one may be Urania. Great hopes are entertained of finding the remaining daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne.

POETRY.

GENT. MAG. May, 1826.

SELECT POETRY.

EPITAPH

On the Rev. CHARLES SYMMONS, D. D.

By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

SYMMONS, farewell! in thee is lost a mind
High o'er the standard mass of human
kind;

A mind embellish'd with an ample store,
Deriv'd from Grecian and from Roman lore.
Thy noble version of the **MANTUAN**'s page
So brightly glows with emulative rage,
That British numbers Latian fire display,
And only with our language will decay.

The love of freedom warm'd thy patriot soul,
Anxious to spread the flame from Pole to
Pole: [pen,

Hence injur'd **MILTON** rous'd thy patriot
To vindicate his worth from slavish men,
Who to despotic pow'r base homage pay,
And as their sordid int'rest prompts, obey.
SHAKESPEARE's rapt Muse inspir'd thy latest
aim,

O'er widest realms to blazon **ALBION**'s fame,
While the rich ores of thy own native mine
With fancy, judgment, taste, and feeling
shine.

Nor, while embolden'd by thy public zeal,
Less was thy praise domestic worth to feel:
As Husband, Father, Brother, and as Friend,
All duties to fulfil thy steady end.

Ah! justly then thy relatives deplore
The centre of their love is now no more!
But vain this fond attempt thy worth to tell—
A friend's weak tribute—once again farewell!

LINES

*Written impromptu, by SIR LUMLEY SKER-
INGTON, Bart. in the Theatre Royal,
Drury Lane, at the Benefit of Miss FORTIN,
on Wednesday, May 10, the last night
of her engagement.*

MARIA departs!—'tis a sentence of dread,
For the Graces turn pale, and the Fates
droop their head!

In mercy to breasts that tumultuously burn,
Dwell no more on departure—but speak of
return.

Since she goes, when the buds are just ready
to burst, [first,

In expanding its leaves, let the Willow be
We here shall no longer find beauties in May;
It cannot be Spring, when Maria's away:

If vernal at all, 'tis an April appears,
For the blossom flies off, in the midst of
our tears.

FAME.

SAY what is Fame, that brings such cares
to man,

Yet spreads afar the hero's mighty name;
What is the power, and what the mystic plan,

Far deeper than the human mind can scan,
That forms the charm of Fame?

Go to the Warrior with his conqu'ring band
Leading to war, and vanquished lands to
claim:

Go to the prudent Statesman, whose com-
mand [land,
Spreads far around, and rules the fettered
And ask him "What is Fame?"

Go to the despot on his mighty throne,
Whose oft-own'd pow'r adoring crowds
proclaim;

Go to the darling Author, whom alone
With laurell'd bards, the flattering public
own,

And ask him "What is Fame?"

Yet in thyself th' alluring spirit lies—
Sure thou hast felt that softly stealing
flame [rise,

That tempts thee seek for golden dreams to
And grasp the empty phantom as it flies,
This, this, indeed is Fame!

Hast thou ne'er pictured in thy dreaming mind,
(Nor tried the bright'ning prospects o'er
to trace,

Hast thou ne'er spread in all their charms
combined [kind

Th' applause—the fear—the wonder of man—
Clothed in the garb of Fame?

The heart that pants for honours not pos-
sessed,

And future schemes of glory, feels the
same;

The rude disturber of Ambition's rest,
That projects new projects in the States-
man's breast,

This is the spirit Fame!

High on a rock is laid the tempting bait,
And martial music wakes the lambent
flame:

Clothed in the colours of its gaudy state,
It calls the crowds too eager to be great,
They swallow soon the prize—but mark
their fate,

They fall a prey to Fame!

JUSTUS.

EPILOGUE IN EUCUCHUM TERENCE.

A. V. BOURNE. 1746.

(Never before printed; see p. 295.)

*Intrat Gnatho cum Tympanistâ tympanum
pulsante.*

Gnatho loquitur.

SISTE; tace;—Gnatho suum Miles, cum
gloria pulchra

Evocat ad Martem, quis parasitus erit?

Aut quis venari coenas et prandia malit,
Nobile cui stimulet pectus honoris amor?

Vix hend conscriptus, quali ecce ego munere cingor,

Quàm celsum ostendo *συμβολον* imperii!

Nec prece nec pretio, tantum gestamen adeptus,

Sed propria omnino vi, meritisque meis.

Ecce autem *Aurcoli* mihi sunt, *Solidique* nitescentes,

Vestri qui dabit is nomina malitiæ.

Aureolis Solidisque novis, hæc insuper addam,

Arma, novas vestes, hospitiumque bonum.

Vos animi fortes, quibus est vetus *Anglica* virtus,

Vos, pudet imbelles quos residere domi,

Vos, quibus est robur, solidoque in corpore vires,

Vos, quibus est cordi *Rex*, *Patriæque* salus,

Noscite, ambitio populos ut vexet et urbes

Gallica, pro libito diripiatque suo.

Nec retrahat se quisquam, ideo excusabilis, armis

Quod minus est aptus, militiæque rudis:

Tres intra menses,—aut saltem quatuor, usu

Ipse ego solertes vos, habilesque dabo.

Primum, ire arrectos, et tota docebo tueri;

Et deinde, ad numeros forte, referre pedes;

Prorsum, retrorsum, et quoqueversum, ire docebo,

Et quem informabo cunque, *Gradibus* erit.

Nec temerè hæc dixi, vos hinc accedite, lenti,

Et calce à lævo tres numerate gradus.

Agrestis tu, tolle caput,—tu sæva tuere;

Passibus æquatis pergitte,—state,—bene.

Ad lavam stipate, ad dextram aperite phalangem, [duo.

Tu sta,—vos lateri huic claudite utrinque

Perquam hæc egregiè; à læva dignoscere dextram [nium.

Sunt quorum et studium possit, et inge-

Pergitte ut incipitis de me, mea corda, mereris,

Et fore promitto vos aliquando duces.

Arma viros facient; vosmet, simul arma geratis,

Scribatis, jubeo, protinus armigeros;

Hic lege, ut conclametis, *Rei viat*; idemque

Tu repetas, Stentor noster, utraq; manu.

V. BOURNE, 1746.

ANACREONTIC.

Written for the HARMONIC SOCIETY in Exeter.

TO Apollo and Bacchus, we raise the glad song!

To Apollo and Bacchus due honours belong!

Since with wine, mirth, and music, our pleasures are crown'd, [resound!

To the Gods of the feast let our praises When the charms of sweet music enliven the heart, [impart;

The rich juice of the grape shall fresh vigour And when wine, rosy wine, fills with glee every soul, [bowl.

Wit and music shall soften and mellow the To Apollo and Bacchus, &c.

Exeter, May 10. E. T. PILGRIM.

MR. URBAN,

April 11.

AMONG other trifles, which, at his request, I communicated to Mr. A. Watts, for his Literary Souvenir, was the following. He omitted, however, the middle stanza; why—I cannot conceive. R. POLWHELE.

THE OLD OAK.

“OAK of old time! Thy hoary crest
Still waves across this dim arcade—
So tintured from the crimson West!
How loved my Sires thy summer-shade!
Oft have I wooed thy branches bare,
Thy wintry gloom, to cherish grief!
Oft, opening to the vernal air,
Young Joy flow bright from leaf to leaf.
I caught, when first I drew my breath,
Thy breezy whisperings from on high!
May the same murmurs sooth my death,
And mingle with my latest sigh!”

To the Memory of the Rev. J. B. BLAKEWAY *, of Shrewsbury.

WHEN BLAKEWAY died, the sons of Virtue shed [dead;
Those precious tears than can embalm the Such pious offerings from the good and wise,
Shall consecrate the grave where BLAKEWAY lies!

If genius, learning, and keen native sense,
Disdaining pride, and scorning all pretence;
If manneis unaffected, yet refin'd,
Which spoke the real feelings of a mind
Enrich'd from Nature with each generous thought,

By culture into useful knowledge wrought;
If toil unwearied in each noble plan†,
That grace the Christian and exalt the man;
If piety that could its warmth impart,
And teach the ‘true Religion of the Heart;’
Can still the reverence of man demand:
BLAKEWAY’s firm character shall ever stand
High on thy records, Salop! and his name
Demand from thee a Crown of civic fame‡:
Your gratitude shall mark his well-spent days,

And fear alone a penury of praise.

To EDWARD HODGES BAILL, Esq. R. A.
On his Group at the Exhibition.

FROM Poetry Art inspiration draws,
Whilst Art from Poetry commands applause;

The Rival Sisters Inspiration’s hand
Pourtrays to life, as touch’d with Fancy’s wand;

The Son of Genius shall for this receive
Ev’n fairer meed than was adjudg’d his Eve.

J. U.

* See our Obituary for April, p. 369.

† Mr. B.’s assiduous attentions on all praiseworthy institutions, civil and ecclesiastic.

‡ His assistance in the History of Shrewsbury.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 25.

Upon the moving of the Order of the Day for the committal of the Marquis of Lansdown's SMALL NOTE BILL, the Earl of Liverpool expressed his approbation of the principle of the measure, but objected to the final adoption of an arrangement which must, more or less, affect, or be affected by the state of the Currency of Scotland and Ireland, before the House had received the reports of the Scottish and Irish Committees appointed to investigate the subject. He concluded by moving as an amendment, that the Bill be committed in three months.—The Marquis of Lansdown acquiesced in the reasonableness of the ground laid for the amendment; and after a few words from the Earls of Lauderdale, Limerick, and Roslyn, and the Lord Chancellor, it was carried without a division.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. G. Lamb moved for leave to bring in a Bill to allow the assistance of counsel to persons charged with Felony; the motion gave rise to a debate of very great length, and of unusual interest.—The principal speakers were, beside Mr. Lamb, Mr. John Williams, Mr. H. Twiss, Mr. Scarlett, Mr. Denman, and Mr. Brougham, who supported the motion. The Attorney and Solicitor General, and Messrs. Tindal, Peel, and Canning opposed it. The motion was rejected upon a division by a majority of 105 to 36.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 26.

Mr. Hume and Mr. Bright pressed for information respecting the Burmese war, which the latter described as scandalous and unprovoked.—Mr. C. Wynn, in answer, stated that he did not think the present a fit opportunity for discussing the merits of the Burmese war; but that an occasion would present itself during the progress of the Bill for defraying the expense of the additional Naval force to be employed.

April 27. Lord John Russell brought forward a motion for PARLIAMENTARY REFORM. The plan which he proposed for consideration at present, would not differ from that to which, upon former occasions, he had called their attention. He would take a hundred Members from the small Boroughs, which he would allow to return but one each; and this rule being conceded

to him, he would apply it by increasing the representations of the counties and larger towns. The principle which he recommended had been supported and sanctioned by the concurring authorities of Lord Chatham, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox. He would remind the House of the words of the last, in 1793, in support of the measure which he recommended. At that period Mr. Fox gave it as his advice, that they should not pull down the fabric of their constitution; they should examine it with care and attention; renewing where it ought to be renewed, and repairing where it ought to be repaired. His Lordship went over the usual line of argument on this subject, and concluded by moving, "that the present state of the Representation requires the serious consideration of the House."—Mr. Denison strenuously opposed the motion. He said that the consistent principles upon which the Government of the country were conducted should, in his opinion, be referred to the constitution of that House. He was not blind to, or unconscious of, certain inconsistencies. He was not insensible of certain incongruities which existed at present, but he much feared that in such complicated machinery, by making an effort at improvement, he should destroy that which was most valuable. He marked, with the noble Lord, (Lord J. Russell) the inconveniences of the present system; but he was not prepared to come up to the same results—he was not prepared with him to destroy the fabric of the Constitution. That fabric was constructed with many objects, and for many purposes. It was not erected with the single design of simple uniformity—it still retained the basis of its original nature and Gothic origin. He still viewed it with admiration and with awe, and would not suffer it to be touched by the hands of Reform, however specious. (Cheers.)—Mr. Holhouse supported the motion in a speech of uncommon ability.—Lord Gower said he would fairly avow his determination to oppose the proposed species of reform, because he was convinced, that if carried into operation it would effect the destruction of the most valuable institutions of the country.—Mr. H. Lamb said nobody could wish more than himself to see knowledge advance, and improvements extend, but he considered the present plan so doubtful in its results, as to render it unsafe to adopt it as a legislative measure.—The House divided:—Ayes 123; Noes 247; Majority against the motion 124.

The **BANK CHARTER AMENDMENT BILL** was read a third time and passed.

The **SPRING GUN BILL** was lost on the motion for the third reading by a majority of one.

April 28. Mr. *Spring Rice* presented two petitions, one complaining of the exclusion of the **ROMAN CATHOLICS** from corporate offices, and the other of the violation of the treaty of **Limerick**, meaning only that they should lie on the table, and reserving the argument for a future occasion.—Mr. *Dawson*, in a very energetic and argumentative speech, contended, that the exclusion of Roman Catholics was not a violation of the treaty of **Limerick**. That treaty stipulated that they were to enjoy all the privileges of which they were in possession in the reign of **Charles II.**; but he could show that they did not enjoy the privilege of a seat in **Parliament**; for that in the first **Parliament** that sat after the **Restoration**, the **House of Commons** passed a resolution that no persons should be admitted to a seat who had not taken the regular oaths. And, further, that in the same reign, an Act passed the **British Parliament**, positively excluding all Catholics from a seat in either House.—Mr. *Spring Rice*, in answer, stated that the Resolution of the **House of Commons** was incompetent to invalidate a solemn treaty, and that the **British Parliament** had not at the period in question the power of enacting laws for the government of **Ireland**.—The *Solicitor-General* and Mr. *Peel*, supporting the argument of Mr. *Dawson*, contended, that the positions laid down in the petition were not founded in fact, and that the exclusion of the Roman Catholics from political power was not in violation of the treaty of **Limerick**.

Upon the motion for the third reading of the **CRIMINAL JUSTICE BILL**, Mr. *J. Smith* considered the system of Police in **London** defective in not having a Board to which the individual Magistrates might report their proceedings.—Mr. *Peel* answered, that it would be an interpolation between them and the **Secretary of State** for the **Home Department** injurious to the public service. He thought, however, some advantage might be derived from a local extension of the Police.

On the third reading of the **CHARING-CROSS IMPROVEMENT BILL**, Mr. *Arbuthnot* stated, that the Commissioners would lose no time in carrying it into execution consistently with the interests of the parties affected by it. He had communicated with the **Duke of Bedford** and the **Marquis of Exeter** on the subject of widening the **Strand** opposite **Exeter Change**, and that not only these Noblemen, but all other persons interested as proprietors, were anxious for the attainment of so desirable an object.

On the motion for the second reading of the **EAST INDIA NAVAL FORCE BILL**, Mr.

Bright insisted that the **Finances** of the **East India Company** should be previously submitted to **Parliamentary examination**. Mr. *Wynn*, in answer, stated that a naval force, in aid of the military operations in **India**, being a novel feature in the mode of warfare, had not been contemplated in the **East India Company's charter**, and, therefore, the present Bill for regulating the method in which the expences of that service were to be defrayed, was become necessary.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 1.

Lord *King* presented a petition from the weavers of **Manchester**, praying for a repeal of the **CORN LAWS**. The noble Lord spoke with his accustomed asperity of the agricultural interest, and attributed to the **Corn Laws** the existing distresses in the northern counties.—The **Marquis of Lansdown** intimated, that the **Corn Laws** could have but a small share in producing the distress in the manufacturing districts, which, he said, could be sufficiently accounted for by the over-trading of the last year, and by the measures taken for the regulation of the currency. He concluded by avowing an opinion, that **Parliament** was bound to afford some direct pecuniary relief to the sufferers.—The **Earl of Liverpool** deprecated the proposition of the noble **Marquis**, which, he said, was without precedent in **England**, though to **Ireland** (a country without **Poor Laws**) a grant, indeed, had been made. He preferred to afford the direct relief required by a voluntary subscription; and, though he confessed that it was impossible to trace the distresses of the manufacturers to the operation of the **Corn Laws**, still as the effect of these laws would be to aggravate distress, he thought **Parliament** ought not to separate without giving to Ministers the power to suspend them.

—The **Earls of Malmesbury, Grosvenor, and Lauderdale**, disapproved of the attempt to repeal the **Corn Laws** by a side wind: they first pointed out the utter absurdity of the opinion that the manufacturers could gain by any measure likely to depress the agricultural interest, and the last ascribed without hesitation all the distresses of the country to the measures so unnecessarily and so unreasonably taken for the contraction of the currency.—The **Earl of Liverpool** explained, that what he thought Ministers ought to ask from **Parliament**, in the present juncture, would be permission to allow the sale of corn already in the country under bond, and of the importation of foreign grain, upon payment of a duty at the rate of 12s. the quarter.—**Earl Grey** strongly remonstrated against the proposed separation of **Parliament**, in the present circumstances of the country. He denied that the **Corn Laws** had produced any part of the public

lie distress, but imputed great mischief to the threat thrown out by Ministers, with respect to those laws, which, he said, had produced a most pernicious fluctuation in the price of provisions. The measures now menaced by Lord Liverpool, would, he said, operate more injuriously in the same way.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 2.

Mr. *Canning* brought forward a motion for the House going into a Committee on the subject of allowing the Corn at present in bond to come into the market.—Sir *T. Lethbridge* opposed the motion, on the ground that it would encourage the erroneous idea that the Corn Laws were the cause of the present distress, and recommended a grant by Parliament in aid of the Poor-rates as the preferable mode of relief. He also urged its injurious effect upon the agricultural interest. He concluded with moving an amendment, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the causes of the distress of the manufacturing districts."—Mr. *Canning* disowned any idea of interfering with the Corn Laws, and represented the proposed measure as merely an expedient for relieving the present distress.—Mr. *Huskisson* urged that the high price of Corn was an aggravation of the present distress, and that the proposed measure, by preventing a further rise, must necessarily alleviate it. If the price should rise to 80s. the sudden inundation of foreign corn would be attended with the most injurious consequences to the agriculturists.—Mr. *H. Whitmore* entered into a comparative statement of the quantity and price of corn in several years, in order to show the injurious effect of the Corn Laws. Several other members having delivered their opinions on the subject, the House divided on the motion for going into a Committee, which was carried by a large majority. The first resolution, allowing wheat in bond to come into the market, on payment of a duty of twelve shillings, was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 5.

The Bishop of *Ferns* called the attention of the House to the subject of the IRISH CHARTER SCHOOLS; and, in a speech of considerable length and great force, repelled the charges made against the constitution and conduct of these establishments, made in the Reports of the Irish Education Commissioners. He pointed out a multitude of inconsistencies, omissions, and contradictions in the Report in question, which he charitably ascribed to haste, but which he showed to have the effect of the most ingenious and most unfriendly misrepresentation.

The HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, went into a Committee on the proposition

of Ministers, for admitting FOREIGN CORN.—Mr. *Canning*, in a speech of great eloquence, proposed that his Majesty, by Order in Council, might at any time, between the close of the present and the commencement of the next Session of Parliament, permit the entry for home consumption of any quantity of warehoused foreign wheat, not exceeding 500,000 quarters; but such Order in Council to be good for two months only. His Majesty might impose conditions on the admission to home consumption, and particularly fix a duty not higher than that imposed by the Act of 1822.—A debate of some length followed, Sir Thomas *Lethbridge*, Mr. *Holme Sumner*, Mr. *Portman*, Mr. *Bennett*, and several other members opposing the motion, and Sir *John Sebright*, Mr. *Carus Wilson*, Mr. *Heathcote*, Sir *W. Wyndham*, Lord *Milton*, Sir *Edward Knatchbull*, all leading members of what is called the landed interest, supporting it. Besides these, Mr. *Canning's* proposition was seconded by Mr. Secretary *Peel* in a speech of extraordinary ability, and by several other members; ultimately the motion was carried without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 8.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the bringing up of the Report of the Committee on the CORN LAWS.—Mr. *Baring* thought that the present cause of distress was, want of credit. He objected to temporary legislation on the question of Corn, and he objected much more to grant the required powers to the King's Government, to persons who had so mismanaged all these questions from the beginning of the Session.—Mr. *Huskisson* was surprised that Hon. Members should countenance an opinion that the introduction of so inconsiderable a quantity as 300,000 quarters of corn (which was all that was now in bond) could materially depress the corn markets. It had been said that the alarm was occasioned principally by the introduction of the 500,000 quarters which might be brought into the country in the course of the next six months (*Hear, hear*). But he thought it had been stated as fairly and as clearly as possible, that this was a measure of confidence to be acted upon according to the circumstances of the country during the next six months, and not a measure which his Majesty's Government was bound to carry into effect under any circumstances. (*Cheers*). It was upon that ground that his Majesty's Government asked the power from the House.—Mr. *Canning* defended the conduct of Ministers, contending that the existing exigency justified a suspension of the Corn Laws. The Right Hon. Gentleman said the points for consideration were—Was it necessary that the Government should interfere at all?—and have

they interfered in the proper direction and degree? On the first proposition he shewed that there was not a dissentient voice; and he maintained that those who supported the first on the ground of the exigency, ought in mere consistency to support the second, which is only to come into operation if the exigency should continue or increase.

On a division, there appeared—For bringing up the report 185; against it 58; majority 127.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 9.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, in moving the CRIMINAL JUSTICE AMENDMENT BILL, observed, that the increase of crime during the last seven years was far greater than in the seven years preceding; but that the amount of heinous crime was considerably less, and the increase of crime in the Metropolis and its vicinity was not so great as in the country. The diminution of heinous crime might be fairly attributed to an improved state of civilization; and the increase of crime generally, which is consequently in the amount of the lighter offences, was a result that might be fairly attributed, at least in part, to the increase in population.

May 11. The Earl of *Malmesbury* brought forward a motion, "That the House, although sincerely anxious to contribute to the fullest extent of its power to the relief of the suffering classes, thought it not expedient to pass any measures for the alteration or suspension of the existing system of the Corn Laws without a previous inquiry into the alleged necessity for such an alteration or suspension, and into the effect which they might produce on the relative interests of the Growers and Consumers of British Corn." The noble Earl prefaced his motion by a speech, in which he pledged himself that in a week, and by the examination of only six honest and intelligent manufacturers, he would prove that the Corn Laws had nothing whatever to do with the present distress, and that the dread of a famine price during the recess, was totally unfounded and unjustified.—Earl *Bathurst* opposed the Resolution, as ambiguous and unnecessary; and contended that if an inquiry were once instituted, instead of a week, it would occupy months after months, and yet lead to no satisfactory result. The noble Earl then vindicated the course followed by his Majesty's Ministers, as most consistent with their duty and the Constitution; and concluded that the House should now adjourn.—After a discussion of considerable length, in which the Earl of *Liverpool* and most of the Peers connected with the Agricultural Interest, took part, the House divided, when the proposed Re-

solution was negatived by a majority of 99, the numbers being 166 to 67.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the CORN IMPORTATION BILL, for admitting 500,000 quarters of corn, if necessary, was debated at great length; and on the question of the second reading, was carried by a majority of 124—the numbers being 189 to 65.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 19.

The Bishop of *Ferns* moved for a number of returns, comprehending every possible information respecting the amount and circumstances of the property of the Irish Church, in order, as he said, to lay that greatly misrepresented subject fairly before the public. His Lordship mentioned the result of two calculations which he had made—the first, as to the average income of the parochial clergy in Ireland, which, he said, did not exceed 258*l.* a year; the other, as to the income of the Bishops, which he showed from the returns before the House, and from Mr. L. Foster's evidence of the value of each Archbishop's or Bishop's *interest* in his see lands, not to exceed upon an average 4,600*l.* per ann. subject to a deduction of at least seven hundred pounds a year, on the footing of dilapidations and repairs. Return ordered.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Brougham* brought forward a motion on the subject of WEST INDIA SLAVERY. He concluded a very long speech, with moving a resolution to the effect, that the Colonial Legislatures having obstinately resisted the declared wishes of Parliament, and of his Majesty's Government, Parliament would take the subject of West India Slavery into consideration early in the next Session. After some discussion, the motion was negatived by a majority of 100 to 38.—The House then adjourned to Friday the 26th.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 26.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to no less than 112 Bills.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Lord *John Russell* brought forward his Resolutions respecting Bribery and Corruption at Elections, which (a circumstance that necessarily happens very rarely) was only carried by the casting vote of the Speaker, the numbers being 62 on both sides.

Mr. *Tierney* spoke at great length on the Small Note question, and blamed severely what he denominated the vacillation of His Majesty's Ministers in respect to it. A long conversation followed, which, there being no motion before the House, gradually died away.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MADRID.

Letters from Madrid, of the 20th of April, represent that country as in a sad and humiliated state; the cruisers of the South American Republics are so daring as to intercept the communication between the ports, land on the coast to procure provisions, and, in short, keep the coast in a state of blockade. It is also stated from Corunna, that the smugglers of Galicia are at open war with the militia, and have captured 80 of them, six of whom they shot.

GREECE.

Our readers will peruse with deep regret the lamentable account of the fall of Missolonghi—an event attended with the loss of many lives, and with the captivity of a still greater number of unfortunate Greek women and children.—It appears that the garrison, having become desperate from the total want of provisions, and the failure of the Greek fleet, under Admiral Miaulis, to throw supplies into the town, determined on the 22d of April to retire from the place. A sortie was accordingly made by 800 men, under two Chieftains, with the hope to gain possession of one of the batteries upon the sea shore, which was defended by a large body of Arabs; and the town, at the same time, was partially set fire to, with the view of diverting the attention of the besiegers.—It was hoped, that by this attack, a way would be opened for the remainder of the garrison; but this plan had been foreseen by the Turks, and their posts so strongly reinforced, that after attempting in vain to force a passage, by carrying the battery, the band, led by the two Chieftains, dispersed, and endeavoured to save themselves by gaining the mountains.—The alarm created by their dispersion was quickly communicated to those who were to follow on this hazardous enterprise, who now abandoned their posts, and sought shelter in small numbers in the most tenable places in the neighbourhood of the town.—In the midst of the confusion, the Turkish troops rushed on from the sea and land side, and took possession of the fortifications, to which, as a signal of victory, they set fire.—They then poured into the town and put to the sword, or made prisoners, all who opposed them.—The loss sustained by the Turks on this occasion is not reported; but the obstinacy of the conflict may be estimated by the fact, that although between 2 and 3,000 Greeks perished in the town, and at the foot of the mountain, only 150 are reported to have been taken alive. Of the women and child-

ren, a considerable number are said to have destroyed themselves, or to have been drowned; but above 3,000 have been returned as prisoners.

On the 2d of April, the two Commanders, Ibrahim Pacha and the Seraskier, had, it appears, sent a summons to the town with an offer of terms, and a promise to the inhabitants that their lives should be spared on giving up their arms; and that they should be at liberty to proceed to any part of the Turkish dominions, but these proposals were peremptorily rejected.

EAST INDIES.

A despatch, dated January 17th, 1826, has been received at the East India House from the Secretary to the Government at Fort St. George, enclosing a copy of a despatch from Brigadier-General Willoughby Cotton to that Government, announcing the Ratification of a Treaty of Peace between the British and Burmese Nations. The treaty was made on the 3d January, at Patanagoh, some miles in advance of Meeday, opposite to Malloon, up to which point the Burmese had been pursued by the Madras force under Brigadier-General Cotton. The terms are, “the cessation of the four provinces of Arracan, and those of Mergui, Tavoy, and Zea, on the Tenasserim coast; and payment of one crore of rupees (about a million sterling) by instalments: the provinces or kingdoms of Munnepore, Assam, Cachar, and Zeatung, to be placed under princes to be nominated by the East India Company. Residents, with an escort of 50 men, to be at each Court; British ships to be admitted into Burmese ports, to land their cargoes free of duty, not to unship their rudders, or land their guns; Burmese ships to have the same privileges in British ports. No persons to be molested for their opinions or conduct during the war.” The Siamese nation to be included in the peace.—Previous to the above ratification, the Burmese had been completely defeated, in the neighbourhood of Prome.—See p. 359.

Advices from Bhurtpore, to the 24th of December, 1825, appear in the Calcutta Government Gazette of the 2d of January, 1826, which state that this place, since the termination of the Burmese war, becomes an object of universal interest with all who speculate on Indian politics. The City is about 81 miles North by West from Agra, lying in lat. 27 deg. 17 min. N.; long. 77 deg. 23 min. E. The State, of which it is the capital, occupies an area of about 5,000

square miles, and is included among the Members of the Confederation which was under the protection of the English Government. Doorjun Saul, the present occupier of the throne, is of the Jaut tribe; he is deemed an usurper, and there is a party within the fortress favourable to the lawful heir. Upon this division of parties among the besieged, the besiegers build great hopes. On the other hand, Doorjun Saul relies on the strength of his fortifications, which resisted the desperate attacks of Lord Lake in 1805. The case, however, is widely different at present: Lord Lake's army was scarcely a third of Lord Combermere's in number; he had little or no heavy artillery; and the pressing hostilities of other powers left him little time or means for reducing Bhartpore. The present besiegers consist of 20,000 horse, and 12 regular battalions of infantry, and it is said they have 100 pieces of ordnance. Their line, which extends 18 miles, is so disposed as nearly to encircle the town. On the 24th of December the first parallel was completed, and they were to open their fire that day with a battery of two mortars, and six 18-pound guns, against the North-east angle of the fortress.

[Since writing the above, the important intelligence has been received of the capture of Bhurtpore by storm, when the Usurper and his son were made prisoners.]

BATAVIA.

In a private communication, it is stated, "The affairs of this Government wear a gloomy aspect; their finances are in a distressed state, owing to large debts, and the amount of paper money in circulation being great, and little silver to be had, as you will suppose, when silver guilders range in the several divisions of the Island at from 35 to 20; they are bought by this Government at 20 to 22, to pay their troops. The policy pursued during the last five years by Government has brought this Colony to the verge of its ruin; the natives have discovered the weakness of the Dutch, and are taking advantage of it in many of their possessions. In Java the natives, interior of Samarang, have taken the field since July, and the Government acknowledged that it has not power to put down this serious rebellion. Many soldiers have been sacrificed, and with no other effect than teaching the insurgents how to fight, to retreat, and to value the Dutch power; their leaders are getting bolder every day. The Dutch forces are now compelled to remain inactive in their several fortresses. The object of the leaders of the insurrection is to establish the native power, independently of European control.

Accounts of a more recent date than the *GENL. MAG.* May, 1826.

preceding, mention that by order of the Dutch Government, all the ports of Batavia are to be declared free to the trade of all nations. The war in Batavia was also terminated in consequence of the Dutch authorities having promised the native Princes protection for their property and persons, whatever their previous conduct may have been.

AFRICA.

Dispatches received at the Colonial Office announce the death of Major-General Sir Charles Turner, Governor of Sierra Leone, who expired on the 7th of March. Two of the late Governor's nieces (the only surviving members out of seven of his family, whom he took out with him a year since,) have come home in the Sir William Wallace, as also two invalid officers. Mr. McCaulay, senior member of the Council, was appointed Governor *pro tempore*.

The Gazette of May 16 contains an account of some successful operations, by the late Major-General Turner, in the Sherbro' country, against slave dealers, who had resolved to re-establish that trade, and who "are all mulattoes, descendants of Europeans, strangers to the soil, and men generally educated in England." One country king, 2 chiefs, 3 headmen, and 15 men, were taken prisoners. Although the bar of the Gallinas river (says Gen. Turner) is an extremely difficult and hazardous undertaking, I think that, by blockading them, and making a strong party there, I shall completely break up the slave trade, and stop for ever, from those shores, the export of near 30,000 slaves annually; substituting agriculture, security of person and property, industry, civilization, and knowledge of the blessings of the Christian religion.

In p. 265 we gave some interesting particulars respecting the route of Captain Clapperton and his party in the interior of Africa. We have now to record the melancholy intelligence of the death of Captain Pearce and Dr. Morrison from the baneful effects of the climate. They were both valuable members of this important undertaking. Capt. Pearce was a highly-gifted naval officer, and much respected by all the service. A letter from Jennah, dated Dec. 24, written by Mr. Houston,* states that in consequence of Dr.

* Mr. Houston is a British merchant, who, when the party arrived at Badagry, on the 29th of Nov. not only arranged for them a safe passage on palanquins through the King of Badagry's dominions, but agreed to accompany them to the next kingdom, Hio, or Eyo, about five days' journey of twenty-five miles each, and there to settle a palavok with the king of that country, who is in constant communication with Nyffe, and other parts of Houssa.

Morrison's severe indisposition, and after having advanced from Jennah about 20 miles, he was under the necessity of being sent back to the coast, but that the others were recovering. In a few days after their return to Jennah, Dr. Morrison and his servant both died. On the 10th of January Mr. Houston writes to his agent from Chindo, saying, that he found, in his return from Jennah to Engua, that Captain Clapperton had been ill with fever, and his servant Richard the same, but that both were convalescent, and proceeding to their destination; and concludes by saying, "There is no fear for Clapperton's health now; in a short time he will have accomplished what has been the object of other nations,—that of travelling from west to east of the great African continent. During the last five days we have been crossing the mountains of Kong, which, through the whole of that distance, are the most romantic and beautiful that can be imagined. We are now, I suppose, 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, in a fine atmosphere, the thermometer 89 to 90 deg. (we have had it 98 deg.) and in lat. 8 deg.

98 min. 30 sec., and half-way to Katonga, at which place, as we now travel so much faster, we hope to arrive in twelve days. I shall see Clapperton across the Niger, and return with all haste. He is again quite well, and as hard as a Fellatuh." By a letter from Clapperton to Captain Willes, dated Engua, 28th of December, he says, "It is my misfortune that I have nothing to communicate but the worst of news. Poor Pearce died yesterday, and I buried him to-day as respectably as I could, all the people of the town paying the greatest attention while I read the funeral service over his remains."

AMERICA.

It appears that the commercial navy of the United States, in point of tonnage, is approaching rapidly to an equality with our own, being stated at between 16 and 1,700,000. Our own amounts to somewhat above 2,500,000. But then America, in 1789, possessed only a tonnage of 279,588, scarcely one sixth of the present amount, while at the same period we possessed two-thirds of our present tonnage.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

RIOTS AND DISTRESSES OF THE COUNTRY.

Owing to the unparalleled stagnation of trade, and the consequent want of employment in the manufacturing districts of *Lancashire* and *Yorkshire*, the greatest distress has for some time prevailed, and apprehensions were long entertained of some serious disturbance. It appears that on the rejection of Mr. Whitmore's Motion for repealing the Corn Bill, all hopes of amelioration were abandoned. The unemployed and starving workmen were driven to despair, and they broke out into open riot. Reports of an intended rising had been previously circulated at Blackburn; and, on the 24th of April, accounts were received from Accrington, and its vicinity, that a mob, consisting of several thousand men, had marched, some armed with pikes and others with bludgeons, and a part even with fire arms, into the village, and proceeded to the factory of Messrs. Sykes. A party of the First Dragoon Guards, stationed at Blackburn, were immediately despatched; and they met the mob proceeding in the direction of Blackburn; but having no one with them competent to give the necessary orders, they were obliged to let them pass. On arriving at the place of their destination, they found the mob had entered the factory, and entirely destroyed all the power-looms, but had not injured any other property. It also appears that they went to the power-loom mill of Mr. Hurey, and there destroyed all the looms, and had repeated the same at the factory of Messrs. Walmsley.

The mob marched into Blackburn about two o'clock, with their pikes, &c. on their shoulders, and proceeded directly to the factory of Messrs. Eccles and Co. the principal power-loom establishment in the town. The people belonging to the factory left their employment, and the doors were fastened. The mob forced the door, and a great number of them went in, and destroyed all the looms, and cast part of the work through the windows. Meanwhile the remainder of the military were mustered, and went to the spot, accompanied by a Magistrate, who read the Riot Act. The soldiers then rode into the yard, where part of the mob were with pikes in their hands, and succeeded in seizing a considerable number of the pikes, and took three men prisoners. A part of the mob pelted the soldiers and the magistrates with stones, on which the soldiers fired their carbines, which were only loaded with blank cartridges. About three o'clock a party of soldiers proceeded to Grimsshaw Park, near Blackburn, where there is another power-loom establishment. A crowd gradually collected, and about five o'clock the men who had escaped from Eccles and Co.'s factory, joined them, and began to pelt the soldiers with stones, and then made a regular attack upon them, armed with pikes. The ground on which the soldiers were, lies very much exposed, and after several attempts to defend the place, they were at last overpowered, and a portion of the mob entered the factory and demolished the looms. Shots were exchanged between the

soldiers and the mob, and two persons were killed, and others wounded. The soldiers, however, succeeded in taking some of the ring-leaders prisoners, and they were examined before a Magistrate, and conveyed to the House of Correction, at Preston, escorted by a party of soldiers.

The town continued in the most feverish state of alarm; the Riot Act was read in various places, and parties of the military patrolled the streets. The men who conducted the attack on the factories were all from the neighbouring villages.

No damage was done to the spinning part of any of the factories, nor even to the windows, the sole object of attack being the power looms.

Similar disturbances, attended by the demolition of power-looms, took place at *Preston, Clitheroe, Rochdale, &c.* Some manifestations of riot also appeared at *Manchester*; but serious consequences were prevented, by the promptitude of the police and military.

On the 3d of May, a lamentable riot, attended with bloodshed, occurred at *Bradford, in Yorkshire*. A mob, of about 1000 persons, proceeded to the mills of Messrs. Horsfall, and commenced breaking the windows. Colonel Tempest, accompanied by a number of constables, read the Riot Act, but the mob continued to throw stones at the windows and doors. The persons in care of the mill then fired about 20 shots at the mob, and severely wounded eight men and two boys, who were taken to the Dispensary. Two troops of the Yorkshire Hussars, with Lord Grantham and Col. York at their head, proceeded to the place, when part of the mob retired, the remainder having the audacity to stop and throw stones at the military, who charged them, and forced them to disperse. One of the men wounded at Bradford, of the name of *Bairdow*, is since dead.

His Majesty's Government adopted the most prompt and effective measures to repress this formidable spirit of insubordination and riot. Troops were immediately sent from London, Dublin, and various parts of the country, to the disturbed districts. Moreover, the munificent donation of his Majesty, and the subscriptions of the public, to alleviate the distresses of the unemployed weavers, together with the seasonable release of corn in bond, all powerfully operated to allay the storm; and the spirit of discontent, or at least of disturbance, has now happily subsided.

On the 2d of May a public meeting was convened at the City of London Tavern, by the Lord Mayor, to consider the best means of affording relief to the many working manufacturers now in distress, for want of employment. At the appointed hour, a crowd, like that which besieges the doors of a theatre on the sight of some novel exhibition, was formed by the numbers pressing

in to offer their money for this benevolent purpose. There were present, the Lord Mayor, who took the chair at two o'clock; the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishops of London, Chester, and Chichester; Lord Harewood, Sir Thomas Acland, Mr. Peel, Mr. Smith, Earls of Bridgenorth and Darnley, &c. The subscription was headed by a munificent donation from his Majesty (in addition to upwards of 5000*l.* previously bestowed on similar objects) of 2000*l.*; the Marquis of Stafford, the munificent donation of 1000*l.*; Sir Robert Peel 500*l.*; Mr. Rothschild 500*l.*; the Lord Chancellor, and Lords Liverpool and Harrowby, each 200*l.*; Mr. Canning, Lord Bexley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Huskisson, 100*l.* each, &c. &c.; so that the collection amounted to near 18,000*l.* This noble example has been followed by a public subscription, which already exceeds 100,000*l.* The same benevolent spirit has been emulated throughout the kingdom, and nearly every town has contributed its quota towards alleviating the miseries of their starving fellow-creatures.

TITHE CAUSE.—*Goodenough v. Allway and others.*—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, at Westminster, this cause lately came on to be heard before his Honor, on a question which has been in controversy for more than two and twenty years. The rector sought the tithe of hay in kind within his parish of Yate; which the occupiers opposed, by setting up a modus or customary payment of two pence per load in lieu of tithe of hay. The question, it appeared on argument, had once been depending between the parties in the Court of Exchequer, whence an issue was framed and sent to Gloucester, and a verdict was found in favour of the defendants, claiming the modus. Upon this decision a suit was brought by plaintiff in the Court of Chancery, against the same and other defendants, to impeach such verdict; and upon a hearing in 1820, the Vice-Chancellor sent a case for argument before the Judges of the Court of King's Bench; who, on hearing, certified the modus to be bad in law, and his Honor, on further direction, ordered full tithes and arrears to be paid the rector, with costs of suit. To these decisions and judgments the defendants appealed to the Lord Chancellor, and such appeal is yet depending; but upon a refusal on the part of the defendants to account in the mean time for tithe of hay accruing due to the rector, he was obliged, in support of his rights, to file fresh bills against the occupiers generally to account. Upon which proceeding (the answer and examination of witnesses being had) the cause came on for argument, as before stated, on Saturday last; when the Vice-Chancellor was pleased to confirm his former view and judgment of the case, by

decreasing an account since 18—, to be rendered and paid to the rector, with costs of suit; as also costs of taking such account: and he was pleased powerfully to state his view of the case, by pointing out the principles which governed his former as well as present decree, in relevancy to the modus as laid by the defendants, and most clearly developed the uncertainty and ambiguity of the alleged modus.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.—*The King v. Henry Peto.*—Pleadings were heard in the Court of Exchequer on Wednesday 17th May, upon a bond which had been given to his Majesty by the defendant, conditionally that a new Custom-house should be built in the city of London, according to certain plans and specifications.—The Attorney-General, on the part of the Crown, argued at great length, and called various witnesses to prove, that the conditions of the bond had not been fulfilled, and in consequence of the insecure foundation the building had fallen into ruins. Mr. Scarlett, who was retained for the defendant, maintained that Mr. Peto had complied with the direction of Mr. Laing, the surveyor who had been appointed by the Commissioners of Customs to superintend the building. To this it was replied that Mr. Laing was not invested with such power or authority, and that if Mr. Laing was appointed such surveyor, Mr. Peto did not comply with the directions given by Mr. L. The Crown went on to charge Mr. Peto and Mr. Laing with fraud and collusion, with a view to defraud Government.—After a long and minute hearing of the charges and the defence, the Chief Baron summed up the evidence: he was of opinion that Mr. Peto had made unjustifiable deviations from the original contract, and that before making them he ought to have consulted the Commissioners. The Chief Baron, however, observed that there was not the slightest evidence to prove that any collusion had existed between the defendant and Mr. L. The Jury, after consulting about two hours and a half, returned a verdict upon eleven of the issues, with discriminating observations upon each.—The effect of the verdict is, that Mr. Peto is completely exonerated from the payments which could be exacted under the bond given to the Commissioners of Customs.

May 4. The first stone of the new Church of St. John, Upper Holloway (near the foot of Highgate-hill), was laid, with the usual solemnities, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. His Grace was attended by the Bishops of Chester and St. Asaph; the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress; Messrs. Sheriffs Crowder and Kelly; Messrs. Byng and Whitbread, the County Members; the Rev. Daniel Wilson, the Vicar of Islington; and a very numerous assemblage of the Reverend Members of the Corporation of

the Sons of the Clergy. This church is one of three intended to be erected in the parish of Islington. It will be in the pointed style of architecture, and the adopted design of Mr. Barry is very pleasing and chaste.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

KING'S THEATRE.

April 8. A ballet, entitled *La Naissance de Venus*, was produced with distinguished success. The brilliancy of the scenery and the excellence of the performance excited universal applause, and the classical taste and invention displayed by the author, M. D'Egville, entitle him to the highest praise.

DRURY LANE.

April 29. A new opera, from the well-known tale of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, was brought out, called *Aladdin*. The principal attraction was the music, by Bishop; indeed it appears to be a new adaptation of the old piece of Aladdin, in order to form a rival to the Oberon of Covent-garden. Miss Stephens as Aladdin, and Sinclair as the Shah of Persia, were of course the principal characters; and their vocal powers excited universal applause. The piece, though rather equivocal the first night, has been frequently repeated.

COVENT GARDEN.

April 12. A musical opera, which had been long announced, was brought forward, called *Oberon*, or *The Charmed Horn*, similar in plot to the Eastern piece of Drury Lane, being replete with fairy-tale magic and supernatural incidents. The music, by Weber, the composer of *Der Freischütz*, was enthusiastically received. The dramatic part is from the pen of Mr. Planche.

May 2. A new farce, consisting of much broad humour and caricature, was played, called *Three Drops*, by Mr. Lunn. It was received with much applause.

May 22. A play in five acts, entitled *Woodstock*, founded on the novel reviewed in p. 434, was produced, after having been acted for seven nights at the Surrey Theatre. The dramatist cannot lay the least claim to merit or novelty, notwithstanding the length of time in bringing it out: for the piece is nothing more than a sufficient quantity of dialogue extracted from the novel to fill up five acts. There is none of that originality which is so necessary to connect the incidents of a dramatized novel, and produce stage effect. The whole is a mere dull scissors and paste production, without the least attempt at novelty. The play, however, was well acted. C. Kombe performed the part of *Charles* with much vivacity; Warde, *Cromwell*; Cooper, *Everard*; Farren, *Sir Henry Lee*; and Jones, *Wildrake*. The piece was announced for repetition amidst applause.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

April 22. Lord Forbes to be High Commis. to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. Manoel Antonio da Paiva, Consul-Gen. in London for the Emperor of Brazil.

The Duke of Devonshire to be Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of Russia, on his Coronation.

George Earl of Pembroke to be Governor of the island of Guernsey.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Rockburghsh.—Henry Fran. Scott, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. C. R. Sumner, D.D. to the See of Llandaff and Deanery of St. Paul's.

Rev. J. Sheepshanks, Archd. of Cornwall.

Rev. Archdeacon Pott, Chancellorship and Prebendal Stall of Exeter Cathedral.

Rev. G. Barnes, Sowton R. co. Devon.

Rev. T. H. Biggs, Whitborne R. co. Heref.

Rev. J. Archd. Bull, Lezant R. co. Cornwall.

Rev. S. G. Comyn, Roadham V. Norfolk.

Rev. Dr. Cursham, Blackwell R. co. Derby.

Rev. J. Davies, Ashwick P. C. Somersetsh.

Rev. W. Digby, Wichenford V. co. Worc.

Rev. T. Glendon, Frodesley R. Salop.

Rev. E. Gray, Kirbymoorside V. co. York.

Rev. H. G. Lonsdale, Bolton by Bollard R. co. York.

Rev. J. Hook, Stone V. co. Worcester.

Rev. B. Maddox, Huddersfield R. co. York.

Rev. Archd. Owen, St. Mary's R. Salop.

Rev. G. Peacock, Wymeswold V. co. Leic.

Rev. H. S. Plumptre, East Stonehouse P. C. Devon.

Rev. J. Randall, Tyonshall V. co. Hereford.

Rev. E. T. Richards, Farlington R. Hants.

Rev. T. Simpson, Walesly R. Notts.

Rev. R. W. Smith, St. Leonard R. Devon.

Rev. J. Thickers, Fillongley V. Warw.

Rev. W. Thompson, Halstock P. C. Essex.

Rev. T. Williams, Lainston R. Hants.

Rev. W. Williamson, Slipton V. Northamp.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Dr. F. W. Blomberg, to the King.

Rev. E. P. Henslow, to Lord Hood.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. Preston, second Master of Westm.

Rev. C. Tyson, Mathematical Head Master of Christ's Hospital.

BIRTHS.

April 5. In Windsor-castle, Berks. the wife of Wm. Mousell, esq. of a son.—18.

In Grosvenor-street, the wife of Paulet St. John Mildmay, esq. M. P. of a son.—29.

At Hampstead, the wife of J. B. Nichols, esq. of Parliament-street, a son.—30. At Holmpton, Yorkshire, the wife of R. Lacy, esq. a daughter.

Lately. At Esher, the wife of Captain Ardleigh, a son.—At Moreton Say, Salop, the wife of Rev. Chas. Cholmondeley, a son.

May 2. At Hambrook-house, near Bristol, the wife of Col. Brereton, a dau.—At

Abbot's Leigh, the wife of Robert Bright, esq. a son.—3. At Haverfordwest, Mrs.

Lloyd Phillips, of Dale Castle, Pembrokesh. a son.—4. In Somerset-st. Portman-sq.

the wife of Nicholas Harris Nicolas, esq. Barrister-at-Law, F. S. A. a dau.—8. At the Rectory House, Woodstock, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Mavor, a dau.—10. At Reading, the wife of W. Tiley, jun. esq. a son.

—12. The wife of J. T. Justice, esq. of Spring-gardens, a son.—16. The wife of T. C. Yates, esq. Pembroke-house, Clifton, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 1. At Malta, T. Ackers Shone, esq. to Mary, Ankerville, eldest dau. of the late Gen. Ross, and grand-dau. of Lord Ankerville.—*April 6.* At Munich, C. H.

Hall, esq. of his Majesty's Legation at that Court, and son of the Dean of Durham, to Maria Leopoldine, Baroness de Welch a la Glon, and Canoness of the Royal Order of St. Anne.—13. At Tixall, Staffordshire,

Capt. Chichester, 60th Reg. to Miss Constable, eldest dau. of the late Sir Thos. Constable, Bart.—17. At Paris, Le Marquis du Blaisel, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria, to Maria Matilda, second

dau. to the Hon. Wm. Bingham, of the United States of America.—At Cappoquin, Ireland, Thos. Greer, esq. of Rhone Hill, co. Tyrone, to Wilhelmina, dau. of Arthur Usher, esq. late of Camphire, co. Waterford.—20. At St. Mary's Church, Bryanstone-square, Charles Peers, esq. of Chislehampton Lodge, Oxford, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Lowth, of Grove House, Chiswick, Middlesex; and grand-dau. of Bishop Lowth.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. J. Macdonald, esq. M. P. [now Sir James Macdonald, Bart.] to Anne Charlotte, dau. of Rev. J. S. Ogle,

of Kirkley Hall, Northumb.—24. At Bridgnorth, by the Rev. Thos. Dedrick, Alderman James Shipman, of Bridgnorth, to Miss Willis, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Jos. Willis, of Oldbury, Salop.—In Carlisle, Sir Gerald Geo. Aylmer, bart. of Donodie Castle, co. Kildare, to Maria, eldest dau. of the late Col. James Hodgson, of Carlisle.—At Bath, Peter Laing, esq. coroner for Somerset, to Elizabeth Dobson.—25. At York, the Rev. John Horner, of Kilburn, Rector of South Reston, Lincolnshire, to Sophia Mary, eldest dau. of John Hall, esq. of Farlington.—At Ormskirk, Mr. Ellis, surgeon, of Liverpool, to Mary, second dau. of Harvey Wright, esq. of Ormskirk.—At St. Giles's Church, James Ran, esq. barrister at law, to Eliz. Jane, only dau. of the late Capt. R. W. Adye, R.A.—At Westbury-upon-Trim, Capt. Edw. Drew, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Mr. Birt, of Kingsdown.—At Paris, Henry Harvey, esq. of St. Audries, Somersetshire, to Agnes, dau. of Alex. Ramsay, esq.—26. In Harcourt-street, Dublin, the Hon. William Browne, brother to the Earl of Kenmare, to Anne Frances, second dau. of the late T. Segrave, esq.—At Edinburgh, Capt. Hope Johnstone, R.N. to Ellen, eldest dau. of Sir Thos. Kilpatrick, bart.—27. At Colyton, Thos. John Winter, esq. of Taunton, Somerset, to Catherine, only dau. of the late Sam. Sampson, esq. of Colyton.—At Bridport, the Rev. Daniel Nantes, Rector of Powderham, to Mary, dau. of G. Golding, esq. of Bridport.—At Reading, Francis Hotchkin Buckenidge, esq. son of the late Lieut.-Col. Buckenidge, of Binfield Grove, to Mary Ann, dau. of the late John Bockett, esq. of Southcot Lodge.—29. At Richmond, H. C. Amiel, esq. 3d Inf. to Eliz. dau. of the late Wm. Collins, esq.—At St. Pancras New Church, Alex. Glendinning, esq. of Manchester, to Sarah, second dau. of Joseph Heald, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl.—At St. Mark's, Lambeth, Lieut. Chas. Farran, 14th Reg. N.I. Madras army, to Miss Emily Spence.

Lately. At Torrington, Captain Colby, R. N. to Mary, dau. of John Palmer, esq. and niece to Dean of Cashel.—The Rev. C. H. Wybergh, son of Thos. Wybergh, esq. of Isell Hall, Cumberland, to Anna Maria, dau. of the late Rev. Francis Minshull, Rector of Nunney, Somersetshire, and grand-dau. of the Bishop of Carlisle.—At St. Peter's, Liverpool, Mr. S. W. Ryley, author of the "Itinerant," to Miss Marg. Sophia Brook, both of Parkgate, Cheshire.

May 1. At Llangoedmore, near Cardigan, Capt. Herbert Vaughan, 34th Reg. to Sarah, only dau. of the Rev. Dr. Miltingham, Rector of Rushall, Wilts. and Preb. of St. David's.—2. At St. Marylebone Church, James Philipps, esq. of Bryrwygwyn, Hereford, to Lucy Mary Ann, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Burr, of Portland-place.—Capt. W. Aimsinck, 65th Reg. to Caroline, dau. of

the late James Foy, of Twickenham, esq. At the Rectory Church, St. Marylebone, Sir Geo. Smith Gibbes, M. D. of Bath, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the late Capt. T. Chapman, 28d Reg.—At Chelsea, Peter C. Shadwell, esq. of Maria, dau. of Capt. Henry Cavendish, late R. 1. A.—At Hornsey Church, the Rev. Chauncy Hare Townsend, to Eliza Frances, eldest dau. of Col. Norcott, K. C. B.—At Kensington, Wm. Hollamby Hull, esq. to Jane Charlotte, dau. of the late Major Torrione.—At New Church, Isle of Wight, Major J. T. Morriset, 48th Reg. to Emily, eldest dau. of John Vaux, esq. of Ryde.—3. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Alex. eldest son of Alex. Copland, esq. of Gunnersbury Park, Middlesex, to Maria Ursula, dau. of the late Geo. Garland, esq. of Stone, Wimbourn, Dorset; and sister of B. L. Lester, esq. M.P. for Poole.—4. At Kilniston, Hants, the Rev. Francis North, Preb. of Winchester, to Harriet, dau. of Sir Henry Warde, of Dean House, K. C. B. Governor of Barbadoes, &c.—At Wareham, Dorsetshire, Joseph Vipan, jun. esq. of Sutton, near Ely, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Cole, niece of Major Cole, R. M.—At Huddersfield, Wm. Turnbull, M. D. to Eliz. Grace, dau. of the late Thos. Nelson, esq.—At Stockport, Joseph, eldest son of Col. Peers, of Plasnewydd, co. Denbigh, to Caroline, only dau. of the late Joseph Beaver, of Manchester, esq.—5. At Walecot Church, Bath, Capt. Harrington, R. N. to Jane Anne, dau. of the late Rev. Archd. Thomas, of Bath.—At Watford Church, Herts, Thomas Truesdale Clarke, jun. of Swakeleys, Middlesex, esq. to Jane Selina, eldest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. W. Capel, Vicar of Watford.—10. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Chevalier De Pambour, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Vise. Donnadieu, to Harriet, dau. of John Falconer Atlee, esq. of West Hill House, Wandsworth.—At St. Mary-le-bone Ch. Brice Pearse, esq. to Harriet Georgiana, eldest dau. of Sir R. Williams, bart. M.P. for Carnarvonshire.—At Blaenporth Ch. Capt. J. Lewes, to Mary Anne Jane, dau. of John Vaughan, esq. of Tyllwyd, Cardiganshire.—At Rise, the Rev. Chas. Pennyman Worsley, vicar of Hullavington, Wilts. to Caroline, eldest dau. of Peter Acklons, esq. of Beverley.—11. The Rev. Edward Leigh Bennett, of Lechlade, co. Gloucester, to Ellinor, dau. of the late W. Codrington, esq. of Wroughton, Wilts.—At St. Pancras, Hugh Bugden Peake, esq. son of Mr. Serg. Peake, to Miss Waring, of the Grove House, Denbigh.—13. Lady Eliz. Grey, dau. of Earl Grey, to John Bullock, esq.—16. At Newent, John, only son of John Freeman, esq. of Gaiues, Hereford, to Constantine, sec. dau. of Archd. Onslow.—At Stoke Gifford, Hen. eldest son of Sir H. Every, of Eggington House, Derbysh. Bart. to Maria C. Talbot, dau. of the late Dean of Salisbury, and niece to the Duke of Beaufort.

OBITUARY.

LORD CHARLES BENTINCK.

April 28. At his house, in North-row, Park-lane, of an aneurism of the heart, aged 46, the Right Honourable Lord Charles Bentinck, Treasurer of the King's Household, and a Privy Counsellor. His Lordship had been unwell for some days, but retired to rest at his accustomed hour the preceding evening, apparently well. About half-past 7, a. m. his Lordship's footman hearing a strange noise in his dressing-room, entered the apartment, when he discovered his master lying down on the floor, having dropped down dead whilst in the act of dressing himself. It is remarkable that, just before the fatal event took place, his Lordship's children had been with him in the apartment. No time was lost in sending for medical aid, and Sir Henry Hallford and Mr. Warren were not long in arriving; but their skill was entirely useless, as life had fled.

His Lordship was third son of William-Henry-Cavendish, third and late Duke of Portland, K.G. by Lady Dorothy Cavendish, only daughter of William 4th Duke of Devonshire, and was brother to the present Duke of Portland. He was formerly a Lieut.-col. in the Army, and had a Company in the first Foot Guards. He received the appointment of Treasurer to the Royal Household, in Aug. 1812; he officiated in that capacity at the Coronation of his present Majesty, when he distributed the medals in Westminster Abbey; and attended on the King in Scotland, in 1822.

Lord Charles Bentinck married, first, Sept. 21, 1802, Miss Seymour, and by her, who died Dec. 10, 1813, had no issue; and secondly, July 23, 1816, Anne, daughter of Richard, Marquess Wellesley, K.G. whose former marriage with Sir William Abdy, Bart. had been dissolved by Act of Parliament the preceding 25th of June. By this lady he had children, a son, born Nov. 8, 1817, and another, May 6, 1819.

SIR THOS. GOOCH, BART.

April 7. At Benacre Hall, Suffolk, aged 80, Sir Thomas Gooch, fourth Baronet of that place.

He was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Gooch the third Baronet, by Anne, daughter and heiress of John Atwood, Esq. and widow of — Bates, Esq. He succeeded to the title on his father's death, Sept. 10, 1781; and served Sheriff

of Suffolk in 1785. He married Anne-Maria, daughter of Wm. Hayward, Esq. of Surrey, a descendant of the father of W. Patten, commonly styled William of Waynflete, the Founder of Magdalen College, Oxford. By this lady, Sir Thomas had five sons and six daughters. The sons were: Thomas-Sherlock, M.P. for Suffolk (who has succeeded to the title); William, and Thomas, both formerly Lieut.-cols. in the Army; the Rev. Richard, Rector of Benacre and Frostden; and Paul. The daughters were: Mary-Anne, born 1768, died June 24, 1783; Elizabeth-Josepha, born 1771, died June 19 that year; Catherine, born 1783, died April 6, 1786; Elizabeth; Matilda; and Sophia, married in March 1812 to Captain G. W. Manby, Barrack-master at Yarmouth.

JOHN-MANNERS SUTTON, Esq.

Feb. 27. At his seat, Kelham Hall, Norfolk, aged 73, John-Manners Sutton, Esq. elder brother to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to Lord Manners, and uncle to the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Mr. Sutton was born July 29, 1752, the second son of Lord George-Manners Sutton (third son of John 3d Duke of Rutland, K.G.), by Diana, daughter of Thomas Chaplin, of Blankney, Linc. Esq. On the death of his elder brother, Geo.-Manners Sutton, Esq. M.P. in 1804, unmarried, the deceased became the head of the family, and succeeded to the Lexington estates; for which his uncle and father successively took the name of Sutton. The deceased, when a young man, had a company in the Coldstream Guards. On the death of his father in 1783, he succeeded him in the representation of Newark, for which borough he was also returned at the General Election in 1784, but at that of 1790 he resigned in favour of his brother Thomas (now Lord Manners), and never afterwards sat in the House.

He married, in April 1778, Anne Manners, natural daughter of his uncle John Marquess of Granby, the eminent General. By this lady he had issue: John, who died unmarried; Robert, who died in 1815; the Rev. Frederick, Rector of Tunstall, and Vicar of Marden, Kent; George, a Commander in the Royal Navy; the Rev. Thomas, Chaplain to the House of Commons; and Mary-Georgiana, married May 20, 1812, to Robert-Nassau, third son of Sir Robert

Sutton, first Baronet of Norwood Park, Notts. and Under-Secretary of State from 1766 to 1772.

REAR-ADMIRAL PROWSE, C. B.

March 23. Aged 74, William Prowse, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and Companion of the Bath.

This Officer was a Master's Mate on board the *Albion*, of 74 guns, commanded by Capt. George Bowyer, in the action fought off Grenada, between Vice-Adm. Byron and the Count d'Estaing, July 6, 1779; and in Rodney's battles with de Guichen, off Martinique, April 17, and May 15 and 19, 1780. The *Albion's* loss in those several engagements, amounted to 27 men killed and 128 wounded; among the latter of whom was Mr. Prowse, who received a large splinter in the head. He served in that ship during a period of six years, and behaved so well on all occasions, as to draw from his Commander the warmest commendations. In 1782 Rear-Adm. Digby appointed him to act as Lieutenant in the *Cyclops*, a small frigate, on the North-American station; from which period we lose sight of him till the early part of the French revolutionary war, when he received an appointment to the *Barfleur*, of 98 guns, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Bowyer, in the Channel Fleet.

During the memorable action of June 1, 1794, in which his patron had the misfortune to lose a leg, Mr. Prowse was very severely wounded by a large shot, which, after disabling the gun he was then in the act of pointing, struck him on the thigh, and tore away a great portion of the flesh. Indeed the injury he received was so great, as to render it necessary for him to be sent on shore to an hospital, from whence, on his recovery, he joined the *Theseus*, of 74 guns, as first Lieutenant, and in that ship again visited the West Indies.

We next find the deceased proceeding with Sir John Jervis, in the *Lively* frigate, to the Mediterranean station, where he obtained the rank of Commander in the *Raven* sloop of war, which vessel was one of the repeaters to the British fleet in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797. From her he was removed by Sir John into the *Salvador del Mundo*, a Spanish 3 decker, taken on that occasion; an appointment that met with the approbation of the Admiralty, his post commission being confirmed by the Board on the 6th of the following month.

In 1800, Captain Prowse was selected by Sir Robert Calder, with whom he had before served in the *Theseus*, to command his flag-ship the *Prince of*

Wales, a second-rate, and he accordingly accompanied that officer to the West Indies in quest of a French squadron, supposed to have gone thither from Brest, but which had altered its course and entered the Mediterranean. He returned to England June 22, 1802, and in the month of August following, was appointed to the *Sirius* frigate, in which, on the renewal of hostilities in 1803, he made several valuable captures.

During the summer of 1805, the *Sirius* was employed in watching the port of Ferrol; and in the encounter between Sir Robert Calder's fleet, to which she was attached, and the combined squadrons of France and Spain, had 2 men killed, and 3 wounded. Captain Prowse was afterwards placed under the orders of Lord Nelson, and was one of the last persons with whom that great commander ever conversed, being with him on board the *Victory* for several hours previous to the commencement of the battle of Trafalgar, and remaining by his side until within gunshot of the enemy's line.

The deceased was subsequently employed in the Mediterranean under the orders of Lord Collingwood, to whose favourable notice he recommended himself by his exertion and zeal on many occasions, but particularly by the gallantry evinced by him, April 17, 1806, in attacking a very formidable flotilla of the enemy off the mouth of the Tiber, and compelling the French Commodore to surrender. The flotilla consisted of one ship, three brigs, and five heavy gun vessels, mounting on the whole 76 long guns, and 21 carronades (2 of which were 68 pounders). These vessels, when attacked by Captain Prowse, were lying in compact order of battle, within two leagues of the mouth of the river, and near a dangerous shoal. The action was commenced within pistol shot, and continued with great vigour on both sides for two hours, when the ship struck her colours. It being now 9 p. m. and the *Sirius* much crippled, owing to the smoothness of the water having enabled the enemy to use their guns with the greatest effect, Captain Prowse was prevented from pursuing the others, a circumstance much regretted by him, as several were greatly disabled previous to their sheering off, and had it been day-light would most probably have shared the fate of their leader. The prize proved to be la *Bergere*, of 18 long twelve pounders, 1 thirty-pounder carronade, and 189 men: a remarkably fine vessel, commanded by Chaney Duolvis, a Capitaine de Frigate, Commandore of Flotilla, and Member of the

Legion of Honour. The loss sustained by the British in this dashing affair, amounted to 9 killed and 20 wounded. Among the former was her Commander's nephew, Mr. William Adair, Master's Mate. For Captain's Browne's distinguished conduct on this occasion, the Committee of the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's voted him a sword or vase, at his option, value 100*l*. The sum of 360*l*. was at the same time directed to be distributed amongst his wounded officers and men.

In the spring of 1810, the deceased was appointed to the *Thesus* of 74 guns; and he continued to command that ship in the North sea during the remainder of the war. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath, June 4, 1815; obtained a Colonelcy of Royal Marines, Aug. 12, 1819; and became a Rear-Admiral, July 19, 1821.

LT.-GEN. P. K. SKINNER.

April 7. In Regent-street, Lieut.-gen. Philip Kearney Skinner.

This officer was appointed second Lieutenant in the 23d Foot, Dec. 21, 1782, and served with his regiment in America until that country was evacuated by the British Army. In 1785 he obtained a Lieutenantcy, in 1793 a Company, and Sept. 1, 1795, a Majority. He served in the expedition to Ostend, and was taken prisoner. On Dec. 11, 1799, he received a Lieut.-colonelcy in the 56th Foot. From Feb. 1800, to Jan. 1805, he served in Ireland; and on the 24th of April in the latter year, he sailed for the East Indies. He obtained the rank of Colonel, Oct. 25, 1809; Major-gen. Jan. 1, 1812, and Lieut.-gen. in 1825. The deceased was a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

COL. DELANCEY BARCLAY.

March 29. At his house, at Tillingbourne, near Dorking, Colonel Delancey Barclay, C. B. of the Grenadier Guards, and Aide-de-camp to the King. He became Ensign 41st Foot, Jan. 11, 1800; Cornet 17 Drag. Aug. 29, 1801; Lieutenant, July 9, 1802; Captain 56th Foot, April 24, 1805; Major Royal York Rangers, Aug. 23, 1810; Lieut.-col. Royal Corsican Rangers, Feb. 28, 1812; Captain and Lieut.-col. 1st Foot Guards, July 25, 1814; and brevet Colonel in 1825. He served in Flanders, was at the battle of Waterloo, and was for some years Aide-de-camp to the Duke of York.

LIEUT.-COL. H. BROWNE.

June 1825. At Fort William, Calcutta, in the prime of life, Lieut.-col. GANT. MAO. May, 1826.

Henry Browne, of his Majesty's 87th Foot. He entered the army as Ensign of that regiment June 19, 1800; was promoted Lieutenant, April 30, 1801; Captain, June 13, 1805; Major, April 22, 1817; and Lieut.-col. in 1823. The best memorial that we can give of this beloved and respected officer, are the following extracts from a letter dated Calcutta, June 19:

"We are all in the greatest affliction here, for the loss of that fine fellow Colonel Henry Browne. His death was occasioned by driving a young horse in his buggy, when the animal became restive, and Colonel Browne fearing that he might be entangled in the windings of the Fort, and trusting to his own remarkable agility, leaped out. The injuries he received, and the unfavourable influence of the climate, proved fatal eight days after; at first, no danger had been apprehended, and his friends had been sanguine in their hopes of his recovery; relying on the general temperance of his habits, and the excellence of his constitution. Their hopes were disappointed. The Sunday of one week had seen him high in health and spirits; admired by all who saw, beloved by all who knew him. On the next, he was a lifeless corpse. The impression produced by this sudden change, from life and strength, and manly beauty, to the silence and coldness of the grave, has been most awful; it has combined with the deep regret, felt even by those who were but slightly acquainted with him, to plunge us all into gloom.

"A very short time before the occurrence of this unfortunate accident, the 87th had been reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief, who returned his best thanks to Colonel Browne, and expressed his unqualified approbation of the high state of discipline in which he found the regiment.

"Colonel Browne was an admirable officer, and is a great loss to the service. His high character for worth and honour, together with the delightful hilarity of his temper, won him the esteem not only of his brother officers, but of the entire regiment. He was idolized by his soldiers, who looked up to him as their able commanding officer, and confided in him as their considerate and disinterested friend. We have lost him, in whose praise every heart was fervent, and every tongue eloquent; the adjuster of all disputes and difficulties; the brave and experienced officer—the kind and generous friend—the 'fearless, frank, and free.'—In a word, we have lost him, who united in his character the soldier, the gentleman, and the Christian.

"The soldiers of the Light Company (to which Colonel Browne had formerly belonged) could not be kept out of his room, and they persisted in taking it by turns to sit up with him during his illness. The Grenadiers and Light Company were appointed to carry his remains to the grave, but the latter would not allow the Grenadiers to assist them in the least, insisting, that to them alone belonged the privilege of paying the last honours to one who had so long served with and commanded them. We buried him with heavy hearts, and arms reversed, and a noble tribute of love and respect honoured his grave—the tears of British soldiers."

G. H. NOEHDEN, LL.D.

March 14. At his apartments in the British Museum, aged 56, George-Henry Noehden, Ph.D.; LL.D.; F.R.S.; F.A.S.; M.A.S.; F.L.S.; H.S.; Cor. Soc. Scient. Goettingen; Latin, Jena; Min. Jen. Nat. Lips. Berol. &c. Assistant Keeper of the Antiquities and Coins at the British Museum.

Dr. Noehden was born at Goettingen, in the Kingdom of Hanover, Jan. 23, 1770. Mr. Suchfort, the then Head Master of the Grammar-school of that town, a man eminent for classical learning, and to whom even Michaelis and Heyne intrusted their sons, instructed him in the classics, and professed a great partiality for him. Not contented with the acquisition of the ancient, Noehden cultivated early the modern languages, and his proficiency in Italian, French, and English, was rapid. In 1788 he was entered of the celebrated University of his native place, and applied particularly to classical literature and antiquities under Heyne, who, becoming his chief master and patron, employed him in collating several Greek MSS. particularly that of the Iliad, in the possession of the late Mr. Townley, for his edition of Homer, in the preface to which he alluded to Noehden's services, in a manner highly honourable to his pupil.

In 1791 Mr. Richard-James Lawrence, now of Crawford-street, Marylebone, a gentleman who had acquired considerable property in the West Indies, repaired with his Lady, and two of his sons, to Goettingen, for the education of the latter. Having himself been brought up at Eton school, he had a high value for classical studies, and applied to Heyne for a proper tutor in that branch of learning. Heyne recommended Noehden, who conveyed his instructions first in the French, and after some practice, in the English language. He fre-

quently extolled the kindness of Mr. Lawrence, and of his whole family, in which he soon became domesticated. As the sons of Mr. Lawrence were more particularly to be taught the principles of the German language, Noehden quickly discovered, that Wendeborn's Grammar was insufficient for his purpose; he accordingly began to compose one of his own, being the outlines of the German Grammar for the use of Englishmen, which, in the sequel, he improved to such a degree as to raise it to the rank of his best literary performance, and of which he just lived to see the *fifth* edition through the press. Conceiving an attachment to Englishmen, and English manners, he would willingly have accompanied Mr. Lawrence on a tour through Italy, but for his master, Heyne, who was prejudiced against such a career, preferring to see him settled in the University. Mr. Lawrence and his lady returned to England, leaving two of their sons under Noehden's care, who at the same time, had the tuition of some other English gentlemen, their language being by this time tolerably familiar to him. Mr. Lawrence happened to form an acquaintance at Bognor with the late Sir William Milner, when that gentleman was looking out for a private tutor to send to Eton, with his eldest son, the present Baronet of the name, and Mr. Lawrence gladly seized this opportunity of recommending Noehden for this situation, upon which he entered in 1793.

When, in December of that year, he reached Nun-Appleton, Sir William Milner's estate in Yorkshire, he fancied himself, as he often used to relate, transported to fairy land. The delightful scenery of Britain, Sir William's most amiable family, who contended with each other to make him welcome, the comforts and elegance of an English gentleman's country residence, the polished society meeting there almost every day, an extensive and beautiful park, the sports of the field, and all the refined amusements supplied by the ample fortune of the liberal proprietor, could not fail to astonish and delight a young scholar new from the seclusion of academic retirement. No less surprising and captivating was the manner in which Sir William, then one of the members for Yorkshire, lived in town. The splendid hospitality exercised by that gentleman afforded Noehden an opportunity of being introduced to numerous persons of rank and respectability, an advantage of the highest importance to him. In 1794 he attended his pupil to Eton College. He there learned to ap-

preciate the benefits of English school education, which he ever afterwards preferred to the new-fangled modes of instruction.

What contributed to render his residence at Eton the more agreeable, was the introduction, by letter from Heyne, to the learned Jacob Bryant, who was so taken with the endearing qualities of his young German friend, that two days seldom passed without the interchange of a visit. Noehden ever after cherished the highest respect and affection for the sterling worth and profound erudition of Bryant, delighted to speak of him, and had a shade of the eccentric sage, drawn with his cocked hat and walking cane, hanging over his mantle-piece. All Bryant's studies were, he frequently assured Noehden, directed to the establishing the truth of the Christian religion; this important point formed a daily topic of their conversation, and Bryant's arguments were greatly instrumental in strengthening the high veneration for our holy religion, which Noehden never dissembled: indeed he was a most diligent attendant on the performance of divine service according to the mode of the established Church of England.

Noehden also paid several visits to his distinguished countryman Dr. Herschel, at Slough. At Eton he spent with his pupil two years and a half, excepting the holidays, which they passed at Nun-Appleton. When the education of this young gentleman was completed, Noehden alluded to his hopes of some permanent provision in his native town, but Lady Milner, refusing to listen to his plan, pressed him to undertake likewise the education of her second son, which Noehden, bound as he was in gratitude to so excellent a family, and enamoured of England, could not decline. In the latter end of 1796 Sir William Milner introduced him to the Earl Fitzwilliam at Wentworth House, a nobleman who ever afterwards distinguished him by his notice, and whose accomplished son Lord Milton honoured him with his correspondence.

In October of that year, he went with Sir William's second son Charles, to Goettingen. There, still under the idea of one day becoming a member of some German University, he wrote a dissertation (dedicated to his venerable friend Bryant) "*De Porphyrii Scholiis in Homerum*," and publicly defended it in the University, May 27, 1797, to qualify for the degree of A.M. which was thereafter conferred upon him. As his pupil was to continue on the continent only one year, and to spend the concluding months of it at some German Court,

Noehden repaired with him to Brunswick, whence they departed for Berlin. In 1798, he accompanied his pupil to Eton for the usual period, during which time he paid and received visits to and from his friend Bryant, as before.

In 1800 appeared the first edition of his excellent German Grammar, adapted to the use of Englishmen. From a wish to see his mother and brother, and to visit some portions of the Continent, he crossed over, in July 1802, and after spending a few months with his friends, returned by Paris to his duty in London, in September, whence he again took his pupil to Eton. Sir William and Lady Milner were so satisfied with his indefatigable exertions, that they committed to his care also their third son. In 1804 he accompanied their second son, Charles, now a Major in the Army, to the University of Edinburgh, where he was presented to the Earl of Moira, a gentleman on that general's staff having married one of Sir William's daughters. He also became acquainted there with the celebrated scholars, Dugald Stewart, Dalzel, Playfair, Brewster, Sir Walter Scott, &c. This sojourn, however, was greatly embittered by the melancholy intelligence he received of the decease of Bryant, and of his dear brother, Adolphus, both on the same day.

Upon the death of Lady Milner, he once more stated his wish to retire, but Sir William and the whole family were too much attached to so deserving an inmate, so part with him before he had finished the education of their third son. In 1811, the late Sir William Milner fell a victim to an inveterate liver complaint: he, on his death-bed, recommended the care of his children to Noehden, who in him lost his best friend, though the present Baronet, his eldest pupil, on that occasion evinced the sense he entertained of what he owed to his tutor, by increasing one third the annuity settled on him by the late Sir William, as well as by urging him to take up his residence at Nun-Appleton.

Yet Noehden, now desirous of being master of his time and actions, in the latter end of the same year took apartments in the Albany. The London booksellers applied to him in 1812 for a pocket dictionary of the German language, then a great desideratum. He compiled one which grew into repute, and of which Mr. H. E. Lloyd in 1822 published an improved edition.

In 1814 and 1815 he made an extensive tour on the Continent, and in 1818 accepted an invitation to Weimar, to superintend the education of the children

of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. At that elegant court, justly styled the German Athens, he was treated with distinction, and would have been content to end his days there, had he not previously resided so long in this country. England, where he had enjoyed the happiest hours of his life, and met with so many sincere friends, was indelibly impressed on his memory, and ever uppermost in his thoughts. He did not conceal his regret to his numerous correspondents in this country. Accordingly, a situation in the British Museum having become vacant, his friends, especially General Milner, uncle to his late pupils, and Lord Milton, exerted themselves so strenuously in his favour, that notwithstanding a competition of nearly thirty aspirants, he was appointed to the place. It is even said, that a protégé of her late Majesty, Queen Charlotte, was obliged to yield to his superior interest; a circumstance, doubtless, not a little gratifying to the subject of this memoir. After a short residence, he quitted Weimar for Italy, and while at Rome, received these happy tidings, together with a summons of immediate return to his insular friends.

Thus, in 1820, he at last found himself nominated to an employment congenial to his taste. For some time he had the care of a portion of the library in that National establishment; but when, in 1821, he published a translation of Goethe's *Observations on Leonardo da Vinci's* celebrated picture of the Last Supper, with an Introduction and Notes, the Trustees of the British Museum discerned, that he would be more suitably placed in the department of Antiquities and Coins, of which, owing to the malady under which the gentleman holding that situation laboured, Dr. Noehden soon obtained the entire superintendence. That to the study of ancient and modern art, and more especially to Numismatology, he had directed his particular attention, was satisfactorily demonstrated by the publication of his "*Northwick Coins*," which, but for an unfortunate circumstance beyond his control, would have extended to eight or twelve numbers, but was concluded about a fortnight before his death, with the fourth number. In 1823, when the Asiatic Society was instituted, they chose him their honorary Secretary, the functions of which post he discharged with his usual punctuality.

Dr. Noehden was highly esteemed by all who knew him, for the strict rectitude of his principles, his various and profound attainments, and the captivating suavity of his manners. It is

still a problem to some of his most intimate friends, that a man so agreeable in person, so respectable in character, and so much liked by some of the most elegant and estimable females, should have, to all appearance, remained insensible to the charms of the fair sex, and never have entered the marriage state. To the irregularities frequently indulged in by unmarried men, he was an utter stranger, even at the earlier periods of his life. The society of few, particularly foreigners resident in England, has ever been courted more than that of Dr. Noehden. Among his multifarious accomplishments, was that of being able to express himself in English not only with great ease and propriety, but without any foreign accent. Being a martyr to the gout, his impatience of that unpleasant visitor sometimes led him to make use of a strong medicine. This dangerous expedient may perhaps have hastened the decay of a frame not originally robust. The first symptom of his fatal malady was mistaken for diabetes, which however, in the end, appeared to have been only a violent effort of the system for ease. He also complained of difficulty of breathing, and of lethargy. He expired without any signs of violent pain. On opening the body, the mucous membrane was found to be much inflamed, and the cartilaginous parts of the ribs ossified. The head contained a large quantity of water.

His remains were interred in the Church of St. John the Baptist, in the Savoy. The handsome annuity of 300*l.* allowed him by the Milner family, added to the profits arising from his publications, and to the salary annexed to his situation at the British Museum, gave him, in his latter years, a comfortable income of about 900*l.* per annum. He left about 1000*l.* in the 4 per cents. and 200*l.* in the French funds, which, together with the value of the copyright of his publications, and the proceeds of his library and furniture, devolved on his two sisters. Among his papers no complete manuscripts were found ready for the press, but only fragments, consisting of 1. An Introduction to Numismatology; 2. a Translation of some Chapters of Winckelmann's "*History of Art*," undertaken, it is understood, at the instance of Lord Colchester; 3. a Translation of part of Lessing's *Laocoon*; 4. numerous Journals of his Travels.

A portrait of him by Mr. Backler, of Newman-street, and in the possession of that artist, was declared by him to be a good likeness. A cast was also taken after his death, from which the Asiatic

Society is understood to have ordered a bust for its rooms.

REV. R. P. GOODENOUGH, M.A.

April 20. The Rev. Robert-Philip Goodenough, M.A. Prebendary of Carlisle, of York, of Rippon, and of Southwell, Vicar of Carlton in Lyndrick, Nottinghamshire, Rector of Beasby, Lincolnshire, and second son of Samuel Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

Mr. G. was brought up at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford, at which places of education his father and uncle Edmund, afterwards Vicar of Swindon, Wilts, received their education. At the University he had the good fortune to be admitted a student from Westminster, in 1792, in the time of the celebrated and never to be equalled Dean Cyril Jackson, and he had for his contemporaries some of the most eminent scholars of the present day, among whom are to be numbered Mr. C. Williams Wynn, Dr. Phillimore, Lord Kenyon, Mr. W. E. Taunton, Hon. W. Herbert, Dr. Lushington, Dr. Elmsley, Mr. Gaisford, &c.

Under the encouragement which Mr. G. in common with all other young men of talents and diligence, received from Dr. C. Jackson, he was soon distinguished as a sound and good scholar. In 1797, while a Bachelor of Arts, he gained the University prize for an English essay on "The Influence of Climate on National Manners and Character," and for some years, after he had taken his degree of M.A. he officiated as one of the public tutors of the College. In this department he at once preserved the dignity of his station, and the affections of his pupils, and like a true disciple of the Dean, never forgot that if they were to be scholars while at Christ Church, they were to be gentlemen through life. He married afterwards, Cecilia, the youngest daughter of Dr. William Markham, Archbishop of York, by whom he has left a numerous family, of whom one was at the late election at Westminster School, chosen a Student of Christ Church.

Mr. G. resided principally on his living of Carlton, and has left behind him the character of an excellent parish priest, the most valuable member of society which can exist, of an affectionate husband, a good father, a dutiful son, and a faithful friend. He had long laboured under a mesenteric complaint, and in 1825 received much benefit from the advice of London Physicians while resident at Caen Wood, the seat of his brother-in-law, the Earl of Mansfield. But his constitution was entirely worn out,

and he sunk at last in the prime of life, after a few days illness, in the 51st year of his age.

Mr. G. is succeeded in the Prebend of Carlisle by his younger brother, Dr. Edmund Goodenough, Head-master of Westminster School.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

May 4. In London, aged 35, John-Thomas Lloyd, Esq. of the Stone House, Shrewsbury. He was the only son of Thomas Lloyd, Esq. of Glangwnna near Carnarvon, and married, Oct. 5, 1819, Harriet, second daughter of the Rev. Samuel Butler, D. D. Archdeacon of Derby, and Head Master of Shrewsbury School, by whom he has left two sons and three daughters.

The death of this much-respected and truly amiable man, exemplary in the performance of all his social, moral, and religious duties, and cut off in the prime of life and hope, excited great and most unusual sympathy, not only among his friends and family, to whom he was inexpressibly dear, but among the inhabitants in general of the town in which he lived, many of whom were desirous to testify their respect for his memory by following his remains in procession to the grave. But this signal mark of regard, though received with deep feelings of gratitude, was declined by his afflicted family, and the funeral was conducted in a private manner, attended only by his nearest relatives and connections. Yet notwithstanding this decision on their part, the general feeling of regret was so strong, that on the day of the funeral both the shops and private houses were shut through the whole line of the procession, from the entrance of the town at Lord Hill's column, to St. Mary's Church, a distance of about a mile, and also from the Church to the residence of Archdeacon Butler at the schools, though out of the line. These demonstrations of sympathy and respect for the virtues of the deceased, will not be lost on the survivors, and are, we hope, well calculated to soothe the affliction of his family and connections, and afford them a sacred source of consolation in reflecting on so honourable a testimony of public estimation and regard.

JOHN PINKERTON, Esq.

March 10. At Paris, aged 67, John Pinkerton, Esq. F.S.A. Perth, a voluminous and celebrated Author and Editor.

Mr. Pinkerton claimed descent from an ancient family seated at Pinkerton near Dunbar. His grandfather was Walter, a worthy and honest yeoman at

Dalserf, who had a numerous family. As presbyterians at that time abounded in the West of England, there was considerable intercourse between them and those of Scotland.

James Pinkerton, a son of Walter, settled in Somersetshire, where having acquired a moderate property as a dealer in hair, (an article, as wigs were generally worn, then much in request,) he returned to his native country about 1755, and married Mrs. Bowie (whose maiden name was Heron), the widow of a respectable merchant at Edinburgh, who brought him an increase of fortune, and left three children. James, the eldest, joined the army as a volunteer, and was slain at the battle of Minden, his brother Robert succeeding to an estate in Lanarkshire, left by their father.

John Pinkerton, the youngest son, was born in Edinburgh, Feb. 17, 1758. After acquiring the rudiments of education, at a small school, kept by an old woman at Grange-gate Side, near that city, where was a house belonging to his mother, he was, in 1764, removed to the grammar school at Lanark, kept by Mr. Thomson, who married the sister of the poet of that name.

Inheriting from his father a portion of hypochondriacism, young Pinkerton was always a diffident boy, and he neither entered into competition with his school-fellows in education, nor joined in their boisterous but healthy amusements. At school he was generally the second or third of his class; but nothing remarkable distinguished this period, except one incident; Mr. Thomson one day ordered the boys to translate a part of *Livy* into English; when he came to young Pinkerton's version, he read it silently to himself, then, to the great surprise of the boys, walked quickly out of the school, but soon returned with a volume of Hooke's *Roman History*, in which the same part of *Livy* was translated. He read both aloud, and gave his decided opinion in favour of his disciple's translation, which not a little flattered boyish vanity, and perhaps sowed in him the first seeds of authorship.

After being six years at school, the last year of which only was dedicated to the Greek, he returned to the house of his family near Edinburgh. His father having some dislike to university education, John was kept in a kind of solitary confinement at home; and this parent, being of a severe and morose disposition, his durance little tended to give much firmness to his nerves. An hour or two passed every day in attending a French teacher; and, in his eagerness to attain

this language, he had totally lost his Greek, and nearly his Latin also: but soon after, meeting with Rollin's *Ancient History*, and observing references to the original authors, he bought the *History of Justinus*, &c. and soon recovered his Latin so as to write, when he was about thirteen years of age, tolerable fragments in that language. He afterwards studied mathematics two or three years, under Mr. Ewing, an able teacher at Edinburgh, and proceeded as far as the doctrine of infinites.

Intended for the profession of the law, young Pinkerton was articled to Mr. Wm. Aytoun, an eminent writer to the signet, with whom he served a clerkship of five years. He did not, however, neglect the cultivation of his mind, and having felt the witchery of verse by reading Beattie's *Minstrel*, and other poems, he wrote an elegy, called *Craigmillar Castle*, which he dedicated to Dr. Beattie. This production, which was published in 1776, was followed by the composition of one or two tragedies, but they were never printed.

In 1780, soon after the expiration of his clerkship, his father died; and being often disappointed in procuring uncommon books at Edinburgh, he visited London, where the size and extent of the booksellers' catalogues are said to have formed his sole motive for wishing to fix his residence. This determination was confirmed by the bankruptcy of some merchants in Glasgow, who held about 1,000*l.* of his father's money, all which was lost. He accordingly went to Scotland in the spring of 1781, took up the remaining sums lying in mercantile hands, and, returning to England, settled in the neighbourhood of London in the winter of that year.

In 1781 Mr. Pinkerton published, in 8vo. "*Rimes*," as he peculiarly chose to designate some minor poems; and "*Hardyknute*, an Heroic Ballad, now first published complete [a Second Part being added]; with the other more approved Scottish Ballads, and some not hitherto made public, in the Tragic style. To which were prefixed, Two Dissertations: 1. On the Oral Tradition of Poetry. 2. On the Tragic Ballad," small 8vo. The latter work is reviewed in vol. LI. p. 279; as in vol. LII. p. 131, is a second edition of the "*Rimes*," and his "*Two Dithyrambic Odes: 1. On Enthusiasm. 2. To Laughter*," 4to. 1782; whilst in the same volume, p. 243, are noticed his "*Tales in Verse*," also published in that year.

From his boyish days Mr. Pinkerton had been fond of collecting medals, minerals, and other curiosities; and hav-

ing received from a lady in Scotland a rare coin of Constantine, on his Sarmatian victory, which she had taken as a farthing, he soon laid the foundation of a little collection, and used to read Addison's Dialogues on Medals with infinite delight. These pursuits led him to see the defects of common books on the subject, and he drew up a manual and tables for his own use, which afterwards grew to the excellent and complete "Essay on Medals," the first edition of which was published by Dodsley, in two 8vo. volumes, 1784. He was materially assisted in its completion by the late Mr. Southgate of the British Museum and Mr. Douce. The third and last edition was edited by Mr. Harwood.

In 1785 Mr. Pinkerton surprised the literary world with a very extraordinary performance, entitled, "Letters of Literature," under the assumed name of Robert Heron. In this work he depreciated the ancient authors, in a manner which called forth the indignation of the poet Cowper; and criticised the best of the moderns, with an air of assurance that could not have been warranted even by the most confirmed character for taste, learning, and judgment: He had also the vanity to recommend a new system of orthography, more fantastical and absurd, if possible, than that which his countryman, Mr. Elphinstone, endeavoured with so much zeal to introduce. Unfortunately too, it happened that the odium of the performance actually alighted on a countryman of his, whose name was in reality Robert Heron, and who was just then coming before the public as an author*. However, this book obtained for Mr. P. an introduction to Horace Walpole, through whom he became acquainted with Gibbon the historian, who recommended him to the booksellers as a fit person to translate the "English Monkish Historians," a work which, had the proposal met with encouragement, might have tended to a more generally diffused knowledge of the history of the middle ages: On the death of his patron, the Earl of Orford, Mr. Pinkerton sold a collection of his Lordship's remarks, witticisms, and letters, to the proprietors of the *Monthly Magazine*, in which miscellany they appeared periodically,

* "Poor Heron was a man of extensive information but little judgment, a respectable parliamentary reporter, but a bad writer. He was reduced chiefly by improvidence to great distress, and closed his life about 15 or 16 years ago, within the walls of the Fever Institution."—*Monthly Mag.*

under the title of *Walpoliana*, and when exhausted, the whole were reprinted in two small volumes, with a portrait of the gifted Nobleman.

In 1786 our second Chatterton issued two 8vo. vols. entitled, "Ancient Scottish Poems, never before in Print; but now published from the [pretended] Manuscript Collections of Sir Richard Maitland, of Lethington, Knight, Lord Privy Seal of Scotland, and a Senator of the College of Justice. Comprizing Pieces written from about 1420 till 1586. With large Notes and a Glossary." This publication is fully reviewed in vol. LVI. pp. 147-150. The manuscripts were feigned to have been discovered in the Pepysian Library at Cambridge.

In 1787 Mr. Pinkerton published in 2 vols. 12mo, under the feigned name of H. Bennet, M. A., "The Treasury of Wit; being a methodical Selection of about Twelve Hundred of the best Apothegms and Jest; from books in several Languages;"—a compilation pronounced to be much superior to most of the kind. It was accompanied by many just and pertinent observations, in a Discourse on wit and humour, considered under the four different heads;—Serious Wit, Comic Wit, Serious Humour, and Comic Humour. The same year produced in one volume, 8vo. his well-known "Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of the Scythians or Goths, being an Introduction to the Ancient and Modern History of Europe;" and though he figured afterwards in many other walks of literature, the prejudices embalmed in that extraordinary production continued to the end to hold almost the undivided possession of his mind. He seriously believed that the Irish, the Scotch Highlanders, and the Welsh, the Bretons, and the Spanish Biscayans, are the only surviving descendants of the original population of Europe, and that in them, their features, their manners, their history, every philosophic eye may trace the unimproved and unimprovable savage, the Celt. He maintained in every company that he was ready to drop his theory altogether the moment any one could point out to him a single person of intellectual eminence sprung from an unadulterated line of Celtic ancestry. He used to appeal boldly to the History of Bulaw, in particular; asking what one GREAT MAN the Celtic races of Wales, Ireland, or Scotland, had yet contributed to the rolls of fame? And it must be owned that he had studied family genealogies so indefatigably, that it was no easy matter to refute him without preparation. If you mentioned

Burke, 'What,' said he, 'a descendant of De Boung? chass that high Norman chivalry with the ruff-ruff of O's and Mac's? Show me a great O, and I am done.' He delighted to prove that the Scotch Highlanders had never had but a few great caputins—such as Montrose, Dundee, the first Duke of Argyle—and these were all Goths;—the two first, Lowlanders; the last a Norman; a *de Campo bello*? The aversion he had for the Celtic name extended itself to every person and every thing that had any connection with the Celtic countries. The opinions advanced in his remarkable "Dissertation," were ably and amply combated, as well elsewhere, as in our own pages, by a correspondent, in vol. LVII. pp. 303, 305; and again, by Mr. W. Williams, in vol. LX. pp. 601-5.

In 1789 the deceased author published in 8vo. a collection of ancient Latin Lives of the Scottish Saints, a work which greatly tended to illustrate the early history of his native country. It is reviewed in vol. LVI. p. 509, vol. LIX. p. 635, and is now a scarce volume, no more than one hundred copies of it having been printed. This was soon after followed by a new and greatly enlarged edition of his Essay on Medals (see vol. LX. p. 837), which has become the standard work for information on that interesting and useful subject. In the same fruitful year he published an edition of "The Bruce, or the History of Robert King of Scotland, written in Scottish verse, by John Barbour," 3 vols. 8vo.

In 1790 this prolific writer again put forth some of his numismatic researches, in "The Medallist History of England to the Revolution," &c.; and published "An Inquiry into the History of Scotland, preceding the reign of Malcolm III. or 1056; including the authentic History of that Period," 2 vols. 8vo. (republished in 1795) with some additional observations, containing replies to the various reviews, &c. (see vol. LXV. pp. 416, 506). In 1792 he edited three octavo volumes of "Scottish Poems, reprinted from scarce editions" (see vol. LXIII. pp. 32, 446).

In 1793 Mr. Pinkerton married Miss Burgess, of Odiham, Hants, sister to the present Bishop of Salisbury; but the union was not happy, and the parties separated. The lady has been dead some years.

Our author's next important literary labours were in biography, his contributing the lives to "Iconographia Scotica, or Portraits of Illustrious Persons of Scotland, with biographical notes," 2 vols. 8vo. 1795-1797 (see vol. LXV.

1100, LXVI. 252, LXVIII. 302); and to the "Scottish Gallery, or Portraits of Eminent Persons of Scotland, with their Characters," 8vo. 1799.

His talents were then directed to geography, and they produced a standard work in this branch of science. The "Modern Geography, digested on a new plan," appeared first in two quarto volumes, in 1802; a second edition published in 1807, consists of three; and there is an Abridgement in a single octavo. In 1806 Mr. Pinkerton travelled to the French capital, and on his return published his observations, under the title of "Recollections of Paris," 2 vols. 8vo. Subsequently he was employed in editing a "General Collection of Voyages and Travels," which was extended to nineteen volumes, quarto; and a "New Modern Atlas," in parts, both which works commenced in 1809. For a short time the Critical Review, with but little success, was under his superintendence.

Mr. Pinkerton's last original work was "Petralogy, or a Treatise on Rocks," 2 vols. 8vo. 1811; but in 1814, still pursuing his attacks on the Celts, he republished in two octavo volumes, his "Inquiry into the History of Scotland," together with his "Dissertation on the Origin and Progress of the Scythians or Goths."

Mr. Pinkerton had of late years resided almost entirely in Paris. His appearance was that of "a very little and very thin old man, with a very small, sharp, yellow face, thickly pitted by the small pox, and decked with a pair of green spectacles."

After this very detailed memoir, any lengthened character were needless. It will have been perceived that Mr. Pinkerton was an eccentric, but highly industrious literary workman, and that his talents, though in some instances ill-directed, were commensurate with undertakings of no ordinary rank in literature.

M. DAVID.

Dec. 29. At Brussels, the seat of his exile since the re-establishment of the Bourbons, aged 76, M. David, an artist who had long stood at the head of the French School of Painting.

At the period when the development of his powers commenced, the genius of the French painters had fallen into the worst possible direction. The style of the Italian school, transmitted by Poussin and Le Sueur, had been abandoned; and, under the idea of returning to Nature, they had adopted a petty affected representation of her, which pos-

sessed neither the graceful, of which they were in search, nor the ideal or the grand, which they had voluntarily renounced. David repaired to Rome: there his mind was influenced by the two-fold impression which it received from the numerous grand and exact productions of the Italian school, and from the statues of the ancients—so chaste, so correct, so simply beautiful. Thus impressed, he struck into a new course, and produced his picture of *Andromache*, which by many is regarded as one of his master-pieces. His painting had then something of the Italian gravity and simplicity; and his pure and lofty design, like that of the ancients, had not attained that ideal perfection, bordering upon the stiffness of statuary, which he acquired at a later period. In his next picture, *Belisarius*, the composition is simple and grand, the design chaste, the expression true, the colouring sedate—the entire character of the production bearing a great resemblance to Poussin, with more correctness and arrangement than that artist usually displays. In tracing his course from his *Belisarius* to his *Rape of the Sabines*, the influence of the Italian school will be seen gradually to diminish, and the taste for ancient design to become stronger, so as at last to settle into academic correctness. In his *Horatii*, which may perhaps be regarded as the production that marks the zenith of his talents, there is the same grandeur, the same severity of composition and expression, the same sobriety in the execution; but, without yet ceasing to be natural, the disposition of the subject is seen to incline towards the sterility of bas-relief. In the *Rape of the Sabines*, one amongst the most admired and most deserving of admiration of M. David's pictures, it is seen that his drawing has become altogether academic, and the attitudes betray a too great fondness for the display of beautiful forms. His *Socrates* is grandly conceived; his *Brutus* is full of beautiful details; his *Thermopylæ*, and the many other works that have signalized his pencil, are marked with all the touches of a great master; but, by those who love the simple and the true, and are fearful of style, when it becomes systematic, the first works of M. David will be esteemed his best.

David was a great favourite of Buonaparte. The conqueror of Austerlitz is said to have advanced two steps towards the artist in his painting room, and taking off his hat, to have exclaimed, "Sir, I salute you!" Under the protection of M. David, 1826.

tion of his great friend, David was allowed, as a special mark of distinction, to occupy the corner wing of the old palace, from which every map of genius and science entitled to reside there, had been removed. Buonaparte always consulted him in the arrangement of his paintings and statues: and all the government costumes were from his designs. David had many pupils, and was not without adherents: but, from the sanguinary part which he had taken in the Revolution, he was shunned by the great and the good, and seemed to lead the life of a proscribed exile, in the very centre of the gayest city in Europe.

David painted the Coronation of Buonaparte, in conformity with the instructions of his master. It was not that picture, however, which was exhibited in Pall Mall between three and four years ago. On the restoration of the Bourbons, the expatriated painter retired to Brussels; and there he finished what he considered an improved and heightened copy of the original painting. That painting was exhibited in London, where, from various circumstances, it naturally attracted much notice, and excited much criticism. Buonaparte, Josephine, the Cardinal Caprara, and two or three other figures, were universally allowed to be fine; but the remaining cluster of two hundred and ten people, gave the painting the air of a crowded stage, on which the leading actors concentrated attention, whilst the surrounding mutes had not grace enough to be even naturally affected.

M. David, when he went into exile, announced to his pupils that he was about to change his style, and that he would send them from the Netherlands a specimen of the true manner of colouring. Critics consider him to have fulfilled this promise in his *Mars and Venus*, which has been exhibited with his *Belisarius*, *Horatii*, *Brutus*, *Rape of the Sabines*, &c. "Mars, overcome with fatigue, is stretched on a couch; Venus, who has risen to make room for him, has one hand resting upon him, whilst with the other she is placing a crown on his head, which she is to bestow on condition that he quits the pursuit of arms. Mars consents, and presents his sword as a token of his sincerity. The Graces are hastening to disencumber the god of his armour; Love is unloosing his sandal; and every attempt is making to render his return to the field impossible."

M. Odevaue, one of M. David's disciples and friends, has published in the

Brussels Orade, a pompous and inflated eulogy upon the deceased, which thus concludes: "Let Brussels be proud in retaining the ashes of David. I propose to beg his family to leave the remains of him who was our master and friend to us, to opt immediately a subscription to raise a monument to him in one of our principal churches, and to have a funeral procession. There shall be executed a mass and requiem, with a grand orchestra; and, in order to render this ceremony worthy of its object, I propose to invite hither the artists and the friends of the arts, from all parts of the kingdom, and from the neighbouring countries." A subscription was accordingly opened, and a committee was appointed to regulate the funeral ceremony, and to provide for the erection of a mausoleum.

The 17th April was the day of the sale at Paris, of the pictures, drawings, and sketches left by David. The catalogue, drawn up by M. Pérignon, is extremely interesting; it mentions the Mars disarmed by Venus; the Andromache weeping for Hector; the Apelles painting Campaspe; the Bonaparte at Mount St. Bernard, with several other pictures of the principal events in the life of Napoleon; and numerous sketches and studies made during the artist's residence in Rome. Among the modern subjects, we remark the drawing of the Tennis-court, several portraits, and two pictures of the members of the Legislative Assembly, and of the Convention.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aged 60, the Rev. *Wm. Baines*, Rector of West Tanfield, co. York. He was of Trin. Coll. Camb. B.A. 1798, and was presented to his Rectory in 1800, by the Marquis of Aylesbury.

Aged 62, the Rev. *Rob. Willoughby Carter*, Rector of Quarrington, Linc. and for 30 years Curate of Ickworth and Chedburgh, near Bury. He was of Pembroke Hall, Camb. B.A. 1792, and was formerly Rector of Springthorp, Linc. to which he was presented by the King in 1807. To Quarrington he was presented by the Earl of Bristol within these three years.

The Rev. *Rice Llewellyn*, Vicar of Tollesbury, Essex, to which church he was presented, in 1805, by Sir W. B. Rush, Knt.

Aged 69, the Rev. *John Lough*, Vicar of Sittingbourn, and Perpetual Curate of Iwade, Kent; to the former of which livings he was presented by the Archbp. of Canterbury in 1817, and to the latter by the Archdu. of Canterbury in 18....

At Portland Castle, aged 63, the Rev. *John Manning*, officiating Minister of Portland.

He was son of the late Rev. Owen Manning, F.R.S. and S.A. Vicar of Godalming, Surrey, the excellent Antiquary and Topographer; and was of Queen's College, Camb. B.A. 1782, M.A. 1789.

The Rev. *James Izod Roberts*, Rector of Saintbury, Glouc. He was of Trin. Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1800, and was presented to his Rectory in 1801 by James Roberts, esq.

On a visit to London, aged 73, the Rev. *John Thompson*, Vicar of Easton, and of Spaldwick cum Barham, Hunts, and for nearly 50 years Master of the Grammar School at Kimbolton. He had held the small Vicarage of Easton for 40 years, but his other churches since 1813 only; when he was presented to them, after having regularly fulfilled their duties as curate for many years, on a very limited salary.

Rev. *Joseph Farnham*, D.D. Rector of Staplehurst, Kent, to which he was presented by St. John's College, Camb. in 1820.

At Warkton, Northamptonsh. the Rev. *David Hauchope*, D.D. Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Slipton. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1801, and was presented to both his livings in 1805; to Warkton by the late Duchess of Buccleuch, and to Slipton by the late Duke of Dorset.

The Rev. *Rob. Wright*, Rector of Itchen Abbas, and Ovington, Hants. He was of Trin. Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1809, was presented to Itchen Abbas by John Wright, esq. in 1813, and to Ovington in 1817, by the Hon. Dr. North, late Bp. of Winchester.

April 5. In Queen's-square, Bath, aged 74, the Ven. *Chas. Sandiford*, Archdeacon of Wells, Chancellor of Bath and Wells, Vicar of Awre cum Blakeney, and of Tirley, Glouc. and for many years in the Commission of the Peace for that county. He was successively Fellow of Sidney College and Trinity Hall, Camb.; and took the degree of B.A. at the former in 1773, and that of M.A. at the latter in 1776. He was presented to Awre by the Haberdashers' Company in 1780, and to Tirley by the King in 1788; was nominated Chancellor of Bath and Wells in 1813, and Archdeacon in 1815. A year has not elapsed since the Parishioners of Awre met together, to present to their revered Pastor a piece of plate, in testimony of their gratitude for the long and important service rendered by him to the parish. They assembled at three o'clock, and attended him, preceded by a band of music, to the Red Hart Inn, at Awre, where an excellent dinner was provided for the occasion. After dinner, the Rev. Charles P. N. Wilson, the curate, addressed the venerable and worthy Vicar in an appropriate speech; and, in the name and on behalf of the Parishioners, presented him with a silver Salver, bearing the following inscription:—"To the Venerable Charles Sandiford, M.A. Archdeacon of Wells, and Incumbent of Awre, this Salver

was presented by the Inhabitants of the Parish of Ayr, June 25th, 1826, as a grateful memorial of his unwearied attention to their interests during the period of 44 years, in which he has been their resident Vicar."

April 8. At Hoddesdon, Herts, aged 60, the Rev. Wm. Thos. Say, Vicar of Amwell cum Hoddesdon, and of Rainham, Essex. He was of Emanuel College, Camb. A.L.B. 1793; was presented to Rainham in 1812 by the Executors of J. M. G. Dare, esq.; and to Amwell in 1821.

April 10. At Bôd-Owen, Merionethshire, aged 76, the Rev. Owen Owen, M.A. Rector of Langynin, Montgomeryshire.

April 15. At Elborey Cottage, near Worcester, the Rev. John Price, Vicar of Tibberton, Worcester, and Rector of Quinton, oo. Glouce. to both which churches he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester; to the former in 1794, and the latter in 1803.

April 16. Aged 74, the Rev. Robt. Butler, Rector of Inkpen, Berks. He was of Exeter Coll. Oxford, B.C.L. 1779, and was presented to Inkpen, in the same year, by Thos. Butler, esq.

April 17. Aged 63, the Rev. William Gray, one of the Priests Vicars of Lincoln Cathedral, Rector of St. Mary Magdalen and Vicar of St. Nicholas Newport in that city, Rector of Frithorpe and of Snarford, Linc. To the three first churches he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln in 1804, 1806, and 1807, and to Snarford in 1807 by the King.

April 21. At his Residential House, in the Close at Exeter, aged 77, the Ven. Thos. Johnes, Chancellor, and one of the Canons of that Church, Archdeacon of Barnstaple, Rector of Bradstone, Devon, and Lezant, Cornwall. He was of Jesus College, Oxf. M.A. 1783; was appointed Archdeacon of Barnstaple in 1807, was presented to Bradstone in 1812, and to Lezant in 1815, by the Hon. Dr. Pelham (now Bp. of Lincoln), when Bp. of Exeter; and was appointed Chancellor of the Church and Canon Residential in 1816.

April 27. Suddenly, at the Lion Hotel, Wolverhampton, in his 45th year, the Rev. Edw. Bate Compton, Vicar of Feckenham, Worc. to which church he was presented in 1813, by the Rev. E. Neil.

April 27. In London, the Rev. Charles Dewell, of Malmsbury. He was of Magdalen Hall, Oxf. M.A. 1799. He was son of the late T. Dewell, M.D. of Malmsbury, and son-in-law of Wm. Hughes, esq. of Devizes.

April 27. At Broadway, Worc. in his 63d year, the Rev. John Graham, Rector of Brompton Brian, Heref. and Vicar of Cople, Beds. He took the degree of M.A. at Christ Church, Oxf. 1789, and B.D. at All Souls, in 1808; was presented to Cople by the former College in 1795, and to

Brompton in 1806, by the Earl of Oxford, and others.

May 4. Aged 72, the Rev. Fragmore Cumming, Prebendary of Lincoln, Vicar of Cardington and of Keysoe, Beds. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity Coll. Camb. where he took the degrees of B.A. 1776, M.A. 1779; he was presented to both his Vicarages by that College in 1796, and was preferred to the Prebend of Milton Manor in Lincoln Cathedral in 1817.

May 6. In Clarence-street, Liverpool, aged 30, the Rev. Wm. Swift, A.B. of Queen's Coll. Oxf. and late Curate of St. Mark's Church, Liverpool.

May 6. At the Rectory House, Loughborough, Leic. aged 66, the Rev. Rich. Hardy, D.D. for 28 years Rector of that parish. Dr. Hardy was a native of Enfield in Middlesex, and son of the Rev. Sam. Hardy, M.A. many years the diligent Curate and Lecturer of that parish. The deceased was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Emanuel Coll. Camb. where he took the degrees of B.A. 1782, M.A. 1785, B.D. 1792, D.D. 1799; and by which Society he was, in the latter year, being then the Senior Fellow, presented to the Rectory of Loughborough, the most valuable benefice either in the gift of the College, or in the County of Leicester. By his death the County has lost an active and devoted magistrate, his parishioners a most kind and attached minister, his family a truly affectionate husband and parent, and his friends the society and converse of a man endowed with the highest and most valuable qualities of the heart and mind.

May 7. The Rev. James Turner, of Brazenose Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1792, and Vicar of Mottram, Cheshire, to which church he was presented in 1794, by Dr. Cleaver, then Bp. of Chester.

May 9. At his mother's house, at Whitton, near Ipswich, aged 84, the Rev. John Medowes Bolton, Curate of Hemblington and Woodbastick, Norf. He was of Catherine Hall, Camb. B.A. 1817.

May 13. At Chiddingfold, Surrey, aged 46, the Rev. Chas. Ekins, Canon Residential of Salisbury, and Rector of Chiddingfold cum Haslemere. He was formerly Fellow of King's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1803; was preferred in that year to the Rectory of Chiddingfold, by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, and to the Canonry of Coombe and Harnham, in that Cathedral, in 1801. His unaffected piety and purity of life exemplified the precepts he taught.

May 15. At Maidenhead, Berks, aged 84, the Rev. Henry Dodwell, for sixty years Rector of Harlaxton and Colsterworth, Linc. He was of Trinity College, Oxford, M.A. 1766, and was presented to both his livings in that year by the Prebendary of South Grantham.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Lately. In Weymouth-st. Portland-place, aged 63, the Hon. Augustus Phipps, F.R.S. a Commissioner of Excise, and brother to the Earl of Mulgrave. He was born Nov. 15, 1762, the fifth and youngest son of Constantine first Lord Mulgrave, by Lepell, eldest dau. of John Lord Hervey of Ickworth (eldest son of John first Earl of Bristol), and sister of George-William, the second Earl of Bristol, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. Phipps married, Aug. 14, 1792, Maria, eldest dau. of Peter Thelluson, esq. of Broadworth Park, co. York, uncle to the present Lord Renslesham.

April 18. At Kensington, aged 76, Mr. John Hughes, late of the Stamp-office.

April 19. At the Charter House, of inflammation of the lungs, brought on by measles, aged 11, Hugh Athelstan, youngest son of the late Rich. Bateman, esq. nephew of the late Sir Hugh Bateman. His remains were interred in the family vault at All Saints' Church, Derby.

April 20. In Warren-st. Fitzroy-sq. Wm. Goodwyn, esq. Purser of the Prince Regent Yacht.

April 23. In Salisbury-sq. Fleet-st. aged 67, James Lance, esq.

In Hertford-st. May-fair, aged 61, Elizabeth, widow of Hugh Bishopp, esq.

April 25. In Charter-house-square, N. Jarman, esq.

April 26. In Osnaburgh-street, Regent's Park, Rich. Dixon, R.N., esq.; only son of the late Richard Roadley, esq. of Scarby House, Lincolnshire.

April 27. In Brompton-row, at an advanced age, the relict of the late Rev. Joshua Kyte, D.D.

April 28. Suddenly, aged 54, Mrs. Rowson, of Camberwell.

May 1. At Brixton, aged 83, Hannah, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Hughes, brewer, of Mitcham.

In Colebrook-row, Islington, aged 75, John Craig, esq.

In Chapel-street, May-fair, aged 90, Eliz. Dowager Viscountess Sydney, Lady of the Bedchamber to her late Majesty Queen Charlotte. She was the eldest dau. and co-heiress of Rich. Powys, esq. of Hintlesham Hall, co. Suffolk, by Lady Mary Brudenell, sister of the last Duke of Montague, and of the late Earls of Cardigan and Ailesbury: was married May 19, 1760, to Thos. Townshend, esq. afterwards created Baron and Visc. Sydney; by whom she was the mother of the present Viscount, the late Countess of Chatham, Lady Dynevor, the late Duchess of Buccleuch, &c. On the 9th her remains were interred near those of the late Lord, at Chiselmurst in Kent.

May 2. In York-place, the wife of H. U. Reay, esq. of Killingworth House, Northumberland.

In Southampton-street, Covent Garden, of apoplexy, aged 63, George Dawne, esq. solicitor.

May 3. Thos. David Boswell, esq. a Justice of Peace for Middlesex.

May 9. At the Manor House, Brixton, aged 68, the widow of William Lambert, esq. formerly of Ludgate Hill.

In King-street, Covent-garden, aged 70, Mrs. Eliza Harley, mother of Mr. Harley, of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.

In Percy-st. aged 82, Thos. Hattam, esq.

May 12. In Holles-street, aged 70, the relict of the late G. Nelthorpe, esq.

Aged 68, John Pearson, esq. F.R.S. of Golden-square, an eminent surgeon, and biographer of the late William Hey, esq. of Leeds.

At Kennington, Lieut. John Hobbs, R.N.

May 13. In Upper Baker-street, aged 66, the relict of B. Hudson, esq. late of Lambeth.

May 14. In Montagu-square, aged 15, Louisa, twin dau. of Lady Charlotte Crofton.

May 15. In Bedford-row, Rich. Temple, M.D. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.

In Berkeley-st. Mrs. Elizabeth Penly.

May 16. At St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, aged 76, Mr. Rich. Edwards.

At the house of her son-in-law, John Dincock, esq. of North Brixton, Susannah, relict of the late John Thompson, esq. of Manor House, Chelsea.

May 18. At Hammersmith, aged 85, J. Ramsden, esq.

May 19. In Piccadilly, aged 14, Lady Mary-Anne Primrose, second daughter of Archibald-John present and fourth Earl of Rosebery.

Bucks.—May 10. At Great Marlow Parsonage, aged 73, Mary, relict of the late John Deane, esq.

CHESHIRE.—April 21. At her seat, Mrs. L. W. Boddie, in consequence of a fall from her carriage.

May 1. At Brook Lodge, near Cheadle, aged 46, John Baxter, esq.

May 6. At Altrincham, his native place, and where he had only arrived a few days before, being on travel for the benefit of his health, aged 27, Jonathan-Hannett Ruyle, M.D. of Nashville, in the United States.

DORSETSHIRE.—May 15. Aged 34, Frances, widow of the late Capt. W. Matthews, R.N. and eldest dau. of Jas. Bristowe, esq. of Poole.

ESSEX.—April 2. At Boreham, near Chelmsford, Charlotte, wife of Robt. Cleere Haselfoot, esq.

April 24. Aged 66, John C. Tabor, esq. of Colchester.

May 10. At Saffron Walden, in her 38th year, Mary, wife of Geo. Walton, esq.

May 12. At Walthamstow, aged 22, Benj. Hetherington, esq.

May 14. At Widman, aged 78, Hon. Mrs. Talbot.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*April 11.* At Westbury, near Bristol, Walter Browne, esq.

April 29. In Sandford-place, Cheltenham, Wm. Nettlehip, esq.

Lately. At Clifton, aged 25, Mary-Anne, dau. of Geo. Hyde Wollaston, esq. of Cheltenham Common.

May 8. At her residence, Canon-street, St. James's-street, Bristol, aged 75, Mrs. Cecil Williams, well known as having kept a respectable ladies' boarding school in St. Mary Redcliff, for upwards of 30 years.

HANTS.—*May 2.* George Purvis, esq. of Blackbrook House, near Farnham, a Justice of the Peace for Hampshire.

May 3. At Bramdean, aged 77, Christ. Hodges, esq.

KENT.—*April 23.* At Kemnal House, Kent, aged 74, Sir William Leighton, formerly an Alderman of London. He was elected to that office for Billingsgate Ward in 1799, served Sheriff in 1803, Lord Mayor in 1806, and was knighted during his Chief Magistracy, May 1, that year. He resigned his gown in 1821.

May 1. Aged 88, Robert Houghton, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—*May 7.* At Mill-hill, near Blackburn, aged 59, John Turner, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*April 29.* At Burrow-on-the-Hill, John Palmer, aged 92, who was one of the Thirdboroughs of Stapleford Court, under the Earl of Harborough, for 72 years.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Leek, Eliz. wife of Charles Flint, esq.

Feb. 18. At Allington House, aged 83, Dame Eliz. second wife of the late Sir Wm. Earle Wilby, first Baronet of Denton House. She was dau. and sole heir of Rob. Cope, esq. of Spondon, Derb. and married first to Thos. Williamson, esq. of Allington; and secondly, to Sir W. E. Wilby, by whom she had five sons and five daughters, and who left her a widow, Nov. 6, 1815.

May 11. At Grimsby, aged 70, the wife of Wm. Marshall, esq. Collector of the Customs at that port, and a Magistrate for the division of Lindsey.

May 12. At Canwick, near Lincoln, in her 74th year, Susannah Waldo Sibthorp, relict of Col. Humphrey Waldo Sibthorp.

MIDDLESEX.—*April 18.* At Harrow School, aged 13 years, being unfortunately drowned while bathing, Cha. William, only son of Sir Cha. Lemon, of Carclew, Bart.

April 24. At Tottenham, the wife of J. D. Aubert, esq.

April 26. Aged 53, John Cherry, esq. of Dalston.

May 2. At Twickenham, Wm. Fairfax, third son of Stephen Tho. Cole, esq.

May 9. Aged 80, Jane, wife of Jas. Montgomery, esq. of Brentford.

SALOP.—*Lately.* At Wellington, aged 105, Mrs. Delorah Whoram. She retained her mental faculties with perfection to the last.

Lately. Mr. Tho. Seale, Master of the

Free School at Cleobury Mortimer for nearly twenty years.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*April 11.* At Bath, aged 69, Rich. Bingham Newland, esq. of Chichester.

April 22. At Bath, Joanna Maria, dau. of the late Rev. James Roberts, D.D. Rector of Abbey Dore, Herefordshire.

April 28. Aged 15, Miss Emma Goodridge, of Bath.

April 30. Mrs. Windsor, of the Theatre Royal, Bath.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*April 5.* At Stoke-upon-Trent, aged 51, Anne, relict of Mr. Francis Butters, and last surviving daughter of the late Rev. W. Anwyl, of Cheswardine, Salop.

April 24. Aged 76, Mr. William Fox, of Uttoxeter, who for half a century had not held any colloquial intercourse with his fellow-mortals, although in the possession of his intellectual faculties to the last, and capable of using the organs of speech.

SUFFOLK.—*Feb. 6.* At Beccles, aged 86, Elizabeth, sister of late W. Johnson, gent.

Feb. 8. At Yoxford, aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of Wm. Kett, of Kelsale, gent. and last surviving dau. of late Rev. Martin Baylie, A.M. Rector of Kelsale and Wrentham.

Feb. 23. Aged 58, Sarah, eldest dau. of Rev. Mr. Hingeston, late Vicar of Reydon cum Southwold.

Feb. 26. At Eye, aged 88, Mary, relict of John Todd, gent. senior Free Burgess.

Feb. 28. Aged 20, Isabel, only dau. of Mr. Tho. Dowsing, of Earl Soham.

March 1. Aged 60, Thomas Steele, of Bury, gent.

At Beccles, Mrs. Beddingfield, sister of J. J. Beddingfield, esq. of Ditchingham, Norfolk.

At Aldeburgh, aged 42, the relict of Geo. Aug. Sherman, Major of the Eastern Batt. of Suffolk Militia.

March 15. Aged 68, Mr. Benj. Colchester, of St. Peter's, Ipswich, many years a confidential Clerk in the Bank of Messrs. Alexanders.

April 9. At Depden, aged 43, James Silverstone, gent.

April 20. At Mildenhall, Charles-Fermor, infant son of Sir G. Denys, bart.

April 23. In his 70th year, Jos.-Randyll Burch, of Brandon, esq. a magistrate for the county.

April 24. At Blakenham Magna, after a short illness, John Bridge, gent.

April 26. At Stowmarket, aged 81, the relict of Mr. Daniel Freeman, surgeon.

April 27. Aged 61, Mr. James Flude, of Sproughton.

April 30. At Cordell's Hospital, in Melford, aged 90, Charles John Drewe, who was supposed to be the natural son of Chas. John Drewe, gent. of that place, who was inhumanly murdered Jan. 31, 1739.

At Eye, aged 51, Mr. Robt. surgeon, one of the Common Council.

SURREY.—*April 12.* At Richmond, Lieut. S. B. Peacock, R.N.

May 7. Aged 88, Mrs. Katherine Bristow, of Beddington.

May 14. At Kingston, aged 65, Joseph Frederick Simon, esq.

SUSSEX.—*April 11.* At Brighton, aged 14, Caroline Mary Seymour, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Walpole, of Seale, Norfolk.

May 9. At Rye, aged 78, Dan. Stale, esq.

May 14. At Brighton, Georgiana Grace, wife of John Chamier, esq.

WARWICK.—*May 13.* In the Close, Lichfield, aged 71, Wm. Mott, esq. Senior Proctor, and Dep. Registrar of that Diocese.

WILTS.—*May ...* At Corton, in her 69th year, Rebecca, wife of Mr. W. Churchhill, sen.

May 14. In his 33d year, Robert, second son of John Wansborough, esq. of Shrewton Lodge.

May 17. At Crowbridge Lodge, near Malmesbury, aged 37, Mary, wife of A. H. Young, esq. and youngest daughter of the late W. Price, esq. of Gloucester.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*April 28.* At Wribbenhall House, Bewdley, at an advanced age, Susanna, relict of Thomas Sheward, esq. of Astley, Worcestershire.

YORKSHIRE.—*April 7.* In her 75th year, Sarah, wife of Lieut. Col. Smithson, of Heath, near Wakefield.

April 22. At Sherburn, aged 68, Geo. Buchanan, esq. formerly of Jamaica.

April 24. At Doncaster, aged 51, Mr. Alderman Thomas Pearson, attorney-at-law.

April 28. Aged 79, Francis Atkinson, esq. of Kirby-moor-side.

April 29. Aged 65, John Robinson Foulis, of Buxton and Heslerton, esq. uncle to Sir Wm. Foulis, present and 8th baronet of Ingleby Manor. He was the youngest of the two sons of Sir William, the 6th baronet, by Hannah, only dau. of John Robinson, esq. of Buckton; he married, Nov. 16, 1795, Decima-Hester-Beatrix, eldest dau. of Sir Chris. Sykes, D.C.L. 2nd baronet of Sledmere, and had issue two sons and four daus. John-Robinson, Hannah, Elizabeth, Mark (named after his uncle the late Sir Mark M. Sykes), Beatrix, and Lucy.

WALES.—*April 20.* At Coed-Helen, Carn. Mrs. Thomas, of Trevor Hall, Denb. widow of late Rice Thomas, esq. of Coed-Helen.

SCOTLAND.—*April 22.* At Conan House, co. Ross, Sir Hector Mackenzie, Lord Lieutenant of Ross-shire, and one of the oldest Scottish Baronets (of the date of 1628).

April 23. At Edinburgh, aged 23, the Hon. Fred. Forbes, third son of James-Ochancarr, present and 17th Lord Forbes, and Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Walter Hunter, of Polmood, co. Peebles, esq. and granddaughter of George Earl of Cromartie.

IRELAND.—*Lately.* On his paternal estate of Ardo, Waterford, Jeremiah Coghlan, esq. last surviving son of Mr. Jeremiah Coghlan,

formerly an eminent merchant in Bristol. By this gentleman's death that ancient and respectable family has become extinct.

At the family seat, Kilkenny, aged 58, Hon. Somerset-Richard Butler, brother of the Earl of Kilkenny, and their presumptive to his Viscountcy of Mountgarret. He was the second son of Edmund, 11th and late Viscount, by Henrietta-Butler, 2d dau. of Somerset-Hamilton, 1st Earl of Carrick; and married Mrs. Kelly.

April 20. At Whaley House, Stephen's-green, Dublin, aged nearly 58, Lady Anne Whaley, aunt of Richard, present and third Earl of Clanwilliam. She was born April 24, 1768, the eldest dau. of John the first Earl, by Theodosia, only dau. and heiress of Robert-Hawkins Magill esq. (grand-daughter of John first Earl of Daruley); and was married at Dublin, April 7, 1788, to William 2d son of Richard-Chapel Whaley, esq. of Whaley Abbey, co. Wicklow, and brother-in-law to John, first and late Earl of Clare, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

April 22. At Rathnure, parish of Glenmore, Kilkenny, aged 100 years, Mrs. Kennedy.

April 28. In Dublin, aged 25, Bryan Keating, esq. second son of Major-general Keating, C.B. Mr. K. was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the 56th Regt. but six days before his death. He was a young man of much promise, and his kind and amiable disposition had greatly endeared him to his brother officers, and to all to whom he was known.

May 5. Aged 75, the Hon. Pierce-Butler Cooper, uncle to Somerset-Richard, third and present Earl of Carrick. He was the third son of Somerset-Hamilton, eighth Viscount Kerrin, and first Earl, by Juliana Boyle, eldest daughter of Henry first Earl of Shannon; and was born Aug. 15, 1750, a twin brother with his sister Margaret, afterwards countess of Belmore. He married Dec. 24, 1774, Catharine, eldest dau. of Rich. Roth, esq.

ABROAD.—*Oct. 13, 1825.* At Kurnald, Bengal, Lieut. and Adj. W. Heysham, 53d Reg. N.I. third son of John Heysham, esq. of Carlisle.

Lately. At Paris, Lady Susan Douglas, sister of the present Earl of Dunmore. Her ladyship was the third dau. of John, 4th and late Earl of Denmore, by Lady Charlotte Stewart, dau. of Alex. 7th Earl of Galloway; and was thrice married, firstly, July 7, 1788, to Joseph Thorpe, of Chippenham, Camb. esq. by whom she had a son, who inherited, in 1804, a fortune of 6000*l.* a year left by his grandfather, John Thorpe, esq. of Jamaica (see vol LXXIV. ii. 1174); secondly, to John Drew, esq; and thirdly, Aug. 23, 1809, to the Rev. Arch. E.W. Douglas, Rector of Carnalway, co. Kildare, and Oughteragh, co. Tipperary, by whom she has left an only daughter.

Jan. 8, 1826. Vere, 2d son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Fane, G. C. B. He was one of the unfortunate crew of his Majesty's ship *Algerine*, lost off Hydra, in the Grecian Archipelago.

Jan. 9. On his return from a visit to his native Chiefs, at the head of the Sierra Leone river, aged 29, Capt. Wm. Ross, of the Royal African Corps, Aide-de-Camp and private Secretary to Gen. Turner (since himself deceased, see p. 457).

March 16. At Halle, the celebrated orientalist, Professor Vater. Among his esteemed works, are the Continuation of Adelung's *Mithridates*, a Hebrew Grammar, a Russian ditto, *Tables of Ecclesiastical History*, &c.

April 7. At Tours, aged 29, John-Matthew Farewell, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. Sam. Farewell, of Holbrook, near Wincanton. He was on the regular home-establishment of the E. I. C. and Captain in the first Somerset Militia.

April 19. At the Hague, aged 23, Sam. Ochterlony Wood, esq. eldest son of Col. S. Wood, C. B. of Rawdon House, Hodderdon, Herts.

April 20. In the South of France, aged 25, the Hon. Henry Dundas Shore, late cornet in the 11th dragoons, the third and youngest son of John Lord Teignmouth, and Charlotte, only dau. of James Cornish, of Teignmouth, esq.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 26, to May 23, 1826.

Christened.		Buried.		Between				
Males - 849	} 1754	Males - 718	} 1405		2 and 5	133	50 and 60	131
Females - 905		Females - 687			5 and 10	58	60 and 70	127
Whereof have died under two years old		532			10 and 20	59	70 and 80	103
				20 and 30	106	80 and 90	37	
				30 and 40	122	90 and 100	7	
				40 and 50	138			
				50 and 60	127			
				60 and 70	103			
				70 and 80	37			
				80 and 90	7			
				90 and 100				
				100 and 110				
				110 and 120				

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending May 13.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
59 10	29 3	23 1	37 9	38 6	39 1

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, May 26, 50s. to 55s.

PRICE OF HOPS, May 26.

Kent Bags	14l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.	Farnham (seconds)...	15l. 0s. to 18l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	13l. 13s. to 15l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	15l. 0s. to 17l. 0s.
Essex	14l. 0s. to 15l. 0s.	Sussex	14l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.
Farnham (fine)	19l. 0s. to 22l. 0s.	Essex	14l. 14s. to 16l. 0s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, May 61, 31s. 11d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 0s. Straw 2l. 3s. Clover 5l. 0s.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 10s. Straw 2l. 2s. Clover 5l. 10s.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 10s. Clover 5l. Straw 2l.

SMITHFIELD, May 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb	5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market May 26:	
Veal	4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.	Beasts	292 Calves 269
Pork	3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	Sheep	7,990 Pigs 180

COAL MARKET, May 24, 26s. 0d. to 36s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 37s. 0d. Yellow Russia 35s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 72s. Mottled 80s. 0d. Curd 84s.—CANDLES, 7s. per Doz. Moulds 8s. 6d.

THE PRICES of CANAL SHARES, &c. in May 1826, at the Office of Mr. M. RAJNE, Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, removed from Great Winchester-street, to No. 26, Threadneedle-street, London.—Trent and Mersey, 1850l.—Coventry, 1050l.—Oxford, 650l.—Grand Junction, 258l.—Birmingham, 290l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 40l.—Swansea, 240l.—Monmouthshire, 200l.—Brecknock and Abergavenny, 143l.—Ellesmere, 100l.—Huddersfield, 20l.—Regent's, 38l.—Wilts and Berks, 5l.—East London Water Works, 104l.—Grand Junction ditto, 71l.—West Middlesex ditto, 63l.—West India Dock, 185l. 10s.—London Dock, 84l. 10s.—Globe Insurance, 123l.—Atlas, 7l.—Hope, 5l.—Westminster Gas, 52l.—New Ditto, 10l. paid, 1l. premium.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 26, to May 25, 1826, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Apr.	°	°	°			May	°	°	°		
26	45	52	45	29, 73	fair	11	49	58	46	30, 12	cloudy, fair
27	43	45	35		, 70, 75 & rain	12	48	52	45	, 27	cloudy [aft.
28	38	44	34		, 90	13	47	56	40	, 24	fine
29	42	48	35	30, 05	cloudy (hail)	14	46	57	41	, 10	fair
30	42	50	40		, 18	15	48	56	45	, 16	cloudy
M.1	40	52	48		, 24	16	48	63	56	, 15	cloudy
2	42	46	45		, 08	17	55	64	59	, 15	fair, sh's af.
3	48	47	38		, 11	18	60	66	58	, 11	heavy shrs.
4	40	45	42		, 10	19	55	65	56	29, 87	fair, h. r. at
5	45	50	39		, 08	20	54	62	46	, 85	fair [night
6	43	46	89		, 04	21	52	68	54	30, 08	fine
7	45	50	45		, 08	22	59	70	52	, 00	fine
8	50	59	43		, 06	23	58	59	50	29, 95	cloudy
9	49	59	45		, 05	24	54	64	53	, 84	rain
10	51	61	49		, 08	25	52	56	52	, 70	rain

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From April 27, to May 26, both inclusive.

Apr. & May.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3 1/4 per Ct. 1818.	3 1/4 per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, 1000/.	Ex. Bills, 500/.
27	201	78 1/2	79	86	85 1/2	95 4 1/2	19 1/2	227 1/2	8 7 pm.	87 1/2	10 11 pm.	10 11 pm.
28	200 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	95 4 1/2	19 1/2	227 1/2	8 7 pm.	—	9 10 pm.	9 10 pm.
29	199 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	94 1/2	19 1/2	226	4 6 pm.	—	7 9 pm.	7 9 pm.
1	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	198	76 1/2	77 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	93 1/2	18 1/2	—	7 8 pm.	—	9 10 pm.	9 10 pm.
3	—	76 1/2	77 1/2	84	82	93 1/2	18 1/2	—	8 pm.	—	9 10 pm.	9 10 pm.
4	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	199	76 1/2	77 1/2	84 1/2	82	93 1/2	18 1/2	229	8 10 pm.	—	9 11 pm.	9 11 pm.
6	199	77 1/2	78 1/2	84	83 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	229	9 10 pm.	—	9 10 pm.	9 10 pm.
8	199 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	84 1/2	84	94 1/2	18 1/2	229 1/2	9 pm.	—	10 9 pm.	9 11 pm.
9	—	77 1/2	78 1/2	84 1/2	84	94 1/2	18 1/2	229 1/2	9 10 pm.	85 1/2	9 10 pm.	9 10 pm.
10	201	77 1/2	78 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	229	9 10 pm.	—	10 11 pm.	10 11 pm.
11	—	78 1/2	79 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	—	8 9 pm.	—	9 10 pm.	9 10 pm.
12	—	78 1/2	78 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	95 4 1/2	18 1/2	231	8 9 pm.	—	11 9 pm.	11 9 pm.
13	—	77 1/2	78 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	233	8 10 pm.	—	9 10 pm.	9 10 pm.
15	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	200 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	235 1/2	9 10 pm.	—	9 10 pm.	9 10 pm.
18	201 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	—	9 10 pm.	—	9 10 pm.	9 10 pm.
19	200	76 1/2	77 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	8 10 pm.	8 10 pm.
20	200	77 1/2	78 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	—	9 pm.	—	8 9 pm.	8 9 pm.
22	200	77 1/2	78 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	—	7 8 pm.	—	8 9 pm.	8 9 pm.
23	201	77 1/2	78 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	95 4 1/2	18 1/2	235	7 8 pm.	—	8 9 pm.	8 9 pm.
24	201	77 1/2	78 1/2	85	84 1/2	94 1/2	18 1/2	234	7 pm.	—	8 9 pm.	8 10 pm.
25	201	77 1/2	79 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	95 4 1/2	18 1/2	235	—	—	8 9 pm.	8 9 pm.
26	—	78 1/2	79 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	95 1/2	18 1/2	234 1/2	7 8 pm.	—	8 9 pm.	8 9 pm.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Naros begs to correct a statement in the biography of the eminent and polished Courtier Sir Henry Carey, first Viscount Falkland, in which the best authorities have erred. In Douglas's *Peerage*, by Wood, we read: "In 1608 he was made one of the Knights of the Bath at the creation of Henry Prince of Wales;" in Mr. Clutterbuck's *Hertfordshire*: "was made one of the Knights of the Bath at the creation of Henry Prince of Wales in 1616;" in Debre'tt's *Peerage*: "K. B. 1616, at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales." The creation of Prince Henry took place in 1610, and that of Prince Charles in 1616, and it is remarkable that on both these occasions a Sir Henry Carey was created K. B.; but at the former it was Lord Hunsdon's eldest son, afterwards created Earl of Dover; and at the latter, Sir Robert Carey's eldest son, who succeeded his father as second Earl of Monmouth. Sir Henry Carey Viscount Falkland was, before his elevation to the Scottish Peerage, a Knight Bachelor only, having been one of those who received that honour in Ireland (where he was afterwards Lord Deputy) from the hands of the Earl of Essex in 1599.

C. W. observes, "our Correspondent Mr. PILGRIM (p. 386) thinks that Dr. Lempriere was mistaken in supposing *Astynome* to be the proper name of the daughter of Chryseis. A little examination would have shewn him that *Chryseis* is only a patronymic, similar to *Briseis*, the daughter of *Briseis*, whose real name was *Hippodamia*, probably because she was a good equestrian. And thus *Astynome* might have received the appellation, from the care which she bestowed on the temple or city over which her father presided. But will your Correspondent reconcile these learned contrarities. *Astynome* or *Chryseis*, the wife of Eetion (who was the father of Andromache) is reported to have been made a captive, together with the fair *Briseis*, at the sack of Lyrnessus by Achilles. But if so, why is it that Professor Damm tells us that she was taken at Chrysa? His words are—'Quum urbs Chrysa à Græcis capta fuerat, abducta fuerat eo tempore formosa pñcipis et sacerdotis hujus filia et honoris causâ Agamemnoni data.' Thus Damm; but was she given to Agamemnon or Eetion?"

The best advice we can give to a READER, who complains of being very near-sighted, and of the difficulty he finds in obtaining glasses that suit him, is, to be content with glasses that enable him to see objects with moderate distinctness, and not with that brilliancy he describes. The limitation of the adapting powers of the eye to the difference of distances in very short-

sighted persons, increases the difficulty of affording them assistance; particularly in reading. The only way of obviating this difficulty is by a combination of glasses, in the form of an opera-glass, which is troublesome.

J. C. remarks: "What R. H. (p. 392) says respecting the expences of witnesses and jurors, does not apply in the way he intends they should. If he can show that the two regular assizes are in fact of shorter duration in consequence of the adoption of the third assize, his objections will in some measure apply; but a great majority of the cases that were tried at the last additional Assize for Essex, would, in case there had been no such Assize, have been tried at the Quarter Sessions, which were held almost immediately afterwards; and if they had been so tried, the expences of witnesses would have been as much less than they were at the Assizes, as 5 is to 7, inasmuch as the regulated allowance to witnesses at the Sessions is 5s. a day, and at the Assizes 7s. It is next to impossible for any individual, however observant he may be, to make any thing like an exact estimate of the expences attending the additional Assize, but that they are greatly beyond the benefit derived from the holding of such Assizes, is, I believe, beyond all contradiction and dispute; and for that reason they ought to be abandoned, especially if a more cheap and expeditious plan for obviating the evil they were intended to remedy can be pointed out."

P. H. will feel indebted to any of our Correspondents, who will give him information respecting the following persons, who are mentioned in a Form of Prayer composed during the minority of Edward VI. which was sold by auction at Evans's last March: John Colman, Elizabeth his wife, Thomas Bele, Alys his wife, Richard Knepe, Richard Warren, John Lyron. They were all deceased at the above period, and Knepe had been formerly rector of the parish, for which the prayer was drawn up. Any authority that can be referred to for such information will be thankfully received.

CORRIGENDA.

Vol. XCV. ii. p. 396. a. 5, read Bithynia; 29, From geber; 37, Opur; 397, a. 43, Afrasiab; b. 41, Cyrene; 403, a. 21, Luyddoc; 5 from bottom, Talhaim; b. 32, Mabinogion; 559, b. 15, Rev. C. B. Bruer, Reddingfield, P. C. Suff.; 22, for Norf. read Suff.; 577, a. 34, read spherical; b. 2, from bottom, irradiation; 578, a. 30, decorations; 55, and 579, a. 13, for South read North; 579, a. 14, for Northern read Southern.

Vol. XCVI. i. p. 16, b. 17, read reasons; 125, b. 31, me[ist]um; 36, Bernardus; 133, b. 25, Vestigis; 27, cergine; 28, excerpt; 176, a. 17 and 19, Walsbrough; 16, Mr. T. Ogden Stevons; 187, b. 21, Lt.-col. Scott died at the York Hotel, Dover; 205, b. 20, read portion.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1826.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE ELECTION AND PARLIAMENT OF 1614.

Mr. URBAN, *Highbury, May 24.*
THE following Original Correspondence relative to the Parliament of 1614, though interesting at any period, will receive an additional value from the adventitious circumstances of the present General Election. It is selected from those splendid treasures preserved in the British Museum, which have never hitherto been published. The extracts from the letters of Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, form part of the numerous interesting passages in his lively correspondence¹, which I am compelled to exclude from the "Progresses of King James the First," in order to keep my materials within the intended bounds, which, though extending to three quarto volumes, confine me to those passages only in which the King, the Royal Family, or the principal favourites and courtiers, who are in some measure identified with the Sovereign, are immediately concerned. I remain, Mr. Urban, your old Friend and Associate,
J. N.

The Election which took place 212 years ago, was attended with as much manœuvring as the present. At that period, when those titles which give a place in the Upper House were openly and unblushingly put up for sale by the Crown, there was doubtless but little hesitation in those who had the command over seats in the Lower House. There was, notwithstanding, an independent spirit abroad; and on the 19th of Feb. 1613-14, Sir Thomas Lake, one of the Secretaries of State, thus communicated, by the King's command, to some Nobleman unknown, his Majesty's forebodings (afterwards, as will be seen in the sequel, too exactly fulfilled), of a House

of Commons at once undaunted and inexorable. The Secretary writes "from the Court at Newmarket²:"

His Majesty is this morning gone to a house of Sir Nicholas Bacon's to hawk³, but, before his going forth, calling for me to receive direction to my Lord Chancellor for passing the Patent for Glass which his Lordship had stayed, he commanded me to signify to you that, now he hath given warrant for calling his Parliament, he thinketh fit to acquaint your Lordship with his gnosticks (~~that~~ was his phrase), that is, that he hath been enformed from some of his Servants here, who have laboured for places, that they have received answer from the Gentlemen of the country of good quality, that they think all the Shires are disposed to take care that none of his Majesty's Servants be chosen. If this be true, and so prove in other places, his Majesty can foresee the success, and much better it were for him to put it off then to see an assembly composed of men, who before hand discover their disposition, and are not willing to have his Servants in their company; for that cannot be a good sign for him. Wherefore he recommendeth to your Lordship's special care to do your endeavour with other of my Lords of the Council, to whom (in his Majesty's name) your Lordships are to recommend the same providence in places where you have credit or power, that the House be furnished of men of good disposition, and apt to have due consideration of him and his estate, or else his Majesty shall have little comfort in the Assembly!

That the Privy Council used their utmost endeavours to "please his Majesty," the next document may contribute to prove. It is a letter from Sir Robert Mansell, the Treasurer of the Navy, to the King's well-known Favourite, Carr⁴:

² The original autograph is in the Lansdown MSS. 487.

³ Cufford, about 12 miles from Newmarket, and 4 from Bury; see p. 386.

⁴ From the original in Cott. MSS. Titus, B. VII.

¹ The history of which see in *Gent. Mag.* vol. xcv. Part II. p. 521.

To ye Right Ho'ble my very singular good
Lord ye Earl of Somerset, of his Ma'tyes
most ho'ble Privye Counsaile.

Right Ho'ble, May y^r Lo^p pleas to recesse
y^e tender hereincloused of the first Burges
place to serue this Parlement for y^e Citie
of Rochester; they wer forward vpon y^e first
motion to present y^r Lo^p with this testimoyne
of theyr affections, and had they not bin
importuned by seuerall Gentelmen of good
qualitie y^t yet stand in competition for y^e
second place, y^r Lo^p shold haue com'anded
y^e nomination of boath. My expectation of
y^e like respects to y^r Lo^p from an other
place made me to detain this in my hands
thus long. I hoap at y^e next return hither
y^r Lo^p will make sum tyme of staye, aswell
to recouae an accompte how thinges moue,
as to yeld y^r direction, counsell, and coun-
tenance, in cases needfull for y^e aduance-
ment of this great work, w^{ch} y^r Lo^p I
comit to y^e great Gods mercifull p'tection,
and rest, Y^r Lo^ps humble & faythfull ser-
uant,

ROBERT MANSELL.

Chanon Roe, ye 23d of Fe. 1613.

The subsequent extracts are all from
the letters of Mr. Chamberlain to Sir
Dudley Carleton^a. The first, which
was written on the 3d of March, be-
gins with what may form a very pro-
per comment on the preceding Epistle:

There is much bustling for places in Par-
liament; and letters fly from grave person-
ages extraordinarily, wherein methinks they
do the King no great service, seeing the
world is apt to conuerse, that it is kind of
partaking. Upon Tuesday the City chose
Sir Thomas Low, for their Knight; but
will in no wise hitherto Mr. Recorder [Sir
Henry Montagu], alledging only that he is
the King's Sergeant. Mr. Fuller is their
first Burgess, whose choice is as much sub-
ject to interpretation, as the refusal of the
other. There is much canvassing in other
places, as Kent, where Sir Peter Manwood
is almost assured to be first; and Sir Tho-
mas Walsingham means to juggle with Sir
Edwin Sandys for the second.

Again, March 17, Mr. Chamber-
lain thus wrote to Sir Dudley:

Upon Thursday last, there was a great
concourse at Oxbridge for the chusing Sir
Julius Cesar and Sir Thomas Lake Knights
for Middlesex. Sir Walter Cope stood not;
but Sir Francis Darcy had a man there, who,
getting up upon a table, told the assembly,
that his master meant to have stood, but was
forbidden by the King. Whereupon he de-
sired all his well-wishers to give their voices
for Mr. Chancellor^b; and, for the second
place, to do as God should put in their

minds. For this sauncy part he is committed,
and his master called in question for his
message. I have not heard of so much con-
testation for places in Parliament, as falls
out at this time. Yet Sir Francis Godwin
and Sir William Borlase have carried it
quietly for Buckinghamshire; and Sir Ro-
bert Rich with Sir Richard Weston in Es-
sex; as likewise Sir Thomas Parry and Sir
Henry Neville in Berkshire; though I hear
Sir Thomas Parry be in some disfavour, and
like to be suspended from the execution of
his place of Chancellor [of the Duchy of
Lancaster], and to be put to his pension.
But Sir Henry Rich, going confidently into
Norfolk with my Lord Chamberlain's war-
rant and letters, missed the mark, by reason
the Sheriff upon less than half a day's
warning, adjourned the County Court from
Norwich, where it is usually held, and where
Sir Henry had more than 4000 freeholders
ready, to a place 20 miles off, and more,
where Sir Henry Bedinfield, and Sir Ham-
mond Lestrange, carried away the goal.
And though this were but a trick of the
Sheriff, yet they say he may do it by law,
and the other is without remedy.

Sir Thomas Monson has likewise failed in
Lincolnshire, where Sir George Manvers
and Peregrine Bertie have carried it. And
it is observed, that Letters of Countenance,
even in nearer Boroughs, prove not so
powerful as was imagined.

The canvas in Cambridgeshire lies be-
tween Sir Thomas Chicheley, young Sir
John Cutts, Sir John Cotton, and Sir John
Cage; and in Hampshire betwixt Sir Rich-
ard Tichborne, Sir Henry Wallop, and Sir Wil-
liam Uvedale, my Lord of Somerset's chief
favourite, which will be decided this day.
Sir Edwin Sandys sinks in his pursuit for
Kent, and means to give it over, seeing his
chief agents, Sir Robert Mansell for the
Navy, and Sir Dudley Digges for the Coun-
ty, undertook with more courage than suc-
cess.

But the greatest encounter is like to be
in Somersetshire, betwixt Sir Maurice Berke-
ley, Mr. Powlet, and Sir Robert Philips, for
whom his father says he will set up his rest,
and follows the matter with might and main.

Ranulph Crew^c is already designed Speaker;
and this is all I can remember for the pre-
sent touching Parliament business, which is
the greatest entertainment we have.

On the 31st of March, Mr. Cham-
berlain wrote as follows:

Our Parliament is to begin on Tuesday

⁷ Knighted after the Dissolution of the
Parliament, June 8; afterwards Chief Jus-
tice of the King's Bench, and ancestor of
the present Lord Crew. An interesting me-
morial of him is given by Mr. Ormerod, in his
History of Cheshire, vol. III. p. 167.

^a All from Birch's MSS. 4173.

^b Of the Exchequer, Sir Julius Cesar.

next, when the Archbishop of York⁸ is to preach before the King and Peers at Westminster. Dr. Morton, Dean of Winchester⁹, makes his *Concio ad Clerum* the next day, and Dr. Abbot¹⁰ is appointed Prolocutor.

There is much business about choosing Knights. Sir Antony Cope and young Sir John Croke are for Oxfordshire; Sir Richard Tichborn and Sir William Uvedale for Hants; so that Sir Henry Wallop hath missed his mark, which pretends very foul play from the Sheriff; as likewise Sir Ralph Gray in Northumberland, and divers others in other Shires complain of their indirect dealing; which is like to breed many questions and disputes. But the greatest difference is, and will be, in Somersetshire, against Monday next; where the Master of the Rolls set up his son [Sir Robert Phillips] against Sir Maurice Berkeley and Mr. Powlet, and complains and mutinies with open mouth of ill measure from them both.

Again, on the 7th of April:

On Tuesday the 5th of the present, the King, Prince, and Lords rode in their robes to the Parliament. There were many rich foot-cloths, specially those of the King and Prince; but the day proving very foul, it marred much of the shew. The Duke of Lenox carried the Marshall's Rod or Staff; the Earl of Shrewsbury the Cap of Maintenance; and the Earl of Derby the Sword. The Earl of Somerset supplied the place of Master of the Horse, because the Earl of Worcester was or would be sick; so that he hath already the possession of that office, as it were by anticipation¹¹. The King made a long and excellent Speech, consisting of three principal parts; wherein he made very faire promises to continue to his subjects *bona animi, bona corporis, et bona fortune*, by maintaining Religion, preserving of peace, and seeking their prosperity by increasing of trades and traffick; and that he would not press them beyond their will. In conclusion, he wished they might not be strangers, but that they would have recourse to him in all their business, at whose hands they should always find easy audience and

gracious usage¹²; and so dismissed them to choose their Speaker, whom they are to present this afternoon, and the morrow he will speak to them again at the Banqueting-house.

Ranulph Crew was chosen Speaker without any contradiction, being nominated and recommended by Mr. Secretary [Winwood], who made a fit Speech for that purpose, which I have heard was generally well all owed, and his assurance commended. Only the manner of the delivery was somewhat strange; being in a kind of academical tune. But he is to be excused, having such a disadvantage that the first he ever heard speak in that place was himself.

The Returns of Knights from divers shires prove every day more litigious. Sir Henry Wallop hath his parties already in the Star Chamber. Young Sir John Cutts and Sir Thomas Chicheley have carried it in Cambridgeshire, but with such clamour and complaint, that I know not how they withhold it. And yesterday came the news that Sir Maurice Berkeley and Mr. Powlet have done the like in Somersetshire, contrary to the Master of the Rolls's expectation. But there be so great threats, that they shall not go away with it so, and that there will be nullities and invalidity found in the proceeding.

Again, April 14:

The Speaker was presented on Thursday, and made a very orderly and convenient Speech. Upon the motion of Sir James Perrot, Duncombe, and Mr. Fuller, it is resolved the whole House shall receive the Commission together on Sunday next. The place was agreed to be Westminster Church, but for fear of copes and wafer-cakes, and such other important reasons, it is now altered to St. Margaret's, and these three appointed Sextons or Overseers to note who be absent. The House is very full already, and those that come tardy, can hardly get room. On Saturday, in the afternoon, the King made a Speech¹³ to the whole Assembly, in the great Banquet Chamber, wherein he laid out his wants, and descended as it were to entreaty to be relieved, and that they would shew their good affection toward him in such sort, that this Parlia-

⁸ The celebrated Dr. Tobias Matthew.

⁹ The learned Prelate and Controversialist, Thomas Morton, D.D. afterwards Bishop of Durham.

¹⁰ Robert Abbot, brother of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and made Bishop of Salisbury in 1615.

¹¹ The Earl of Worcester did not resign the office of Master of the Horse at this time, Somerset's ambition being satisfied with the place of Lord High Chamberlain. He did in January 1615-16, when he received in stead the dormant office of Lord Privy Seal.

¹² A MS. copy of this Speech is in the Cotton MSS. Titus C. VII. intitled, "The Flowres of Grace; or the Speache of our Sovereign Lord King James, 5 Aprilis 1614, at the Session of Parliament then begunne." A second is in the Lansdowne MSS. 487, where it occupies eleven sides of folio foolscap.—It is remarkable that this Speech is not registered in the Journals of either House.

¹³ Which is also in the volume of Lansdown MSS. above mentiqned, occupying six folio sides.

ment might be called 'The Parliament of Love.' In which kind to begin and trace them the way, he offered them certain graces and favours, not in the way of merchandizing (which course he will not allow, nor cannot abide to hear of), but of mere good will, and *motu proprio*. The offer was made in thirteen or fourteen articles, consisting specially in Exchequer matters, as abolition of old debts; no forfeitures to be taken for not paying the King's rent at a day; no fees for Under-sheriffs and Collectors' Accounts; no pleading in the Exchequer, when they can shew records; some redress or reformation about respite of homage; as like some points touching the Court of Wards, cart-taking, assart-lands, and some such like, which I understand not, and are not of great moment.

Upon Tuesday Mr. Secretary [Winwood] brake the ice, and entered into the matter of subsidies; which, though it were somewhat unseasonable, being yet early days, yet he went through withall very well. And this Speech, though not so pleasing for the matter, yet better allowed of for the manner, than the former. But the conclusion was, after some speeches to and fro, to defer this cause to be more amply debated the Monday after Easter.

On the 2d of May:

The King hath a great deal of patience with the Parliament, and made his third Speech to them the last week, requiring they would fall in hand with the main business of his wants. And indeed I could wish they would not stand too stiff, but take some moderate course to supply him by ordinary means, lest he be driven to ways of worse consequence, wherein he shall not want colour both from law and pulpit.

Again, on the 26th of May:

It was notified to the House [of Commons] that the Bishop of Lincoln¹⁴ had given scandalous speeches of them, as that they were a factious, mutinous, seditious assembly; that they struck at the very root of the King's prerogative, and did catch at his Crown; with other like speeches uttered against them, dissuading the Lords from a Conference with him. * * * All other business set aside, they consulted whether it were fitter to demand it of the Lords, or to appeal to the King; and to that purpose made a Secret Committee. To further the matter, Sir Walter Chute offered them his service to the King, which might second them instead, in regard he is so near the King, that he cuts all the meat he eats,

and hath much intercourse of speech with him, which he commonly sets down when he comes home, for fear of forgetting; and therein hath done the House many good offices, which he will continue so long as he continues his place, which by this course methinks should not be very long, nor he very fit to be a Prince's Carver.

On the 1st of June, as follows:

The Bishop of Lincoln's business hath wholly entertained the Parliament this seven-night; and, for aught I understand, they are as near an end as they were on the before. For, having on Saturday sent Sir H. H. to the Lords to complain of this wrong, and require reparation, answer was returned on Monday that, setting as Judges, they were not to censure any man upon a public fame without due proof, and hearing his accusers. The next day the House replied by Sir Roger Owen, that their Lordships knew whether it were true or false; and according to their asseveration, either way, they would proceed as should be thought fit. A plain man told them the other day, they knew who 'looked over Lincoln,' and now Lincoln looked over them, and hindred their business.

* * * The King was much offended at first that they should take upon them, as it were, *indicare justitiam*; and make a cessation, which were *impietate* upon his authority; and wrote them a letter on Friday to that purpose, that it belonged not to them, to call or dissolve Assemblies. Whereupon the Speaker, with 46 of the House, went on Sunday in the afternoon, to the Court, to satisfy him, how they were misrepresented; and that they had no such meaning, but only to forbear dealing in matters of moment, as being unfit men, till they might clear themselves of these imputations laid on them by the Bishop.

Again, on the 9th of June:

While the Parliament were eager in pursuit of the Bp. of Lincoln, and would not be satisfied with the Lords' answer, nor with the interpretation of his own meaning and retraction of his words, even with tears, in the Upper House, and grew every day more fiery and violent in their speeches, the King sent them a letter on the 3d of this month, whereby he signified unto them, that for divers reasons and respects he meant to dissolve the Parliament, unless in the mean time they fell roundly in hand to consider and provide how to relieve his wants; neither would he expect or receive other answer from them than the speedy effecting of this business. This peremptory message wrought diversely with them, and made some of them put water into their wine, seeing the time of their reign so near an end. But the greater sort grew more averse, and would not descend to so sudden a reso-

¹⁴ Dr. Richard Neile, who was Clerk of the King's Closet, and one of the principal Clerical Courtiers of the age. Laud was his Chaplain, and, to his own ruin, followed in his Patron's steps.

lution; but over all Christopher Neville¹⁵, a younger son to the Lord Abergavenny, was most noted for a curious premeditated declamation, made for some other time, but should have been lost if not spoken now, wherein among many other sentences he said, that *nunc Principes ita grassantur, ut potius sit mori quàm vivere*; and spared not great personages about the Court, calling them *arrosores* and *arrosores*, which he Englished *spaniels to the King, and wolves to the People*; with much other like stuff, not worth the remembrance. Neither were others behind at glancing at principal peers and counsellors; and Hoskyns¹⁶ forsooth must have his oar in the boat, and tell them that wise princes put away strangers, as Canute, when he meant to plant himself here, sent back his Danes; and the Palsgrave had lately dismissed all the English that was about the Lady Elizabeth; and withal (to what purpose he knows best) put them in mind of *Vesperæ Siciliæ*. You may judge of the rest by these scantlings. Whereupon it was thought to stay the Bills: and the next day being Saturday, the Speaker was sick, and so the House sat not; and by Monday it was known there was a Commission out to dissolve the Parliament. Whereupon the wiser sort propounded means to pacify, and some way to satisfy the King; but there were so many difficulties on the matter, and the time so short, that nothing could be done, and withal they were so malecontent, that their conference about Impositions was refused, the Bishops protested against them, and now to be so peremptorily pressed, that being somewhat out of frame before, this did quite distemper them, and made them careless which way the world went.

Upon Tuesday they sat again, but nothing passed worth remembrance, saving that Sir Henry Wotton, for some indiscreet and indecent language used to Sir John Savile, was cried down, and in great danger to be called to the bar, but escaped narrowly. Before they rose, Sir Richard Coningsby, Gentleman Usher of the Upper House, was sent to notify unto them, that the Lords had a Commission, by virtue whereof they required their presence. When they came, the Commission directed to the two Archbishops, the Lord Chancellor, and all the Privy Coun-

cil of that House, was read, whereby they had authority to **DISSOLVE THE PARLIAMENT**; and so they did. Whereby this Meeting or Assembly is to be held a blank parchment, or rather a parley, not having so much as the name of a Session, but (as the words went) *Parliamentum inchoatum*.

Presently upon the Dissolution Pursuivants were ready to warn divers to be the next day at the Council table, from whence Christopher Neville, Sir Walter Chute, Hoskins, and Wentworth, were yesterday sent to the Tower; Sir John Savile confined to this town [London] for a time; Sir Samuel and Sir Edwyn Sandys, Sir Dudley Digges, Sir Roger Owen, Thomas Crew, Hackwell, and some others that had parts appointed them by the House in the matter of Impositions, were enjoined to bring in their notes and papers to be burnt. *Sic transit Gloria Mundi!*

Again, on the 30th of June:

At the breaking up of the Parliament, their Lordships agreed among themselves to give their best piece of plate, or the value of it in present of money, as a speedy Benevolence to supply the King's wants. The Archbishop of Canterbury began with basin and ewer, and redeemed it with 140*l*. The Bishop of Winchester as much. Ely 120*l*. *et sic de ceteris*. The Noblemen followed the example; the Lord Chamberlain and Lord Somerset gave each 200*l*; the Earl of Salisbury 200*l*; the rest less; but no man more. Mr. Secretary gave 100*l*; and all Officers toward the Law or Receipt, according to their mind; Sir Henry Fanshawe 50*l*; Sir Christopher Hatton as much; the Lord Coke 200*l*; but the rest of the Judges came but slowly after; for I know where some presented but 20*l*. which was refused. The money is paid into the Jewel-house. Letters shall be sent to all the Shires, to see how they will follow the example. I heard London made an offer of 5000 marks, which was not accepted; and upon Sunday Mr. Secretary brought a Letter from the King to the Lord Mayor and City, to borrow 100,000*l*. but I hear not yet what resolution they have taken.

Early in July our indefatigable Correspondent thus addressed Mrs. Alice Carleton, sister to Sir Dudley:

¹⁵ Christopher was the third son of Edward seventh Lord Abergavenny; he was seated at Newton St. Low, co. Somerset, and was made K.B. at the Coronation of Charles I. He died June 7, 1649. From this Christopher have descended the twelfth, and all succeeding Barons, the present Earl being the seventeenth.

¹⁶ An eminent lawyer, whose abilities the King thought proper alternately to persecute and conciliate. In 1618 he was made a Welsh Judge, and his Majesty afterwards visited him in Herefordshire. His son Bennet, from whom the present Sir Hungerford is the fifth in descent, was created a Baronet in 1676. During his confinement in the Tower (in consequence of his speech above mentioned) the following line was addressed to him: "*Vincula da linguæ, vel tibi lingua dabit.*" See memoirs of him in Chalmers's Biog. Dict. and Brydges's Peers of James I. p. 247.

We are now upon a new strain, and there is a great question, whether the Parliament be dissolved or no. The reason whereof is that the naturalization of the Prince Palatine passing both Houses, and confirmed by the King, and sent away under the Broad Seal, argues an Act, and so a Session; in which case many former acts of great consequence usually made to continue till the next Session, being no longer authorized, should fall to the ground, and there is no other way to solve it, the case being so, but by finding error in the Commission of Dissolution. Whether this will fall out so or no, I know not: but much speech there is, that they shall assemble again this next winter. In the mean time those Bills of grace propounded in Parliament go on; and the King is willing to grant them by proclamation, which it is thought, will draw on the Benevolence, tho' it be not yet generally intimated.

The City hath made excuse for the loan of 100,000*l.* and offered 10,000*l.*

On the 31st of July:

I must retract somewhat of what I wrote lately touching the Parliament, as if the Dissolution had been erroneous, seeing the Lord Chancellor at the closing of the Term this day se'night, in the Star Chamber disavowed it, and so put to silence all buzzes and further discourse about it.

Such was the Parliament of 1614, and so thoroughly did it annoy and enrage the King, that he did not assemble another for seven years,—the next being summoned in January 1620-1.

J. N.

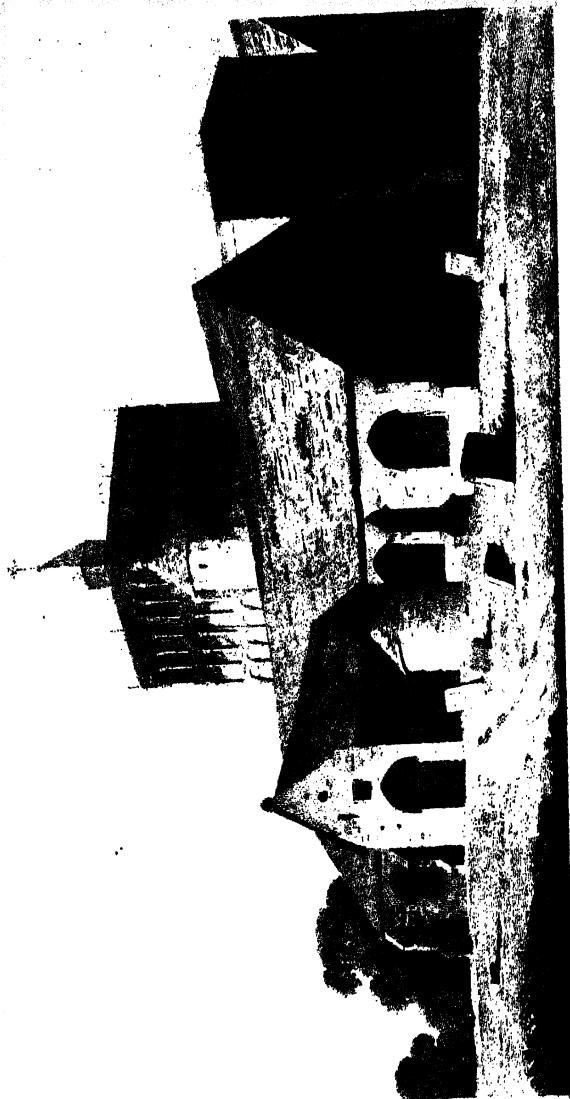
Mr. URBAN, June 1.

SO much has been said in Parliament and in other places about the new *Law Courts at Westminster*, that I think something like a fair and correct description of them cannot be uninteresting. They occupy a space parallel with and extending the whole length of the West side of Westminster Hall, and consist of seven spacious courts, with passages, staircases, galleries, rooms for the Judges, Counsel, and other officers attached to the Courts during their respective sittings. Of the adaption of these different offices to their respective destinations, I endeavoured to ascertain the opinions of persons who appeared to be familiar with them and with former Courts. They told me that the architect had been indefatigable in taking measurements of all the public Courts of London,—in consulting (without fees) the Judges, chief Counsel, and officers of the Court; that models were exhibited,

and temporary fittings up provided; that after the whole had been far advanced, some *learned gentleman* from the House of Commons, who appeared to know more by a cursory glance, than the architect after months' study, had ordered a large portion of the building to be taken down, whereby new arrangements and new designs were required to be made. They further assert that each and all of the present Courts are larger every way, much more lofty, and better lighted, than the old ones,—that they are provided with every degree of comfort, and indeed luxury, in warming and ventilation. After carefully examining the different rooms, their combination, and separate appropriation, I saw much to admire, but little to censure. The architect appears to have converted every inch of space to a useful purpose, and even to have sported with obstacles. The immense buttresses of Westminster Hall, which are fortunately remaining on the West side, are now incorporated in the main walls of the Courts, whereby they are preserved from mutilation, and constitute substantial portions of the new erections. The ingenious and skilful manner in which the Courts, with the connecting passages and galleries, are lighted, manifests much architectural knowledge as well as taste; for almost every lantern-light and aperture is rendered ornamental. The designs, proportions, and general features of every Court vary from those of the others, and offer novel forms and novel effects to the eye. That of the King's Bench in particular, as well as the Lord Chancellor's Court, is peculiarly beautiful. With domed ceilings, and rich lantern lights, galleries for the accommodation of visitors, a pleasing wainscot colour over the whole, the eye is pleased, and the judgment satisfied. Had the stained glass been preserved, the effects would have been improved; but unfortunately such beauties are not appreciated, and indeed have been sacrificed to prejudice. On the whole, I must pronounce the Law Courts of Westminster among the very finest, and certainly the most original specimens of modern architectural design in the Metropolis, and will venture to predict, that the erudite critic of another age will refer to them as successful efforts of science and taste.

Yours, &c.

VITRUVIUS.



ST CLEMENT'S CHURCH, SANDWICH, KENT, ENGL.

Mr. URBAN,

April 4.

THE following description and description of the Church of St. Clement, Sandwich, will, doubtless, be acceptable to your numerous readers.

In the thirty-fifth year of King Edward the Third, the Vicarage of St. Clement was valued at eight marks *per annum*, as appears by Kilburn's Survey of the County in that reign. Its valuation in the King's books is 14*l.* *per annum*. The election of the Mayor* antiently took place in this Church, (on the Monday after St. Andrew's day) where a bell was rung for that purpose. On occasion of some riots and disorders here, Charles II. by a royal mandate, dated 1683, ordered the election to take place, for the future, in the Court-hall†. In the last century the Dutch residents were allowed to perform divine service in this Church, upon paying 40*s.* a year, and afterwards upon bearing a third part of all expenses of repair.

The Church, (*see Plate I.*) stands at the eastern part of the town of Sandwich. It consists of a nave, chancel, and aisles, with a massive tower. The latter, by far the oldest part of the fabric, rises from four semicircular arches, in the centre of the building, supported on strong piers, each of which are faced in the direction of the arch, with a double column, flanked on either side by a single one; the capitals of these are curiously ornamented with scrolls, frets, foliage, and grotesque figures. The tower is built of Normandy stone. It is square, and ornamented on each side with three tiers of pillars and circular arches. The lowest range has only six, the next nine, and the uppermost seven arches. It had formerly a spire and battlements, which were taken down between the years 1670 and 1673. There are five bells, not very tuneable, and consequently of little use, but to hasten the downfall of the venerable tower in which they hang.

* He carries a black knotted staff, the Mayors of the other ports usually carrying white staves.

† This was built in 1579, and the lower apartment was used as the Court Hall. In the upper story was the *Cucking Stool* and wooden *Mortar*, instruments of punishment much dreaded by some of our female ancestors.

GENT. MAG. June, 1826.

Opening to the belfry-stairs is a door evidently of the same age as the other parts of the tower; and is remarkable for a very rude embattled moulding, and in the space below it a small range of intersecting arches, and other ornaments of the Anglo-Norman architecture, which are fast mouldering into oblivion.

The body of the Church is built principally of bolders (or flints with the angles worn away by friction on the shore) mixed with sandstone from Pegwell Bay and Caen stone, from the ruins probably of the original building. Under the East window of the Church appears to be an entrance to the vaults. Plain buttresses divide the chancel from the aisles, the latter of which are of a date anterior to the former. The buttresses are continued all round the building at regular intervals. The South porch is extremely plain. The pointed doorway is ornamented with only a plain cornice.

The nave is separated from the aisles by pointed arches, resting on small pillars, and is ceiled with oaken panels between arched beams, centered with angels holding shields with ornaments of roses and foliage; the whole was some years since injudiciously covered with whitewash.

At the end of the North aisle is a platform, raised two steps from the common pavement (which is a confused mixture of grave-stones, nine inch paving tiles, and common bricks), from whence, through a slanting opening in the wall, is a ruin of the altar. In this arcade is a circular grove, that points out the place of the vase for the holy water. The font consists of an ancient octagonal bason and shaft, raised on a base of two steps, all of stone. The height of the shaft is 20 inches, and of its capital and bason almost 19 more. The exterior diameter of the latter is 34 inches. The shaft is formed by eight buttresses; the spaces between which appear to have been ornamented with statues, from the bases and trefoil-arched canopies. The bases are ornamented with foliage. The eight faces are charged with shields and roses alternately. On the shields are, 1. France and England. 2. A Merchant's Mark. 3. Arms of the Cinque Ports. 4. Ellis. Above these squares, at the eight angles of the moulding, are grotesque faces, except at the dexter side of the

first shield, where the ornament is a bird like a heron, and on the sinister side is a coronet with balls between spires, terminated with fleurs-de-lis; the whole of it is besides much decorated, and ornamented with different devices, leaves, flowers, fruits, satyrs, faces, &c. The bason is perforated at the bottom; its interior diameter is 24½ inches; its depth nearly 10 inches.

In the chancel are the remains of some ancient wooden stalls with seats for some religious fraternity*. In this Church were the Chapels of St. James, St. Margaret the Virgin, and St. Thomas the Martyr, the chantry of St. George, and Green's chantry. There was also a brotherhood established for the procession of St. George, when his figure was yearly borne about the town. This was probably the fraternity meant by Harris. The Sepulchral Memorials are numerous. Harris found memorials of Richard Spencer, 1583, and of Geo. Rowe, 1589; and there is one in memory of Rear Admiral Wm. Smith, a brave defender of his country, who died in Feb. 1756, at the age of eighty-one.

The burial-ground is unusually large, and including the site of the Church, contains nearly an acre and three quarters of ground.

L. S.

MR. URBAN,

May 1.

IN the EDINBURGH REVIEW for February last there appeared an article headed, "Thoughts on the Advancement of Academical Education in England." This is evidently, like many other lucubrations in that far-famed Periodical, an original Essay, or Pamphlet, or, as it is the fashion to speak, a *brochure*, sent into the world at the certain price of so much *per sheet* to the writer, instead of a legitimate review of another writer's work. Sometimes the authors of such lucubrations take the trouble to look for a peg, on which to hang them; but in the present instance, the harp which sounds the praises of the London University, and announces the destruction of all others, is too magnificent and ponderous to be placed

on any peg at all. Had the writer confined himself to the simple defence, or panegyric, of the New Institution, if he thought it necessary so to do, for the purpose of recommending the plan of it to the people of England, the author of these pages would have been spared the trouble of this public notice of an ephemeral tract. But the case is far otherwise. The pretended *review* is made the vehicle of the most malignant abuse that was ever levelled against existing institutions; though with the obvious intention of writing up a new concern; and that too, under the mask of candour. From such candour heaven defend us! The present writer will not condescend to follow the example of such nominal candour; but declaring himself in the outset a friend to every seminary whatever, of sound, religious, and useful learning, (and to the London University also, if it be of that description, or to the fair experiment of it at least, of whatever description it may be,) he will endeavour to confine himself, as strictly as possible, to the defence of those "ancient Corporations," which, though generally founded and endowed by munificent individuals, having been at all times considered of vital importance to the community at large, have been fostered by the government, venerated by the people, and chartered by the state. A deliberate and unprovoked attack on Corporations so constituted, and so circumstanced, must be answered. "Our objections to Oxford and Cambridge," says the writer, who is of course as a Reviewer "himself a host," or, as the grammarians express it, a *noun of multitude*, "may be summed up in two words, their WEALTH and their PRIVILEGES†."—Again, a little below it is observed as a new discovery, "Their revenues are immense!" *Hinc illæ lacrymæ!* It is a sufficient ground, then, for objections, to be legally constituted Corporations, in the opinion of this self-appointed Judge, whose summing-up, though brief, is thus tremendous and alarming, that they have WEALTH—that they have PRIVILEGES—that they have REVENUES! "Their prosperity," he asserts, "does not depend on the public approbation. It would therefore be strange," he argues, "if they deserved the public

* Harris in his History of Kent says "there are twenty stalls, like those of Maidstone." He also observes that it was either a Collegiate Church, or *elso* possessed of some fraternity peculiar to it, because of these stalls.

approbation." Admirable logician ! How far this argument may be carried, it is impossible to form a conjecture; but if nothing deserves public approbation, and consequently public support, save only those low and trade-scanty concerns which are entirely dependent on it, what will soon be the fate of some of the noblest institutions of this land? Every thing must quickly fall to the ground, except those precarious and comparatively recent establishments of different degrees of magnitude, which are supported by public subscription and voluntary contributions. Every Corporation, which has INDEPENDENT REVENUES, must be abolished. But let us come to a right understanding of terms. What is the true meaning of this modern phraseology of "public approbation," and "public opinion." No harlequin was ever seen on the stage dressed in a greater variety of colours, or assuming a more rapid succession of shapes and attitudes, than that same motley creature called the PUBLIC. "Public opinion," also, is a term equally vague and undefined—"Public approbation" means nearly the same thing. What some approve, others condemn; and the Reviewer needs not to be reminded, that this state of things constitutes what is generally understood by a "difference of opinion." This difference of opinion has always existed hitherto, amongst men of the most exalted minds; not only on common and trivial matters, but on the most momentous topics; and perhaps ever will continue to exist; unless the nature of man, and the capacity of the human mind, should by the "march of intellect," and particularly by the "advancement of Academical Education in England," be changed from finite to infinite, be led gradually from the deductions of theory to the certainty of truth, and thus realize universally among men, what has been hitherto considered the bold assumption of a particular Church, the privilege of INFALLIBILITY. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge claim no such privilege as this. They pretend not to any exclusive possession of public patronage and support. Defects there must be in all human institutions, but it is the object of wisdom and experience to find a remedy for such defects; not to destroy the institutions themselves, as long as they

are found beneficial to the community. Man is not a perfect being; and will he presume to destroy every thing which he considers imperfect? Is it a sufficient objection to be advanced against an ancient corporation, that there are defects in its administration? Shall every structure in the land, rendered venerable by age, and animating us to a rivalry with our ancestors by every generous and noble association of local splendour, be levelled to the ground, and the carved work thereof to be broken down with axes and hammers; because there may be discerned in the walls certain cracks and fissures, or peradventure they may be a little out of the perpendicular line; or, which is a worse motive, they may not be suitable to the taste of the present day? Such indeed has been too frequently the practice of the Goths of a refined age, and it requires all the circumspection and caution of prudence and good taste to restrain them; because the builders of new works have an interest they think in destroying the old. But the world is wide; and there is room for both.

To return to the leading objection of the Reviewer. There is one sore point, in which the Universities, in his decided opinion, are not defective. They are not defective in WEALTH. "THEIR REVENUES ARE IMMENSE." Their PROSPERITY is undeniable. But, according to the assertion of the Reviewer, this prosperity does not arise from public approbation; for he determines, *ex cathedra*, most peremptorily, that it does not depend on public approbation, and therefore it would be strange if it deserved it. Whether any particular institution *deserves* the public approbation, or not, may be matter of opinion; but its prosperity surely must be considered as the result of some portion of public approbation, and therefore indicative of that opinion. Let us examine the facts of the case; and see how we stand in the public estimation, both now and heretofore. The wealth and the prosperity, the revenues and the riches of our English Universities, have been derived from two sources: from the laudable and patriotic contributions of Founders and Benefactors in former days, or from the public patronage and support of persons now living. The liberal provisions heretofore made by many, not merely for the educa-

tion of youth, which is only *one*, and that a short-sighted view of the question, but for the perpetual advancement of every science and profession, might lead us to conclude, without much logical argumentation, or historical deduction, that the many persons who made these public-spirited provisions from their own private funds and estates, were thereby consulting the public good, and anticipating, as "the last infirmity of noble minds," a portion of that public applause and approbation which they had already seen bestowed on similar sacrifices of private wealth to public advantage.

A slight inspection of the Annual University Calendars will be sufficient to convince any unprejudiced person, setting aside the exaggerated statements of the number of Students in early times, which rest on no authentic testimony, that these now splendid seminaries have been progressively increasing in the public estimation, except when a temporary check has intervened from accidental and extraneous causes. First, we have houses, halls, and hotels, in which individuals undertook at their own risk to lodge and board students, who had the advantage, but at their *own cost*, as now at Edinburgh and elsewhere, of hearing the Lectures of the different professors or teachers in the schools. Then came the establishment of societies incorporated under the name of Colleges, with pecuniary encouragement and maintenance for poor and decayed scholars under the denomination of bursarships, pensions, portions, exhibitions, scholarships, fellowships, &c. This second system was soon found so beneficial, that sovereigns, statesmen, laymen, and ecclesiastics, century after century, seem to have rivalled each other in promoting the advancement of academical education and learning under this form; which is a strong presumptive proof of public approbation. The avaricious myrmidons of Henry the Eighth, indeed, contrived to persuade the ignorant population of the Sixteenth Century, that these were monastic establishments, under the influence of the Church of Rome; and therefore, under the pretence of Ecclesiastical Reformation, having illegally merged the greater part of them in the general description of Religious Houses, they succeeded in demolish-

ing them, or, which was sufficient for their purpose, in appropriating their revenues and estates to themselves and their friends. Many secular Deans and Chapters were also bribed into a support of such oppressive and unjust measures by the participation of a share in the spoil. This delusion, however, was only temporary. The confusion, poverty, and ignorance, which immediately followed this violent transfer of property, and the general decay of sound learning, soon induced many pious and illustrious persons to restore these establishments under different denominations, to endow them with new and more extensive revenues, and to procure for them new charters of incorporation. The supposed modern corporations of Trinity, St. John's, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, in Oxford, as well as many other Colleges and Halls in Oxford and Cambridge, were founded on the site of more ancient establishments.

Benefactors innumerable have since arisen, who from time to time have offered, on this classical altar of their country, the first fruits of their generosity and munificence. Even in our own times there have not been wanting examples of splendid donations and bequests to our Universities, not merely for the promotion of "professory learning," as this short-sighted Reviewer imagines from an obsolete passage of Lord Bacon*, but for the progressive advancement of the human mind in the acquisition of every art and science, and the gradual enlargement of every department of taste and knowledge. Since the time of Lord Bacon, when England had not recovered from the decay of taste and learning consequent upon the plunder of the Universities, with the exception of a similar check during the great Rebellion, "Princes *do not* find a solitude in respect of able men to serve them in causes of state; because there is no education collegiate which is *not* FREE; where such as are so disposed may give themselves to histories, modern languages, books of policy and civil discourse, and other like enablements unto causes of state†." The Reviewer argues, somewhat inconsequently, that an "evil" noticed

* Advancement of Learning, Book II.

† See Bacon, *ubi supra*.

by Lord Bacon "in the *Sixteenth Century* must be a much greater evil in the *nineteenth*!"—I am not sure that it helps the Reviewer's argument, to imagine an interval of *three* centuries instead of *two*; but certainly Lord Bacon did not become a subject of James the First till the *Seventeenth Century*. Since his time, without entering too much into particulars, surely we may be allowed to say, that considerable improvements have taken place in every department of science and literature. "The literature of Greece and Rome," undoubtedly, "is *not now* what it was *then*!" It was then in its infancy; it is now advanced to manhood. "Books of policy and civil discourse" are much more abundant, and much better understood; and so much latitude is allowed to freedom of discussion, that even the malignant poison of the *Edinburgh Review* is permitted to circulate freely amongst the members of our Collegiate bodies. So far is the academical learning of the present age from being merely "professory," which was the complaint of Lord Bacon, that to Civil Law, Physic, and Divinity, have been added since Lord Bacon's time, Geometry and Astronomy, Anatomy, Botany, Common Law, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, History, Ancient and Modern, Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, and, though last, not least, *POLITICAL ECONOMY*!

No apology is here necessary for the attention paid to classical literature; because the Reviewer admits, that "the ignorant violence, with which that cause has sometimes been assailed, has added to its popularity." He seems, nevertheless, to suggest that a change of system may be desirable; and if there be any meaning in the tedious and hackneyed comparison of the respective merits of the Greek and Latin languages, which might well have been spared, it is the object of the writer to recommend a greater attention to the former than to the latter. The Tutors and Public Examiners are much obliged to him for this reasonable admonition; of which they will of course be happy to avail themselves; and it is also to be hoped, that the many Private Tutors, who undertake to prepare young gentlemen for the Universities, if this number of the *Edinburgh Review* should by any

chance fall into their hands, will henceforth habituate their pupils to the more frequent perusal of the pages of those "Greek Dictionaries, over which it is impossible to glance without delight*." If this were *now* the case, "we should not see so many *lads* who have a *smattering* of Latin and Greek, from which they derive no pleasure; and which, as soon as they are at liberty, they make all possible haste to forget†." But this is too frequently the fault of the parents and guardians; who do not consider that ignorance is the offspring of indulgence and extravagance. What Quintilian observed of the immoralities objected to the Roman youth educated at the Public Schools, may be applied to the ignorance and idleness sometimes displayed by those who have received the advantages of an academical education.—"Non accipiant e scholis mala, sed in scholas afferunt."

The complaint of ignorance, however, in some important branches of Education, is amply refuted by the Reviewer himself. "There is among our youth," he observes, in his elegant phraseology, "a *glut* of Greek, Latin, and MATHEMATICS," &c.

That there should be already a *glut* of *Mathematics*, in a few years, since *one* at least of the Universities was supposed to be aroused from its lethargy in this respect, is indeed extraordinary; and still more extraordinary, that this should be made a subject of complaint by an *Edinburgh Reviewer*! The market, it seems, as at old Rome in the time of Juvenal, is overstocked with *Mathematicians*!

"Nemo Mathematicus Genium indemnatus habebit."

The Reviewer entertains a groundless apprehension of "intellectual perpetuities." There is no fear of such. No science, however profound, is now used except as an "occasional tonic‡."

Our favourite studies and pursuits follow and supplant each other as rapidly as the last new novel condemns the preceding one to the dust of the shelf. Adieu then to Mathematics, and the *glut* of Greek and Latin. Farewell! ye "venerable absurdities, and good old nuisances§." Welcome, Political Economy, and the London University!

J. I.

* *Edin. Rev.* p. 112.

† *Ibid.* p. 329.

‡ *Ibid.*

§ *Ibid.* 316.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF LONDONDERRY.

THE Church was erected in the year of our Lord 1164, by Hatherbert O'Brallaghan, Abbot of Derry, first Bishop of this See. He was fourteen years occupied in soliciting aid through Ireland for the erection of this edifice; and was successful enough to get among other means of the drawing the expences of the work, a valuable horse, with a gold ring, and twenty oxen, from Maurice O'Laughlin, King of Ireland; and four hundred and twenty ounces of pure silver from the inhabitants of the territory of Ossory. When finished, this building got the name of the great Church of Derry; and sometimes it was called the Cathedral of St. Columb Kill. In six years after its completion, it narrowly escaped being destroyed by a conflagration which reduced the surrounding city to ashes.

In the year 1196 it was plundered of several silver cups by one McKenaght, but they were recovered, and the robber suffered death for the sacrilege. In 1218, an Abbey for Nuns of the Cistercian order was founded in the vicinity of the Cathedral Church of Derry, and in the year 1230 a convent of Dominican friars was established near it, which latter, although dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII. was not finally dislodged from their convent until the spring of the year 1688, when the city was besieged by King James's army.

In 1426, John Swain, Archbishop of Armagh, held a metropolitan visitation in the Cathedral Church of Derry, on which occasion he obliged Donatus or Donald, the Bishop of that diocese, to submit to penance for incontinence and other crimes proved against him. This Prelate died in three years afterwards.

In 1441, John Bishop of Derry was cited before John Trene, Archbishop of Armagh, for homicide and other crimes; and in the year 1409, Laurence O'Gallagher, Bishop of the neighbouring diocese of Raphoe, was proceeded against for incontinence, and other enormous crimes, of which the following record appeared in the Registry at Armagh: "*Quæ propter religionis et dignitatis scandalum, &c.*" He submitted to penance, and was absolved. These circumstances mark the state of morality in the

province of Ulster on the eve of the Reformation.

In 1542, Shane O'Boyle, Prior of the Dominican Convent in Derry, surrendered the premises of it into the hands of the King of England's commissioners.

On the 24th of April, 1566, the tower and fort of Derry were blown up by an accidental fire, which got at the powder magazine. In consequence of this accident, the English garrison was obliged to abandon the place at a time when Shane O'Neill, the rebellious Earl of Tyrone, had a strong army in the neighbourhood, and was ready to avail himself of the circumstance. Captain Philip O'Sullivan, in his Catholic History of Ireland, makes a miracle of this accident, saying that St. Columb Kill had become impatient of the profanation of his Church by heretics, assumed the shape of a wolf, and passing by a smith's forge, took a mouthful of red hot coals, with which he ran to the powder magazine and set it on fire.

1605, June 13, George Montgomery, the first Protestant Bishop of Derry, was appointed to that See. He found the Church and city in ruins. The latter was soon afterwards re-edified by the Londoners, to whom it and the County of Coleraine had been granted, on the forfeitures made by the old Irish in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the year 1608 Sir Caher O'Dogherty, a turbulent Irish chieftain, burnt the newly-built city of Londonderry.

1609, July 30. On the motion of the Earl of Salisbury, it was agreed upon at a meeting held in Sir John Jolles's house, London, to make an English settlement in "the late ruined city of Derry," which was accordingly done.

1613. The Irish Society in London was incorporated by charter, under the style of "The Governors and Assistants of London of the new Plantation of Ulster within the Realm of Ireland."

1615. Precepts were issued by the Irish Society to the twelve London Companies, requiring them to repair the Cathedral and other Churches on the lands in their possession; and to furnish each of them with a Bible, a Book of Common Prayer, and a Communion cup.

In the year 1633, this Cathedral was finished, having been entirely rebuilt by the Londoners. A stone with the

following inscription on it, placed near the door of it, thus commemorates this event :

"A. D. 1633,

Sir John Vaughan architect.

If stones could speak, then London's praise
would sound, [ground,"

Which built this Church and Citie from the

1630. William Mac Fogarty, who had been the Romish Dean of this Cathedral, conformed to the Protestant religion, was appointed by the Lord Deputy to the parishes of Termoneny or Mullagherry, and Kilcro-naghan, in the diocese of Derry.

1641. When almost all the churches in Ulster were burned by the Irish rebels, this Church escaped, and the city of Londonderry afforded a refuge for the persecuted Protestants of this province. The London Companies had long before fortified it, and furnished the walls with artillery; and on the breaking out of the rebellion in this year, sent over twenty-four pieces of cannon of a large calibre for its additional protection.

Between the years 1681 and 1690, Ezekiel Hopkins, the eloquent Bishop of Derry, furnished his Cathedral with organs and massive plate, and was at great expence in beautifying and adorning it.

This Cathedral suffered heavily in the siege which the city of Londonderry stood in the year 1689. At an early period of its investment, the citizens were obliged to strip the spire of the lead which covered it, for the purpose of making balls for their cannon, and the roof of the body of the building was in a great degree stripped for the same purpose. The spire was entirely removed, and a platform erected on the top of the lofty steeple, on which two pieces of cannon were placed, and frequently discharged to the great disturbance of the enemy, who in return fired so many shots at the building, as to drive several balls through the windows of it, and eventually oblige the besieged to remove their store of gunpowder from its vaults, into which it had been stowed for security.

After the relief of the City, the celebrated Bishop King obtained a grant of two hundred pounds from King William and Queen Mary for the repairs of this Cathedral, and the sum of three hundred and fifty pounds for the re-edification of other Churches in the diocese, which had been dilapidated in the war.

In the year 1745, Dr. George Stone

succeeded to the bishopric of Derry. On his translation to the primacy, he made a present to this Cathedral of a splendid organ. Bishop Barnard, who died in 1767, finding the Cathedral inadequate to accommodate the increased congregation, built and endowed a Chapel of Ease near it. The Earl of Bristol, with the aid of an hundred pounds from a vote of Vestry, and some subscriptions, rebuilt the spire; but for want of care in sinking the foundation, it soon became ruinous; and at the accession of the present Bishop, the Honourable and Right Reverend Dr. William Knox, it was with the whole of the adjoining buildings in a state of dilapidation, which for some time kept the congregation out of it. The Poorhouse, Infirmary, Gaol, and other public buildings, were at the same time in a state of ruin. The Bishop expended six hundred pounds towards rebuilding the spire, and ultimately expended a thousand pounds on it.

In 1805, the Cathedral was completely repaired, and the Lord Primate wrote a letter of thanks to the Bishop for his exertions on the occasion.

In 1814, North and South galleries were provided in it, with stoves, to the expence of which the Bishop contributed, not considering them as repairs which should be executed by the parish.

In 1822, a Vestry Committee and an architect examined the roof, and found it to be ruinous and incapable of repair, and recommended a new roof; and in the month of November in this year, 308*l.* were voted at vestry for a new slate roof. In October 1823, estimate was made that the completion of the repairs of the Cathedral would amount to 4034*l.* The Bishop offered to take on himself the expence of erecting a spire, amounting to 863*l.* and the same day agreed with an architect for building it; as has been since done; but he declined, on the principle of avoiding an injurious precedent, to contribute to repairs which the law required to be done at the expence of the parish; and he has since expended nearly three thousand pounds in adorning this Cathedral, which is now perhaps the most splendid in Ireland, and well becoming an ecclesiastical city, which on more than one occasion has proved to have been the bulwark of the Protestant Religion in Ireland.

JOHN GRAHAM.

ON SAXON COINAGE.

VII. NORTHUMBRIA.

THE Northumbrian series exhibits a species of Coins at present found in no other of the Heptarchic sequences. I mean the *stycu*, a small copper coin, the current value of which was half a farthing or eight to a penny.

They are upon the whole a series less interesting than the pennies, as they furnish us with no portrait, and are in general rudely fabricated, and with almost always the same device on the reverse, a cross, and a nearly equal sterility of design in their obverses. At the same time, however, the Latin adage, "*inest sua gratia parvis*," is perfectly applicable to them, for they are found of Kings and Archbishops, of whom no pennies are yet known. They seem to have been confined to the Northumbrian kingdom in the same manner as the *skeattas* were to the Kentish and East Anglian monarchies.

Eanred, who flourished about 810, is the first who furnishes us with coins, and fortunately they occur both in silver and copper. Of the silver, an unique penny in good condition is preserved, and the copper *skeattas* are common, almost to abundance, though it must be said that the types are almost as barren as the coins are numerous, exhibiting a cross or small circle with pellets, and similar reverses with the Minter's name, as in the penny series. The unique penny above mentioned has Eanred's portrait on the obverse; reverse, a cross, one limb of which is terminated fleury; legend, *Des Moneta*. This penny is the only one belonging to the Northumbrian series that has the portrait, on which account, as well as for its extraordinary rarity, it is of considerable value.

Of Ethelred we have only *stycas*, equally common with those of Eanred, and as tasteless and monotonous in design.

The workmanship of Eanred's penny is bold, that of the *stycas* rude, a remark which applies to those of Ethelred; and indeed the same observation may be made generally as to the *stycas* of Osberht and Redulf, though there are a few of superior design and workmanship in the series.

With Eardwulf the *stycas* cease, and the pennies recommence under Reginald, A. D. 944, but of him one type

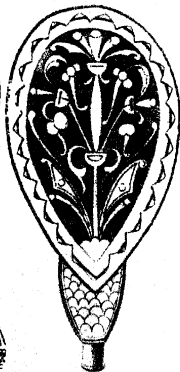
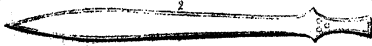
only is yet known, and this without portrait. The obverse has a small cross fleury, legend *Regnald Cyning*; reverse, a plain small cross, with Minter's name as usual. The brevity of Regnald's reign will partly account for no more of his coins being discovered. The coins of Anlaf are of singular curiosity, and decidedly of an historical character, or at least having an intimate connexion with history. The obverse bears a representation of the famous Danish *raven*, with the name Anlaf Cyning; reverse, a small cross. Another type has a singular device, and what it is intended to represent is matter of dispute amongst collectors, though for my own part I conceive both it and the reverse to be the mere creations of fancy, without any particular meaning. Others read, *Onlaf f.* Onlaf, from whence I am inclined to think the A in these words has the broad sound of au. These have crosses on both sides, and there are others with a legend across the reverse in two lines.

The series of Northumbrian Coins closes with Eric; the obverse of whose pennies have in general a sword across them, with Eric above, and Rex below it. Reverse, a small cross. Others have on the obverse a small cross, with the name and style round it. Reverse, the legend in two lines across the field of the coin. The workmanship of Regnald, Anlaf, and Eric's coins is inferior to that of Eanred's penny, though wrought a century after.

Mr. URBAN,

May 6.

I BEG to inform "G. W. H." (p. 290) that about seven miles South of Lincoln there is a little village called *Aubourn*, the situation very reclusive, on a gentle rising hill, the river winding close at its foot. There are a little Church and Manor-house, several comfortable farms and cottages, old inclosures, which could not, I think, be the place in Goldsmith's eye when he wrote his beautiful poem of the "Deserted Village;" but adjoining to and within the precincts of that parish and tything is a small hamlet called Haddington, where the Manor-house can only be traced by its moated area, and no Church; at present it is a little farming dairy place. At how far this place 60 years ago might fit Goldsmith's description I am not able to say. C



Mr. URBAN, *Shaftesbury, Jan. 27.*

I SEND you a sketch (*Plate II. fig. 1.*) of the upper part of a Chimney-piece, now remaining in a house in this town, formerly an inn called the *King's Arms*. The arms in the first compartment are those of Chidiok, in the centre of Stourton, and in the last those of Berkeley of Beverstone.

This Chimney-piece was probably removed from Stourton Castle when it was pulled down, and had been originally placed there by John third Lord Stourton, the eldest son of William the second Baron, by one of the daughters and coheirresses of Sir John Chidiok, of Chidiok in Dorsetshire, which John Lord Stourton the son married the daughter of Berkeley of Beverstone. John succeeded to the Barony in the year 1472, and dying in 1484, s.p. was succeeded by his brother William. C. B.

The antient sword (*fig. 2*) was found more than 40 years ago in cleansing part of the River Lark between Bury St. Edmund's and Mildenhall, in Suffolk, and is in the possession of Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart. It is two feet in length, wanting half an inch.

We have been kindly informed by the great oracle in these matters, Dr. Meyrick, that it is an antient British sword, termed *Cleddyu*. It is formed of a composition of copper and tin, a fact that enables us to assign it to the Britons, for the Roman swords and those of the inhabitants of the shores of the Baltic at the periods of their respective invasions, were of steel. The old Welsh adage, "He who has the horn (meaning the handle) has the blade," shews us of what material the hilt was originally made, and the three pins seen in the engraving explain in what mode the two pieces were fastened, one on each side.

The Saxon font (*fig. 3.*) was a few years since dug up, in three pieces, from under the floor of the Church of Severn Stoke, Worcestershire; near the foot of the present font, which appears to be of the 13th or 14th century. The workmanship, though rude, is highly ornamental; and the device of two of the surrounding bosses, seen at the two extreme sides of the drawing, bear a remarkable similarity to the armorial ordinary, the chevron.

Figs. 4 and 5 are representations of the impressions of a stone, communicated by the Rev. John Topham, of Bromsgrove School, Worcestershire. The explanation of its design, and of the inscriptions, are left to the ingenuity of our Correspondents. It came from Paris.

Mr. URBAN,

May 5.

AN Anglo-Saxon jewel still exists, supposed to contain a *Miniature* of St. Neot, and to commemorate the veneration in which he was held by King Alfred. It was accidentally found in 1695, at Newton Park, some distance North of the site of Athelney Abbey in Somersetshire, near the junction of the Parrot and the Thone; the spot to which Alfred retired during the Danish troubles, and where he afterwards founded a Monastery. In 1698 it was in the possession of Colonel Nathaniel Palmer, of Fairfield in Somersetshire; and in 1718 it was deposited by his son Thomas Palmer, esq. in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford, where it is now preserved.

The form of this Jewel (which is correctly depicted in the lower half of *Plate II.*) is battle-dore-shaped; its dimensions are, length 2.4 inches, greatest breadth 1.23, thickness .46. The obverse is faced with an oval plate of rock-crystal, $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch thick: through this is seen the miniature, formed of enamelled metal, the com-

¹ A loose description, by Dr. Musgrave, appeared in 1698, with two figures. (*Philos. Trans. Dec. 1698, No. 247, vol. xx. p. 441.*)—It was noticed more at large by Dr. Hickey in 1700. (*Philos. Trans. No. 260, vol. xxii. p. 464.*) A very detailed but not quite accurate account was given by Dr. Hickey, in 1705, with engravings of the obverse, reverse, and edge; the first figure being from a drawing by Sir Robert Harley, (Hickesii Ling. Vett. Septent. Thesaur. torn. i. pp. viii. 142, 143. Oxon. 1705.) It was described by Hearne, in 1711. (Hearne's Dissertation on the word *Estel*, pp. xxiv. xlv. prefixed to Leland's Itinerary, vol. vii. edit. Oxon. 1769.) It again exercised the talents of Dr. Musgrave, in 1715, in a very elegant Dissertation, accompanied by three engravings. (Musgrave. *Mag. Jun.* 1826.

partments being let into cells of gold; the figure is that of a man, holding a fleur-de-lys in each hand. The reverse is a detached plate of gold (lying immediately upon the back of the miniature), on which is elegantly traced a fleur-de-lys, branching into three stems. The edge is beveled towards the front, and contains the legend, **ÆLFRED MEL HEHT LEVVRLAN**; that is, **ÆLFRED ME ORDERED TO-BE-WROUGHT**.—The gem terminates in a grotesque figure, representing, on the obverse, the head of some sea-monster, probably (says Dr. Musgrave) a dolphin; on the reverse, the lower jaw is wanting, its place being supplied by a scaly flat surface: the mouth of this animal embraces a small tube, traversed by a gold pin, apparently a rivet, originally passed through some wooden stem to which it has been fixed, and which has perished.

Various have been the conjectures²

with regard to the figure on the obverse. The conclusion to which Dr. Hickes ultimately came, is the most plausible,—that it was designed to represent some saint. The individual intended, it would be impossible to determine from the inspection of the figure alone; but that it was St. Neot³ can scarcely admit of a reasonable doubt, since history informs us that he was the relative, and the spiritual counsellor of the King, and that he was venerated by Alfred above all other⁴ saints.

As to the use to which this piece of Jewelry was appropriated, opinion has been divided. Dr. Hickes, Dr. Musgrave, and the late Mr. Whitaker, imagined that it was worn by a chain round the neck of the King. Mr. Hearne thought it probable that it was attached to the end of a cylinder, upon which a MS. was rolled, presented by the King to some Monastery. Mr. Wise and Dr. Pegge conceived that it

gravius, De Icuncula quondam M. Regis Ælfredi. 1715.)—The opinions of the two former Antiquaries were reviewed by Mr. Wise, in 1722, whose criticism is accompanied with a figure of the obverse only. (Wise, in *Asser de Reb. Gest. Ælfredi*, App. pp. 171, 172. Oxon. 1722.)—Some criticisms by Dr. Pegge, and by Dr. Mills, appeared in 1765. (*Archæologia*, vol. II. pp. 73, 79.)—Engravings of this gem may be seen in Wotton, *Ling. Vett. Septent. Thesaur. Conspectus*, p. 18, edit. 1708; Shelton's Translation of Wotton, with notes, p. 14, edit. 1735; *Marmora Oxon.* P. III. fig. cxxxvii. edit. Chandler, 1763; Camden's *Brit.* vol. I. p. 77, edit. Gibson, 1722; and vol. I. p. 59, edit. Gough, 1789.—All these figures of this Gem seem to be copied from Hickes's plate, with little variation; they are much too large, and distorted representations.

² Hickes, at first, suggested that it was a figure of our Saviour, the lily-sceptre in each hand denoting his double reign, in heaven and in earth: Musgrave ultimately adopted the same opinion. Hickes thought it, however, not improbable that it might be intended for the Pope; but, at last, he concluded that it represents some Saint; he was led to this opinion from the inspection of a miniature of St. Luke, in an antient MS. of the Gospels, drawn in a nearly similar manner, holding a flowery cross in each hand (*Ling. Vett. Septent. Thesaur.* tom. I. p. viii. fig. v). Wise conceived that it depicted King Alfred himself, on account of the helmet and military vest, in which (as he supposed) the figure is represented.

³ Obvious as this conclusion is, Mr. Whitaker was the first to notice it. (Whitaker's *Life of St. Neot*, p. 273, edit. 1806.) Dr. Hickes conjectured that the Holy Man intended was St. Cuthbert, who is said by William of Malmesbury (*De Gest. Reg.* lib. II. cap. 4, in Saville *Angl. Script.* p. 43), to have appeared to Alfred during his seclusion in the marshes of Athelney. Malmesbury, however, is the only historian who mentions St. Cuthbert with relation to this incident; all the other Chronicles, which refer to it agreeing that it was St. Neot, who was seen by Alfred in his sleep, both at Athelney and on other occasions: (see Saxon Homily on St. Neot, MSS. Cott. Vesp. D. XIV. in *Hist. St. Neot's*, pp. 260, ci.—Asserius de *Reb. Gest. Ælfr.* in an. 878.—*Vita S'e'i Neoti*, MSS. Bodl. 535, in Whitaker's *Life of Neot*.—*Vita S'e'i Neoti*, MSS. Cott. Claud. A. V. in Mabilion, *Acta Sanct.* Sec. IV. P. II. p. 334.—Chronicle of the Conventual Libr. St. Neot's, MSS. Trin. Coll. Camb. R. 7, 28, in Gale *Script.* XX. tom. I. p. 167.) There is not, therefore, a shadow of reason for supposing that the Northumbrian Bishop was the individual designed in the Jewel; while many considerations point out the Cornish Abbot as having been thus superstitiously honoured.

⁴ "Rex Alfredus, Sanctorum pedibus acclivis et subditis, S. Neotum in summa veneratione habebat."—Ingulphi *Hist. Croyl.* (Fulman, *Script.* p. 27.)

formed the head of a Syle⁵. Possibly it was mounted upon a standard (after the manner of the Roman eagle), or was elevated upon the summit of a staff, being carried into battle, for the purpose of animating the soldiers. This conjecture is hazarded as affording an easy solution of the fabulous narratives, which state that St. Neot, after his decease, was the constant "attendant" and "fore-runner" of Alfred; that he "accompanied" the King in his engagement with the Danes near Chippenham, "led on the troops," "preceded the standards," "fought in splendour before the army," and "gained the victory" for the Saxons. If we make some little allowance for the turgid expressions⁶ of Monkish Chronicles (superstitiously referring ordinary occurrences to the miraculous agency of the Saint whose merits it was their object to extol), these fables may be naturally traced to the simple fact that the King was accustomed to have this image of his guardian saint near his person, and that he conducted his army under its supposed tutelary influence. An inspection of the figure, holding the flowering branches in his hands, almost realizes the singular expression of the Monkish historians, "*Neotus palmificus*;" while the supposition that this image was elevated on a military banner, affords an easy interpretation to the apparently hyperbolical terms (as applied to a deceased saint), "*Neotus signifer et prævius Regis antecedeat exercitum*."

Mr. Whitaker⁷ supposes (very plausibly) that after the victory of Chippenham, King Alfred presented this

Jewel to the Monastery of Athelney, in testimony of his pious gratitude to St. Neot; "there, probably, it remained till the Reformation; thence it was taken for plunder, or for preservation; and, in its removal, was accidentally lost, not far from its old depository."

As these particulars have come to my knowledge since the publication of the Supplement to my History of St. Neot's, I have printed a few *additional leaves*, with the engravings, for insertion in that Work, for the accommodation of those who may be already in possession of it.

Yours, &c. G. C. GORHAM.

Mr. URBAN, Camberwell, May 13.

THE picturesque village of Cople is situate in the hundred of Wixhamtree, four miles distant from Bedford, near the retired village of Cardington, for some time the place of residence of the philanthropic Howard.

I cannot find that it is recorded in Domesday Book: it appears, however, to have belonged to the adjacent Priory of Chicksand at a very remote period. In 17 Ed. I. mention is made of meadow and wood-land in the parish of "Coupoll⁸." By the same name it is noticed in two Inquisitions taken towards the close of the same reign⁹. In 3 Ed. II. William de Rous appears to have held *inter alia* divers tenements in "Coupel," and ten acres of land in the adjoining parish of Kerdington¹⁰, or Cardington. "Johannes de Nevill le Raby¹¹, Chevalier, et Elizabetha uxor ejus," held in 12 Rich. II. twenty knights' fees pertaining to

⁵ King Alfred sent a copy of his translation of St. Gregory's Pastoral, *together with an ÆSTLE*, to each Cathedral. (See Alfred's Preface to St. Greg. Past. in Spelman, *Vita Ælfredi*, p. 197.)

⁶ The following are the expressions in which these fables are recorded. "Ic þe tofopen fape." (Sax. Hom. on St. Neot MSS. Cott. Vesp. D. XIV. in Hist. St. Neot's, p. 260.) "Teque tuosque ducam." "Prædux semper extiti tuus." "Nonne videtis, Coram splendiferum nobis bellare Neotum?" "Palmificus suus Neotus." (Vita S'o'i Neoti, MSS. Bodl. 535, in Whitaker's St. Neot.)—"Me (sc. Neoto) prævio gaudebis et protectore." "In itinere tuus extiti ductor." "Ego ante vos ibo, in conspectu meo cadent inimici." "Gloriosus servus Christi Neotus, signifer et prævius, Regis antecedeat exercitum; quem videns Rex Alfredus, Commilitones, inquit, nonne videtis eum qui nostros conterit hostes? si nosse desideratis, ipse est proculdubio Neotus, Christi miles invictissimus, per quem hodie præsto est in manibus nostris palma victoriæ!" (Vita Sci Neoti, MSS. Cott. Claud. A. V. in Mabillon, Acta Sanct. Sec. IV. P. II. pp. 334, 335.)—"Præcedam ante vexilla tua." (Chronicle of the Conventual Libr. of St. Neot's MSS. Trin. Coll. Camb. R. 7, 21, in Gale Script. XX. tom. I. p. 167.)

⁷ Whitaker's Life of St. Neot, p. 273, edit. 1806.

⁸ Esch. 17 Ed. I. No. 57.

⁹ Ib. 34 Ed. I. 231. 237.

¹⁰ Esch. 3 Ed. II. 15.

¹¹ Raby in Durham, the head of the Barony of Nevill.

various manors, mostly in the county of Bedford, among which "Coupell" is mentioned⁵. The name occurs again in the twenty-second year of the same reign, when it appears that Thomas Duke of Norfolk held rents and services in this and several other manors⁶. They are again noticed in an escheat taken the following year, wherein the name is written "Coupill"⁷. It is thus recorded in the valuation of Benefices, temp. Hen. VIII.⁸

"Cowpull, Rect' imp'riat' prioratui de Chicksaund. Adam Mulsworth vicarius ib'm h'et in minut's x^{ms} et al' ad vicar' s' p'tinen' p' ann. Lviij. In sinod' & procur' solut' arch'o Bedd' p' ann. iij. et reman' ultra vijl. xvijs. Inde (x^{ms}) ... xvs. viijd."

The Parish Church, engraved in Fisher's Views in Bedfordshire, has recently undergone extensive repairs. It contains several memorials and funeral monuments of much interest. Before the altar are the effigies in brass of Nichol Rolond and his wife: underwritten in black letter:

"Nichol Rolond et Pernel sa femme gist icy, dieu de lour almes eit mercy. Amen."

On the South side of this monument is another, commemorating one of the same family with this inscription, in black letter, underneath the figure of a man in armour:

"Walter Rolond gist icy, dieu de sa alme eit mercy. Amen."

Both these memorials are without date, but may be referred to a very remote period. A manor in Cople, bearing the name of this family, in whom it was formerly vested, is mentioned by Mr. Lysons⁹.

On the North side of Nichol Rolond's tomb are brasses representing a man in complete armour, with a lion at his feet, and a woman. In black letter:

"Hic jacent Johanes Launcelyn, Armiger, qui oblit vii die mensis May anno d'ni mill'imo ccccxxxv, et Margareta ux' et quer' a'i'b's p'p'iet' deus. Ame'."

The family of Launcelyn were considerable benefactors to the building of the Church, as appears from their arms¹⁰ being cut in stone on one of the pillars.

On the South side of the chancel is an altar-tomb, inlaid with the figures of a man in armour, and his wife; beneath the husband, four sons; and nine daughters below the wife. At the corners of the tomb were four escutcheons, of which the second is lost. The first, quarterly 1st and 4th *Gray*¹¹. 2nd and 3rd *Launcelyn*, quartered by — a water bouget. — The third, *Gray*. 4. *Launcelyn*. On its North side are the arms of *L. uncelyn* and *Gray* on separate escutcheons: the last of these is repeated once on its West, and twice on its South side. In black letter:

"What can myght, pow'r, or aunceye's bloods
availl

Or els riches that men cownte felicity?
What can they helpe fei'ful dethe to assayll?
Certes nothings, and that is p'vyd by me
That had thos' giftis rehersed w't all plente
Neu'thelese yit am I leyd lowe in clay
That whylom was squyer called Thos G'ye.

"Benet my wyf eke is fro this world past,
Yit we trust to be had in memory
As longe as the paryshe of Couple shall last,
For our benefitis done to it largely
As witnesse xxii pound w't other giftis many,
Wherfor all cristen men that goe by this
way
P'y for ye soules of Benet and Tho's Gray."

Over an altar-tomb at the East end of the North aisle, are the figures of a man and woman praying at a faldstool: behind the husband five sons, and four daughters behind the wife; the inscription is in black letter:

⁵ Esch. 12 R. II. 40.

⁶ Esch. 22 R. II. 101.

⁷ Ib. 1 Hen. IV. 71 a.

⁸ Val. Eccl.

⁹ Mag. Brit. Bedfordshire.

¹⁰ Gules, a fleur de lis Argent; Argent, a fleur de lis Sable. Both these bearings are appropriated by Edmondson to the Launcelyns of Bedfordshire.

¹¹ On the pillar at the foot of this tomb are these arms in their proper tinctures almost obliterated by whitewash. Mr. Geo. Howard, in his "Lady Jane Grey and her Times," gives as the bearing of that family 'Barry of six Arg. and Azure, in chief 3 sortoiseaux Ermine.' If we dispense with the last word in this description, which by the bye seems to be altogether an interloper—the arms alluded to at Cople will be correctly set forth. They make some figure in the old poem, called "the Siege of Karlaverock," [see pp. 412, 418,] as the cognizance of Henri de Grai:

"Baaiet avoit e par droit conte
De VI piecis la vous mesur
Barre de Argent, e de Asur."

"Here lyeth Nicholas Luke, esquier, one of the Barons of the Exchequer at Westminster and Cecely his wyfe, one of the daughters and heyre of Sr. Thomas Waulton, Knyght, which Nicholas decessyd the xxii day of October in the yere of our Lorde God mcccclxlii. On whose soules Jesu have mercy."

In the upper corners are escutcheons. The first, *Luke*¹². The other, party per pale: 1st.—three lions rampant—. 2.—a chevron, in dexter chief an annulet—. On the tomb are two escutcheons. The first, *Luke* impaling *Waulton*. The second *Waulton* singly. The last words of the inscription, as is very frequently the case, have been mutilated.

On the North side of the chancel over an altar-tomb, on the South side of which is an escutcheon bearing the arms of *Launcelyn*, are the figures of a man in his robes, and his wife in a kneeling posture. The labels from their mouths have been torn away, and the close of the inscription, which is in black letter, is obliterated.

"Here lyeth Sr Water Luke, Knyght, one of the Justices of the Plees holden before the most excellent prynce King Henry the eyght, and dame Anne his wyffe Norysye¹³ unto his seyde magesty and one of the daughters and heyre of John Launcelyn, Esquier, whiche seyde Sir Walter decessyd the xxith day of July in the xxxviith yere of the reygne of our Sovraygne Lorde, and the sayd dame Anne decessyd the ix day of September in the xxx yere of the reygne of the seyde most gracyus sovrage lord. On whos soules ihu have m'cy, a'."

The Luke family for a series of years held the manors of Wood-end in this parish, which has been confounded with a place of the same name in T. . . . The names of Nicholas and . . . Luke are affixed to several returns in the Valor of Henry VIII. The wife of this last-named gentleman, as will be seen by the inscription given above, was nurse to that monarch, and daughter of John Launcelyn. Sir Oliver Luke and his son Sir Samuel were both in the service of Parliament during the Civil Wars: the latter was vicar-master for Bedfordshire, Surrey, and some other counties. But what has distinguished him more than all his virtues, is the portrait of him drawn by the inimit-

able Butler in his "*Hudibras*," a name unequivocally applied to him in that satirist's poem "of Dunstable downs." Little respecting this worthy can be added to the notices which have already appeared in your former volumes. The family remained at Wood-end, now reduced to a single farm-house, until 1732, when the "last Luke" was buried in the parish Church: there is a spot in the vicinity of Cople which still bears the name of Hudibras-hole.

On the pavement, South aisle, are the indentments of brasses representing a man and his wife, with labels, which are gone, as well as the "sonnes" from the lower part of the stone. The effigies of the two daughters still remain under the flaw, in which the wife's "pourtraicture" has been placed. The inscription is in black letter.

"Here lyeth Thomas Spenser of this towne, gent. and Anne his wife, da. to Robert Bulkeley, esquire, which Thomas deceased the 3rd of December 1647 and Anne departed the 28 of January 1690, having had between them two sonnes and two daughters."

The manor of Rolonds was in this family previous to the year 1642.

In the wall of the South aisle, under an escutcheon, *Bulkeley* quaterling—eight lozenges, 3, 2, 3.—The inscription is in black letter.

"Hereunder lyeth Robert Bulkeley, esquer and Jone his wyfe hauynge betwene them vi sonnes and foure daughters, wch Robert decessyd the xviii day of June in the yere of our Lorde God mcccclx. on whose Soules Jhesu have mercy. Amen."

On a brass plate, an arch, over which is inscribed, "HABEMUS BONUM DOMINUM + HABEMUS BONUM DOMINUM." A man in armour on the left, kneeling at a fald-stool, a label from his mouth has the words "Deus misereatur nostri." Opposite the husband is a woman in the habit of the times, likewise kneeling. On the scroll from her mouth is written, in continuation of her husband's prayer—"Et Benedicat nobis." In the centre is the same escutcheon as on the preceding monument, surrounded with mandling, surmounted by a crest, and subscribed with the motto "THYNE, AND THANK GOD." Over the four sons, who are kneeling behind their father, are the letters T. E. C. W. probably their initials. Over the daugh-

¹² Sa. a bugle horn stringed and tasselled Or.

¹³ i. e. Nurse.

ters, A. D. M. E.¹⁵ The inscription, in black letter, is as follows.

"Here under lyeth buryd ye bodies of Robert Bulkeley esquier, and of Joane his wyffe, daughter unto Syr William Gascoyne, Knyght, who dep'tyd this lyffe ye yere of our Lord God 1556, on whos soules O Lord Jesu Crist have m'cy."

In the middle aisle is the figure of an ecclesiastic. There are, besides many other memorials deserving of notice in this Church: one of the bells has this inscription, in a mixed and apparently very ancient character.

"Hydelis Mecuris nomen campana."

Yours, &c.

D. A. BRITON.

Biographical Anecdotes of the CORNWALLIS FAMILY.

(Concluded from p. 408.)

THOMAS CORNWALLIS, the second son, was born on the 19th of April, 1662, and received the elementary part of his education at the Charter House, to which he was sent on the 26th of Oct. 1672. On the 15th of Dec. 1677, he was admitted of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A. B. on the 20th of Jan. 1681. On the 16th of July, 1682, he was ordained a Deacon by the Bishop of Ely, in the Chapel of St. John's College, Cambridge. On the 6th of March, 1683, he embarked in the Cadiz Merchantman, of London, James Clarke, Commander, and returned to Bristol, in the Expedition, of Bristol, Robert Alexander, Commander, on the 24th of Jan. 1684. On the 7th of July, 1685, he proceeded to the degree of A. M. On the 30th of May, 1686, he was ordained a Priest by the Bishop, in his Cathedral at Norwich. On the following day he was instituted to the Rectory of Erwardon, co. Suffolk. On the 11th of April, 1687, he was appointed Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Warwick and Holland; on the 27th of June, in that year, was instituted to the Rectory of Bradley Parva, co. Suffolk; and on the 26th of Sept. following, he married

Mary, the daughter of Mr. Robert Cock, of Wherstead.

He deceased on the 11th of July, 1731, and was interred in the chancel of the Church of Erwardon, where, on a flat stone, now placed in the North aisle, is this inscription to his memory:

"Dejeimur, sed non perimus. Hic jacet sepultus THOMAS CORNWALLIS, A. M. hujus ecclesiæ per annos 45 Rector fidelis, assiduus, pius, feliciori quidem sede non indignus; qui per uxorem suam Mariam filiam Roberti Cock de Wherstead, generosi, mulierem prudentissimam, (cum quâ in connubio per annos 44 amantissimè vixit,) prolem habuit numerosam, quorum omnium solùm supersunt filius Gulielmus, et filia Anna, nupta Joanni Geillard de Londino armig. Obijt 11^{mo} die Julij, Anno Dom. 1731, ætat. 70. Hic quoque jacet supradicta Maria, uxor præfati THOMÆ CORNWALLIS: multis laboribus fessa, quievit 28^o Martij, Anno Dom. 1742, ætat. 76, Abi, Lector, et æmulare."

By his wife he had issue seven sons, and four daughters; viz. 1. Philip, who was born on the 10th of August, 1688, and who married, in 1716, Elizabeth, the relict of William Pelham, of Buers, in Suffolk. He was an Alderman of the borough of Harwick; and, dying on the 29th of June, 1729, was buried in the chancel of the Church of Erwardon, where, on a flat stone, now placed in the North aisle, is this inscription:

"Here lieth ye body of PHILIP CORNWALLIS, Chirurgion and Alderman of Harwick, eldest son of THOMAS CORNWALLIS, Rector of this parish, by MARY his wife. He married ELIZABETH the widow of WILLIAM PELHAM, of Bewers, in this county, Gent. by whom he had three children, Mary, Anne, and Katherine (a posthumous daughter, born two daies after her father's buryall.) Hee departed this life June ye 29th, Anno dom. 1729, ætat. 41."

His relict deceased on the 11th of May, 1788; and by her he had issue three daughters, viz. 1. Mary, who in 1747 married James Hatley, esq. They were both interred in the church-yard of St. Nicholas, in Ipswich, where,

¹⁵ Can this arrangement of the letters bear any allusion to the sentence inscribed on the arch above? From the circumstance of the phrase being repeated, I do not think it unlikely. Such a conceit I imagine to be quite in character with the notions of our ancestors in the Sixteenth Century.

"Habemus bonum dominum tecu'

Habemus bonum dominum ad me."

The confusion of cases and other trifling points would of course have been overlooked for the sake of bringing about such a "pleasaunte" consummation.

on a table-monument, is this inscription to their memories, as well as to Mrs. Elizabeth Pelham, and to Catherine, the posthumous daughter of Mr. Philip Cornwallis:

"Sacred to the memory of JAMES HATLEY, Esq. (descended from an ancient family of that name at Hatley, in Bedfordshire, afterwards of Hunton, in Kent), who died August 1, 1787, aged 66; and MARY, his wife (descended from Sir THOMAS CORNWALLIS, Knt.) who died May 22, 1796. They both lie interred in the vault beneath, with PHILIP HATLEY, who died Sept. 10, 1771, aged 14; and ISABELLA HATLEY, who died Feb. 26, 1784, aged 29; their beloved son and daughter; and were eminent examples of conjugal love, and filial affection."

"Near this stone lie the remains of ELIZABETH PELHAM, who died May 11, 1788, aged 74; and CATHERINE CORNWALLIS, who died July 24, 1794, aged 65; maternal sisters of the above MARY HATLEY."

They left issue a son, John, and a daughter Judith, who was twice married, first, to Robert Wollaston, Esq. and secondly, to Sir Robert Lawrie, of Maxwellton, Bart. a General in the Army, by whom she had no issue.

2. Anne, who, in 1763, married the Rev. Cuthbert Douthwaite, Rector of St. Mary at Stoke, in Ipswich. He died on the 29th of Dec. 1781, and was interred in the chancel of that Church, where, on a mural tablet, against the North wall, is this inscription:

"M. S. Cuthberti Douthwaite, A. M. in Coll. Magd. apud Cantabrigienses olim socii et tutoris: Hujus ecclesie Rector institutus, ad eas suas parochiales pro munificentia sua demum edificandas curavit. Obiit 29 die Decembris, A.D. 1781, ætatis 73."

His relict deceased on the 31st Jan. 1791.

And 3. Catherine, the posthumous daughter, who was born on the 1st of July, 1729, deceased on the 24th of July, 1794.

2. Thomas, who was born on the 15th of March, 1689, and died on the 4th of April, following.

3. Thomas, who was born on the 27th of June, 1691, and died on the 11th of July following.

4. Mary, who was born on the 21st of Sept. 1692, and died on the 21st of Sept. following.

5. Penelope, who was born on the 17th of Oct. 1693, and died that day.

6. Robert, who was born on the 28th of Sept. 1694, and died on the following day.

7. Anne, who was born on the 3d of Dec. 1696, and who married John Gaillard, of London, Gent. on the 15th of April, 1723; he deceased on the 3d of Dec. 1747, and was interred in the chancel of the Church of St. Stephen, in Ipswich, where, on a flat stone, is this inscription:

"Here lies interr'd JOHN GAILLARD, Esq. late of this parish, who departed this life the 3d of Decem^r 1747, aged sixty-five years."

By him she had issue, a son, Richard-John, who was born on the 19th of Oct. 1726, and a daughter Benjamin, who was born on the 12th of Sept. 1732, and who was twice married, first, to the Rev. Peter Hingeston, Rector of Capel, of St. Mary, and of Wenham Parva, co. Suffolk. He died on the 18th of July, 1786, and was interred in the chancel of the Church of Capel, where, on a tablet against the South wall, is this inscription:

"Near this place are deposited the remains of the Rev. PETER HINGESTON, late Rector of this parish, who died y^e 18th of July 1786."

And secondly, to the Rev. William Gee, Rector of St. Stephen, in Ipswich, and Vicar of Wherstead, and of Bentley, in Suffolk. She deceased on the 27th of March, 1794, and was interred in the Church of St. Stephen, in Ipswich, where, on a table-monument in the Church-yard, is this inscription:

"In a vault under the communion-table, are deposited the remains of MARY, wife of the Rev. WM. GEE, buried 17th February, 1785. Also, of Mrs. SUSANNA WHITE, her sister, buried Jan. 30, 1792; and also of BENJAMINA, second wife of the above Rev. WM. GEE, buried 27th March, 1794. And under this tomb are deposited the remains of the Rev. WILLM. GEE, he was Rector of this parish 43 years, and Vicar of Wherstead and Bentley, in this county; he died universally respected, on the 19th day of April, 1815, aged 84 years. Buried 26th, 1815."

8. William, who was born on the 28th of Sept. 1701, and died on the 18th of April, 1702.

9. William, who was born on the 21st of Nov. 1702, and died on the 12th of Dec. following.

10. Mary, who was born on the 29th of May, 1710, and who, dying on the 29th of July, 1727, was buried (as were all the other children) in the

chancel of the Church of Erwarton, where, on a flat stone in the North aisle, is this inscription to her memory:

"Here lieth y^e body of MARY CORNWALLIS, daughter of THOMAS CORNWALLIS, Rector of this parish, by MARY his wife. Shee departed this life, July y^e 29th, 1727, aged 17 years and 2 months.

And 11. WILLIAM CORNWALLIS, who was born on the 12th of Sept. 1708. He received his academical education at Catharine Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of A.B. in 1729; and to that of A.M. in 1741. In 1732, he was presented to the Rectory of Wenham Magna, and in 1738 to that of Chelmondiston, both in the county of Suffolk.

In 1763 he was licensed to the perpetual curacy of St. Margaret, in the town of Ipswich, where he deceased on the 18th of Nov. 1786, and was interred in the chancel of the Church of Chelmondiston. On a mural tablet, against the North wall, is this inscription to his memory:

"Near this place are interr'd the remains of the Rev. WILLM. CORNWALLIS, A.M. 49 years Rector of this parish, and 54 of Great Wenham, in the same county, who died the 11th of November, 1786, aged 79. SARAH, relict of the Rev. WM. CORNWALLIS, died Oct. 20, 1793, aged 79."

He married Sarah, the daughter of — Cobbold, of —, by whom he had issue four sons, viz. 1. WILLIAM, who was baptized on the 25th of March, 1751. He received his academical education at Merton College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. April 29, 1774, and was elected a Fellow. In 1778 he was presented by his Society to the Rectory of Elham; and in the same year, by his relation the Hon. Frederick Cornwallis, Archbishop of Canterbury, to that of Wittersham, both in the county of Kent. He married in 1778, Mary, the daughter of — Harris, the accomplished and ingenious authoress of "Observations Critical, Explanatory, and Practical, on the Canonical Scriptures, 1817," 4 vols. 8vo. (reviewed in vol. LXXV. i. 249—251) by whom he had issue two daughters: 1. Sarah, who, in 1802, married Mr. James Trimmer, and died on the 3d of April, 1803, having had issue an only son, James-Cornwallis Trimmer, who died on the 27th of April, 1815, aged 19 years; 2. Caroline.

2. Frederic, who was baptized on the 19th of Feb. 1753, and who entered early into the army, under the patronage of his kinsman the gallant Marquis Cornwallis. He attained the rank of Lieut.-colonel, and was Major in the 33d reg. of foot. Having served for many years in India, he retired from the service, and married, in 1797, A. L. Harriott, the daughter of the Rev. William Fonnereau, of Christ Church, Ipswich. He was in 18.., elected a Portman of that borough; and deceased on the 12th of May 1811, leaving no issue, and was interred in a vault, adjoining the chancel of the Church of St. Margaret, Ipswich.

3. James, who was baptized on the 4th of Dec. 1754. He was bred to the Navy, under the auspices of his relation, the late Admiral Cornwallis; and having attained the rank of Post Captain, deceased on the 31st of July, 1798.

4. Charles, who received his academical education at Merton College, Oxford, where he proceeded to the degree of B.A. In 1786 he was licensed to the perpetual curacy of St. Margaret, in the town of Ipswich, which he resigned in 1804; and in 1807, was presented by the Crown to the Rectory of South Cove, Suffolk.

Mr. Cornwallis is, perhaps, the only male descendant of that ancient name, and once flourishing family, now resident in the county of Suffolk. His descent on the paternal side is, as has been already shewn, most honourable. But on the maternal side it is still more so, as his ancestors were nearly allied to the last reigning sovereign of the most illustrious line of TUDOR. He is the great-great-grandson of Sir William Cornwallis, the younger, Knt. the uncle of the first Lord Cornwallis, by Dame Catherine his wife, the daughter of Sir Philip Parker, of Erwarton, Knt. (from whom, on the maternal side, are descended the present Earls of Egmont), who was the son of Sir Henry Parker, Knt. Lord Morley and Monteagle, by Dame Elizabeth, his wife, the daughter and sole heir of Sir Philip Calthorpe, of Erwarton, Knt. and Amata, the daughter of Sir William Boleyn, Knt. the aunt of Queen Anne Boleyn, consort of King Henry the Eighth, and the mother of Queen Elizabeth. J. F.

MR. URBAN,

Woolfardisworthy,
May 26.

I SEND an original Letter of Dr. Matthew Hole, a learned and truly orthodox divine, who was for many years Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, and composed some excellent theological works early in the last century.

Matthew Hole was admitted of Exeter College, Oct. 15, 1661, proceeded B. A. June 14, 1664, B. D. Oct. 13, 1674, and D. D. Oct. 13, 1716. He was Vicar of Stokegurse, Somerset, and Rector of Exeter College, Oxford. He published seven volumes on the Liturgy, Epistles, and Gospels; two on the Church Catechism; another on Matrimony; another on Charity; Letters to a Nonconformist Teacher on the gift of Prayer; "Our Saviour's Passion, in a Sermon on Good Friday, 1 April, 1670, at St. Peter's Cathedral Church, Exeter," on Acts ii. 23; and a Sermon preached at Taunton on the Feast of Epiphany, before the forces of the Militia of Somerset, sent there for the preservation of the peace of the town.

I wish it were in my power to supply any further particulars of the life of a truly pious and diligent character, but trust such information may be afforded by others of your Correspondents.

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This, for the Reverend Doctor Walker, Minister of St. Mary Moor [Major] in Exon, Devon.

REVEREND SIR,

I receiv'd your very good Sermon, and return you my hearty thanks for it. I have read and perus'd it over with a due intention of mind, and vpon y^e whole thinke you have sufficientlie prov'd that y^e difficulties, absurdities, contradictions, and pretended impossibilities in y^e doctrine of y^e Trinity are farr more and greater on y^e heretical opposers than the orthodox assertors of it.

Both of them seem to agree that reason can be no competent judg in this sublime and mysterious affair; for y^e one side declare it to be above reason, and y^e other contrary to it. So that j thinke reason ought in a great measure to be laid aside, and to put it wholly on y^e foot of Revelation, which none that own y^e divine authority of y^e Holy Scripture can gainsay or resist. Reason indeed is a good rule and judg on things that are within its reach; but is not to be extended to things that are out of its sphere, and cannot be compré-

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headed by it. And such this mystery must be own'd to be.

Hence we find y^e Fathers and Schoolmen in their discourses on this subject, generally waving all arguments taken from reason, and making it entirely a matter of faith grounded upon divine Revelation, which is the truest and safest bottom we can put it upon. Tertullian's *Credo quia est impossibile*, is a remarkable instance hereof; he made it y^e object of his faith vpon y^e authority of God's word, because it seemed impossible to his reason.

Aquinas and y^e other schoolmen in their treatises of Philosophy and Theology, hapening sometimes on y^e inexplicable mysteries of Religion, generally say, *hæc sunt de fide*,—these things are to be believ'd vpon y^e credit of Divine Revelation, and admit not any exercise of reason or argument about them.

The Apostles' saying, *We walk by faith and not by sight*, may perhaps look somewhat this way; we live and act by faith in Christ, and are not led by any worldly or external motives. They submitted Reason to Revelation, and were guided by the evidence of things not seen, which made them despise that vain philosophy and those disputers of y^e world that reason'd too much about these mysterious truths. And indeed this hath done Christianity much harm, and occasion'd many pestilent and pernicious heresies in y^e X'tian Church, by scanning y^e deep things of God by our shallow reason, by diving to farr into unfathomable depths, and searching into things vnsearchable and past finding out.

I am told that Mr. Pierce and his brethren have compos'd an Arian Catechism; if you could help me to y^e sight of it, j would endeavour to take out y^e poison of it, and write an antidote to prevent y^e contagion and spreading of it. J am sorry y^e great men of your Church [the Cathedral of Exeter] decline y^e suppressing of this heresy, and leave y^e whole burden of it vpon your shoulders, which j wish you well to bear off, and that you may be a pillar of that Church which you labour so hard to support. I am, S^r, your affectionate brother and fellow labourer, MATTH. HOLE.
Exon. Coll. Oxon. Novem. 5th, 1723.

MR. URBAN, Oxford, April 24.

YOUR Correspondent from Woodstreet, p. 200, is informed that the Act of 13 and 14 Car. II. c. 4, will give him ample satisfaction on the subject of "Lectures." He will there find that the License of the Archbishop or Diocesan is necessary to constitute a *legal* Lecturer. But the power of the Diocesan, &c., extends only to the qualification and sit-

ness of the person, and not to the existence or right of the Lectureship itself; though, where there is a Rector or Vicar, no Lecturer is entitled to the use of the Pulpit, without the consent of such Rector, &c. unless *immemorial custom* can be shown, which is not very likely to be the case; the very office and title of "Lecturer" being of modern growth, as far as relates to the present usage of both. There is a fashion in every thing; but particularly in *words*; and, to be in the fashion, you must use the cant and phraseology of the circle in which you move. A LECTURE has now, particularly in great and populous parishes, greater charms than a SERMON. In good old times the people listened with plain simplicity to the authorized HOMILIES of the Church, delivered from the steps of the chancel, somewhat in the manner of the Diocesan Charges at present, delivered by the Bishops and Archdeacons. Then came the CATHOLIC SERMONS, "SERMONES CATHOLICI;" and then, from a horror of Popery, too well founded it must be confessed, we had sober and temperate "DISCOURSES" from the PULPIT. But no wonder, if those, who quarrelled with a Surplice, the emblem, one would suppose, of purity and holiness, condemned these unpretending and unambitious compositions of the regular Clergy, and considered the pulpit itself as a remnant of Popery, and the *road-left*. Then came a host of "LECTURERS," chosen by the Majesty of the People; that is, by a few busy and leading members of a Corporation or Parish, who had their own friends and relations to serve; for it is evident, that the mass of the people could have no voice in the appointment of these Preachers. One of the objects of the statute above-mentioned, soon after the Restoration, was to place restrictions in the way of these Lecturers: restrictions, which perhaps have nearly lost their effect by their penal severity; for, if acted upon, they would almost amount to a prohibition. Hence the liberality of Bishops and Rectors towards these almost self-constituted Lecturers. Hence well-meaning persons have ever promoted the Lecture-mania. We have Lady Moyer Lectures, Boyle Lectures, Warburton Lectures, Bampton Lectures, Hulsean Lectures. But in the Will of Canon Bampton I find the

expression, "Divinity Lecture Sermons," is constantly used. They are, therefore, strictly "Sermons," though the term "Lectures" is used in common parlance, as the lawyers say.

While on this subject, Mr. Urban, being now an old member of the University, and having a veneration for the Old School Divinity, I may be indulged perhaps in a little verbal criticism on the recent innovation of the Oxford Press in the mode of printing the Sermons of the Bampton Lecturer. The good old practice was, not only to call them "Sermons" in the Title-page; or, as some few have done, "Discourses," &c.; but to number them likewise, "Sermon I. II. III. &c.;" and the subject of each "Sermon" was very conveniently and usefully placed at the head of the respective pages, as a "running-title." But now, though the printer deserves credit for the superior elegance of his typography, the authors have inadvertently suffered the fashionable term "Lecture" to be prefixed to each Sermon, and to be placed also as a running-title to every page; and it is remarkable, that in the title-page of the Sermons, preached by the late excellent Mr. Conybeare in 1824, we have, I believe, for the first time, *totidem verbis*, "THE BAMPTON LECTURES for the year MDCCCXXIV." We can only account for this by recurring to the melancholy fact, that the title-page was printed after the death of the lamented author, which happened on Friday, June the 11th, in the same year; otherwise his keen sense of propriety and accuracy would have led him to retain the form adopted by most of his predecessors; and which is more in unison with the expressions contained in the Will of Canon Bampton.

To this dry detail of matters, which may be considered by some as of inferior importance, I beg to add a question for the elucidation of your Biographical Correspondents. What is the History of Canon Bampton, who founded the premium for Sermons at this Divinity Lecture? I find one John Bampton, the son of Gaspar Bampton, gentleman, a native of Salisbury, about the year 1689. He was admitted a Commoner of TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD, March 16, 1705—6, then at the age of 17. None of the extracts from Canon Bampton's Will, which I have before

me, contain any date; but if dates and other circumstances correspond, I should be disposed to believe, that the JOHN BAMPTON here mentioned was the Oxford Benefactor. The Registers of Sarum, in particular, must be consulted for this purpose; and some of your readers, Mr. Urban, in that city, may perhaps give some information on the subject in a future Number. J. I.

Mr. URBAN, *Evesham, May 4.*

SINCE I communicated to you the article on the Chronology of Herodotus, in your Number for March, I have computed several solar eclipses which happened about the year 480 before the Christian era.

There was certainly no eclipse visible at Sardis in the spring of any year near this time at all like the very remarkable one mentioned by Herodotus (Polyhymnia, c. 37,) to have happened in that season, at the time Xerxes was on the point of setting out on his expedition against Greece.

According to my calculation, the only solar eclipse visible in that part of the world during the spring, within at least nine years of the time at which Xerxes is supposed to have begun his expedition, was a small one which happened on the 19th of April, in the year 481. In this instance, the Sun rose eclipsed at about half-past five o'clock, and the eclipse ended at about 20 minutes after six. The greatest obscuration took place about 10 minutes after sun-rise, and was equal to rather more than three digits.

On the 30th of April, in the year 463 B. C. there was a large eclipse of the Sun visible in Greece and Natolia; but I have not made any particular computation of it, because I think it impossible that this can have been the eclipse in question. Since, to suppose that Xerxes made his descent into Greece in this year, would not only be contrary to the testimony of every other historian and chronologer, but would introduce another discrepancy into the account of Herodotus, of precisely the same nature as the one we are seeking to get rid of. For he informs us (Calliope, c. 10), that there happened a solar eclipse just at the time Cleombrotus was offering sacrifice to discover whether it would be fortunate for him to attack the Persians; at which event Cleombrotus was so alarmed, that he

retreated with the detachment under his command.

Now, according to my calculations, there was a solar eclipse visible in Greece, on the 2d of October, 480 B. C.; the year in which, according to chronologers, these events took place. But there was no eclipse of the Sun visible in that part of the world for at least eighteen months after the eclipse which happened on the 30th of April, in the year 463.

There are so many circumstances mentioned by chronologers, all concurring to fix the time at which Xerxes made his famous expedition, either in the year 480 or 481 B. C. that I do not conceive it possible that the date can be more than a year from the truth. I think, therefore, that the account of the eclipse happening at the time Xerxes set out from Sardis, is erroneous.

Perhaps Herodotus had received some uncertain account of an eclipse happening near that time; and in assigning the precise time and circumstances of it, proceeded somewhat in the same manner as an astronomer would have done, though upon rather different data. It is probable that he believed the eclipse to be connected with the misfortunes which befel the Persian army; and hence, perhaps, concluded that it was natural enough to expect a very terrible eclipse at the commencement of such a series of calamities.

As a small difference in the Moon's longitude makes a considerable difference in the magnitude of an eclipse happening near the equinoxes, it may be satisfactory to the astronomical reader to be informed, that in calculating these eclipses, I made use of the lunar tables of Burckhardt, and computed the secular equations from Laplace's Formulae.

Burckhardt's tables are adapted to the meridian of Greenwich by Mr. Whiting, and given in his *Astronomy*, now in the course of publication,—a work highly deserving of encouragement. Every rule in it is demonstrated, which renders it no less useful to the student than to the man of science.

Yours, &c. JOHN TOVEY.

Mr. URBAN, *April 3.*

IN your Number for March, p. 209, I find an article by Mr. John Tovey on the Solar Eclipse, which is supposed

to have happened about the year B. C. 480, and return him thanks for the manner in which he points out my error. I had read elsewhere that the eclipse mentioned by Herodotus had taken place in the year 480 before Christ; and finding this assertion corroborated by my calculations, I deemed it unnecessary to continue them; nor had I at that time the means; the tables I had used being those in Ferguson's Lectures. I have, however, recomputed this Eclipse, and find that the change of the Moon took place at midnight on that day, as your Correspondent affirms. It, however, happened on the 8th, and not on the 7th of April, as he has it, by a mistake of the press I suppose.

M. Larcher, in his notes upon Herodotus, affirms that there was a very considerable Eclipse on the 19th of April, 481 B. C. as he had heard from M. Pingré, of the Academy of Sciences in France, but dates the departure of Xerxes from Sardis in the year 480. For he supposes that it happened about the time of the departure of the Persians from Susa; and that "Herodotus, who had heard that an eclipse took place at the departure of Xerxes, imagined that that departure was from Sardis." If M. Pingré is right, it is much more rational, in my opinion, to alter the "artificial chronology of the ancients," than to suppose that our author made such a gross blunder.

Yours, &c. SEPTEMDECIMUS.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.—YORKSHIRE.

North Riding.

"For when the Saxons first received the Christian faith
Paulinus of old York, the zealous Bishop then,
In Swale's abundant stream, christened ten thousand men,
With women and their babes, a number more beside,
Upon one happy day, whereof she boasts with pride."—DRAYTON.

HISTORY.

520. King Arthur gained a complete victory over the Saxons at Badon-hill.
620. Augustin and Paulinus baptized in Topcliffe river 10,000 persons.
651. Oswyn, King of Deira, basely murdered by Oswin King of Bernicia at Gilling.
664. The famous synod of Whitby was held at Whitby Abbey during the abbacy of Lady Hilda, for fixing the time of the celebration of Easter according to the Roman custom.
769. The tyrant Eanred, or Beanred, burnt Catteric.
800. Mulgrave Castle, after the battle of Whalley, fortified by the Saxon Duke Wada, who was compelled to fly thither for refuge.
876. Hinguar and Hubba, having collected a great many adventurers, set sail for England with a numerous fleet, and landed in two divisions. Hubba debarked about two miles westward of Whitby; and erected his standard on Raven-hill; and Hinguar at Peak, about seven miles East of Whitby.
948. In the Earl of Northumberland's house, at Topcliffe, the states of Northumbria assembled and took the oaths of allegiance to Edred of Wessex.
1066. Harold Harfagar, King of Norway, joined with Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, and a numerous host, sailed along the coast to Scarborough, which they plundered and burnt. They then re-embarked, and with 500 ships entered the Humber, but were finally defeated at Stamford Bridge, Sept. 25, by Harold King of England.
1138. At Standard-Hill, near North Cowton, was fought the bloody battle of "the standard" between the Scots under their King David, and the English commanded by Thurstan, Archbishop of York, and other powerful northern Barons; in which the Scots were defeated.
1275. Edward I. kept a splendid court at Scarborough, attended by a large train of nobles.
1312. Earl of Pembroke besieged Piers de Gaveston in Scarborough Castle, but several of his assaults were repulsed with great bravery, and it was the want of provisions only which obliged him, after a noble defence, to surrender himself.
1318. Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, reduced Scarborough, Skipton, Northallerton, Boroughbridge, &c. &c. to ashes, and returned to his own country

- James Douglas, entered England, and wasted all with fire and sword till they came to the very gates of York. Among the rest Kirk Levington fell a prey to their rapacity. They destroyed the suburbs of the city of York; after which they drew off their men and marched back to Scotland. The Archbishop of York assembled ten thousand men, and pursued the enemy to Myton, where a dreadful engagement ensued; the Yorkists, owing to their ignorance, being defeated, and above two thousand of the English, with the Mayor of York, killed.
1377. A daring Scottish Freebooter, of the name of Mercer, committed prisoner to Scarborough Castle, whereupon his son entered Scarborough Harbour, and carried away a number of merchant vessels in triumph.
1467. Edward IV. confined in Middleham Castle by the Earl of Warwick, and from which he afterwards escaped.
1471. The bastard Fauconbridge beheaded in Middleham Castle.
1485. During the reign of Ric. III. he twice visited Pickering and Scarborough Castles, and made the latter town a county of itself, a privilege discontinued very soon after.
1489. Henry, fourth Earl of Northumberland, fled from Topcliffe by the populace, and murdered at Thirsk. Some say murdered in his mansion at Topcliffe.
1503. Princess Margaret visited Newbrough on her road to Scotland to be married to James IV.
1536. Aske, with his fanatical army, made an attack on Scarborough Castle; but was obliged to abandon the enterprize with confusion and disgrace.
1548. At Seamer, Thomas Dull and others rose, under the pretence of reforming the abuses of religion, but were soon put down.
1553. At the time of Wyatt's rebellion, Thomas Stafford, second son of Lord Stafford, obtained possession of Scarborough Castle by stratagem; but did not hold it long, being dislodged by the Earl of Westmoreland; and was soon afterwards decapitated: hence the origin of "Scarborough Warning," "a word and a blow, and a blow comes first."
1568. Mary Queen of Scots confined in Bolton Castle.
1569. Thomas, fifth Earl of Northumberland, took up arms against Elizabeth, and was nearly taken in his house at Topcliffe.
1642. The Earl of Newcastle forced his passage across the Tees with 6000 troops.
- 1642-3. January 16, Colonel Slingsby and about 600 of the King's troops defeated Sir Hugh Cholmley at Guisborough.
1643. Yarm, garrisoned by four hundred Parliamentarians, taken by the Royalists under the Earl of Newcastle.
1644. Sir Thomas Fairfax besieged Helmsley Castle; which surrendered, Nov. 21, and was dismantled.—Scarborough Castle besieged by the Parliamentarians under Sir John Meldrum, who took the town and church by assault, Feb. 18, and then regularly invested the castle on the 17th of May.
1645. They made a general assault, but were repulsed with great loss, Sir John himself being killed. Sir Matthew Boynton succeeded him in the command, and prosecuted the siege with such vigour that the Royalists, under Sir Hugh Cholmley, were obliged to surrender, with honourable terms, July 25, 1645.—Bolton Castle, after being attacked by the Parliamentarians, surrendered on the 5th of November on honourable terms.
1646. The Scotch army quartered at Topcliffe.
1648. Colonel Boynton, son of Sir Matthew, having declared for the King, Scarborough Castle was again besieged in the middle of September; and, when the garrison grew mutinous, surrendered December 19, to Colonel Bethell.

EMINENT NATIVES.

- ASCHAM, ROGER, author of the "Toxophilus," and tutor to Queen Elizabeth, Kirkby Wiske, 1515.
- Baston, Robert, Carmelite Friar, Historian, and Poet, Scarborough (ob. 1326).
- Barnes, Barnaby, author of "The Devil's Charter," Yarm, 1569.
- Baynes, John, distinguished lawyer, Middleham, 1758.
- Brompton, John de, Monkish Historian, Brompton.
- Brown, Thomas, the Hero of Dettingen, Kirkleatham, 1715*.
- Burnett, Dr. Thomas, author of the "Theory of the Earth," Croft, 1635.

- Bushell, Capt. Brown, an active royalist, excepted from mercy, 1660.
 Calvert, George, wise and prudent first Lord Baltimore, Kipling, 1582.
 Cadmon, Sacred Poet, at Whitby Abbey (ob. 679).
 Clarke, Rev. John, learned schoolmaster, Kirkby Misperton, 1703.
 Cholmley, Sir Hugh, bart. Royalist general, Roxby, 1600.
 Cook, Capt. JAMES, the celebrated circumnavigator, Marton, 1728.
 Coverdale, Miles, Bp. of Exeter, Coverdale, 1487.
 Coulson, Christopher, benefactor, Newby.
 Cuitt, George, ingenious artist, Moulton, 1743.
 Craven, William, D.D. learned Master of St. John's, Cambridge, Gowthwaite Hall, 1728.
 Dodsworth Roger, eminent Antiquary and indefatigable Collector, Newton Grange, 1585.
 Fothergill, John, Physician and Botanist, Carr-end, 1712.
 Gale, Thomas, learned Dean of York, Scruton, 1636.
 Greathhead, Henry, first inventor of a life-boat, Richmond.
 Hickes, Dr. George, Dean of Worcester, author of the "Thesaurus," Newsham, Kirkby Wirke, 1640*.
 Hickes, John, brother to the above, non-conformist, executed 1685.
 Hilda, Lady, Abbess of Whitby Abbey and Hackness (ob. 680).
 Hinderwell, Thomas, Historian of Scarborough, Scarborough (ob. 1825).
 Hornsey, John, author of English Grammar, Scarborough (ob. 1820).
 Hutchinson, John, celebrated author of "Moses' Principia," Spennyhorn, 1674.
 Johnson, Bartholomew, Musician, Wykeham near Scarboro' (ob. 1814, aged 104).
 JENKINS, HENRY, born at Ellerton in 1500, died in 1670!
 Kettlewell, John, learned and pious divine, Northallerton, 1653.
 Lascelles, Peregrine, distinguished military officer, Whitby, 1684.
 Lawson, Sir John, Admiral, Scarborough (ob. 1665).
 Nicholson, Francis, Governor of North Carolina, Downholme.
 Palliser, Dr. Abp. of Cashell, Kirkby-wiske.
 Perceval, John, Earl of Egmont, Barton, 1683.
 Robinson, John, distinguished Statesman and Bp. of London, Clessby, 1650.
 Roddam, Robert, Admiral, Richmond.
 Shaw, Cuthbert, ingenious poet, Ravensworth, 1738.
 Stonehouse, Christopher, undaunted naval officer, Yarm (living 1808).
 Tailyer, Thomas, eminent and learned puritan, Richmond, 1576.
 Topham, John, learned antiquary, New Malton (ob. 1803).
 Travis, John, surgeon and iethyologist, Scarborough (ob. 1794).
 Tunstall, James, public orator, and learned divine, Aysgarth, 1710.
 Walton, Dr. Brian, editor of Polyglott Bible, Seamer in Cleveland, 1600 (ob. 1661).
 WICKLIFFE, JOHN, morning star of the Reformation, Hipswell, 1324.
 Wittie, Robert, medical writer, Scarborough (flor. 1660).

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

"Mark Guisborough's gay scite where Nature seems so nice,
 As in the same she marks a second paradise,
 Whose soil embroider'd is, with so rare sundry flowers,
 Her large oaks so long green, as summer there her bowers
 Had set up all the year, her air for health refin'd,
 Her earth with allom veins most richly intermin'd.—DRAYTON.

At ALDBY, Edwin, Earl of Northumberland, was nearly assassinated.

At AYSGARTH Church is a most magnificent rood-loft.

At AYTON the immortal Cook received his school-education, at the expence of Thomas Scottowe, esq.

At BELLMAN-BANK alum was first procured in Britain about 1595.

In BOLTON Chapel, a handsome pyramid marks the grave of Henry Jenkins, who died aged 169. This extraordinary individual carried arrows to the battle of Flodden-field, and was the only one who, temp. Charles II. survived to tell the tale of the Dissolution of Monasteries.

Whitaker says, could BRIMHAM be transported to Salisbury Plain, Stonehenge itself would be reduced to a poor and pigmy miniature.

At CASTLE HOWARD is a fine collection of paintings, statues, antique busts, &c. In the park is a stately obelisk, upward of 100 feet high, in the centre of four avenues. The magnificent mausoleum is a circular edifice crowned with a dome, and surrounded by a handsome colonnade of Doric pillars. Over the vault is an elegant circular chapel, thirty-four feet in diameter.

At Catterick was discovered some Roman remains, supposed to have been a

of containing about twenty-four gallons of water, was found full of Roman copper and silver coins.

At COTHERSTON, in a place called Chapel Garth, a very ancient circular font, engraved in Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, was dug up.

At DUNCOMBE Park is a fine piece of sculpture, called the Dog of Alcibiades, said to be the work of Myron, and ranked among the five dogs of antiquity. Here is also the famous Discobolus, which is esteemed the first statue in England. Among the splendid collection of paintings, is a candle-light scene (old woman and girl) by Rubens, cost 1500 guineas.

At EASBY, in 1799, a very singular inscription was discovered, beautifully written in English, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, to the memory of Richard Swale, 1538. It was found pasted between two boards, which were for many years used to cut the sacramental bread upon. Whitaker supposes it to have been written by Miles Coverdale.

At GUISBOROUGH the first alum works in England were erected by Sir T. Chaloner, who procured workmen from the Pope's alum works, temp. Eliz. for which the Pope fulminated a dreadful anathema against Sir Thomas and his workmen.—In the chapel belonging to Turner's Hospital is a painted window, esteemed one of the finest in the world, representing the offerings of the Magi at the birth of Christ.—The views and scenery are particularly fine.

The fall of HARDRAW in the great frost, 1739-40, became a hollow column of ice, a fixed and stately object, during which the unfrozen current was distinctly seen to precipitate itself through a tube in the centre, while the country people, surprised and delighted by so novel an appearance, danced around it.—Near this place in 1805 a perfect specimen of the *Swallow-tailed Falcon* was taken alive; the only instance of this species being seen in Great Britain; and in 1807 was shot the *Rallus pusillus*, a bird unknown to Linnæus.

At KIRBY-MOORSIDE died in 1687 the profligate, the witty, and the gay George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in extreme want and misery. See an interesting account of his dying moments in Mr. Cole's "*Scarborough Album*."

At OXNUP died, in 1764, George Kirkton, Esq. of Exnup-Hall, aged 124.

RICHMOND Castle presents some majestic ruins; the shell of the Keep is almost entire.—The rich stalls in St. Mary's Choir were removed from St. Agatha's Abbey. Here are some very laconic inscriptions in both Latin and English verse; and a monument to Archdeacon Blackburne.

ROBIN HOOD's Bay, so called from its being the retreat of the famous outlaw: here he had always a number of fishing vessels, on board of which he could take refuge if pursued.

At ROKEBY Park is some of the finest needle-work in the kingdom; and paintings, busts, statues, sculptures, elegant sepulchral urns, multitudes of altars, inscriptions, &c. are in this collection.

Of ROMALDKIRK were rectors Wm. Knight, Bp. of Bath and Wells, 1541; John Best, Bp. of Carlisle, 1560; and Rich. Barns, who died Bp. of Durham in 1570.

At SALTWICK, about 1762, the petrified skeleton of a horse was found, at the depth of *thirty yards* below the surface of the ground.

At SCARBOROUGH died, in 1775, William, Governor of the Spaw, aged 103, and in 1811 a jubilee was celebrated to commemorate the 100th year of Mr. Benjamin Johnson.—Here resided the gallant Admiral Sir John Lawson.

At SCRUTON the indefatigable Dean Thomas, Gale, and his son Roger, resided. SEDBURY supposed to have been a palace of King Oswin.

SKELTON Castle, while in the possession of John Hall, Esq. author of the "*Crazy Tales*," &c. was frequently visited by STERNE.

At STAITHES Capt. Cook was put apprentice to a shop-keeper.

At SWINTON is a fine collection of pictures, ancient and modern.

In TANFIELD Church are several tombs and effigies of the Marmions.

At WENSLEY are many fine sepulchral memorials of the Scropes, &c.

At WHITBY, in the early part of the last century, Dr. Woodward dug up the petrified arm and hand of a man, in which all the bones and joints were visible; about 1743 the Rev. Mr. Borwick found a complete petrified skeleton, broken into several pieces by digging up; and in 1758 the petrified bones of a crocodile, an animal never known in this part of the world, likewise broken.

YARM Church has a beautiful painted window of Moses delivering the law

MR. URBAN, April 10.

TO you, who are not only learned, but the cause of learning in so many others, that perhaps within the whole literary circle (Schoolmasters, Academicians and all), you, in the course of your monthly labours, have been deservedly regarded as the arbiter to whom an appeal upon such questions,—to you, I venture to resort, as I have often done before, during an occasional correspondence of some fifty years or more, for information on the following question.

Is it compatible with the Statutes of our English Universities, and agreeable to the constituent principles of our Orthodoxy—that a custom should be introduced of young men matriculating themselves at Oxford or Cambridge for the purpose of announcing themselves as Schoolmasters with the greater éclat? or is it not, as in the character of itinerant and advertizing traders, derogatory to the condition of a Student of either of the Universities to become the usher of a School during that period which he ought to pass in acquiring knowledge and pursuing his studies in College? I know that it was a custom long prevalent in Scotland for a student to travel barefoot from one end of that kingdom to the other, and after the close of the session to retrace his painful steps, and set up a little school, with the pittance of which he was enabled in the ensuing year to return to his College, and pursue his routine of duty there. But as this neither contributed to the credit of the University, nor much advanced the Student in his professional and literary acquirements, it was thought mean and inconsistent, if not irregular or disreputable: and expecting the like result from what is now, I have reason to believe, amongst modern improvements and modern fashions in England, I should be glad to have the sentiments of some of your Correspondents, and your own, on a subject which appears to be important to the interests both of religion and literature.

In truth, it seems to savour, in my opinion, too much of quackery to be creditable to those who practise or promote it; and I know that it has a tendency to multiply these literary candidates for Holy Orders, who receive not any high degree of countenance from the best friends of the Established Church and soundest promoters of

Orthodoxy; wherefore I take the liberty to call your attention to the subject.

Yours, &c.

OXON.

MR. URBAN,

June 1.

THE Monthly Reviewers, in their notice of the work lately published by Mr. Creuzer, entitled "The Religions of Antiquity," make the following remark: "According to the profound, and, as we think, just hypothesis of Mr. Creuzer, the religion of each Country has been impressed with the character of the Region in which it has originated, or into which it has emigrated."

The existence of a Deity, who created, and who upholds the Universe, appears to be generally acknowledged throughout the world; but that he has revealed himself universally to mankind, is contradicted by the various systems of Theology which are to be found among the different Nations of the Earth; and induces the following question, which I submit to the consideration of your readers, both in a philosophical and moral point of view, namely,—whether mankind best fulfil their moral duties to God and to society, by adhering to the system and practice of that religion which is peculiar to the country in which they happen to be born; or, by investigating at large the different, and frequently discordant principles which are to be found in the various systems of Theology throughout the globe, and drawing from thence their own conclusions?

It will be recollected that Dr. Johnson, a man of very superior intellect, was decidedly of opinion that a person should continue in the profession of that faith and practice which he derived, not merely from the country in which he was born, but from his parents in particular. Whether the Doctor was justified in this opinion, I shall not venture to decide; but it is perfectly clear that either the principle laid down by him must be admitted to the full extent; or the right to a universal and unlimited enquiry must be allowed to every individual.—There is no alternative whatever.

Yours, &c.

EXONENSIS.

T. A. would be obliged to any person of the family of Allen of Pinner, A. Ashby, and Dorrington, or of the family of Dewhurst, of Dewhurst, Lancashire,

MR. URBAN, *Hitchin, May 31.*

PERMIT a constant reader and warm admirer, to beg through you the assistance of your *Clerical* readers, in furtherance of an object which he has in view.

Without further preface, I have been upwards of twelve years in collecting, (with a view to publication,) the *Forms of Prayer*, issued by authority, from the Reformation to the present time, on Fast and Thanksgiving-days, and on occasions of Victories, Royal Births, Plenteous Harvests, Plagues, Droughts, Dearths, Earthquakes, Storms, &c. &c. &c.; and sent to every parish in the Kingdom; and, after much exertion, and no small expense, still find my list incomplete, although every week helps to fill up its numerous lacunæ. After trying many other ways, I have, at last, thought, that you, of all others, are most likely to enable me to complete my series. I therefore subjoin a list of what *Forms* I have ascertained to have been issued, (over and above the multitude of earlier, intervening, and subsequent dates in my own possession; and which, of course, I need not specify,) with the hope that some of my Reverend Brethren may, by examining their church-chests, and sending the few or many which they may find, yet undestroyed by moths, &c. to me (at Messrs. Simpkin and Co.'s Book-sellers, Stationers'-court, by a friend or other private hand, to save expense), assist me in rescuing from oblivion those pious effusions of the Cranmers, Parkers, Grindalls, Whitgifts, Tillotsons, and Seckers, of our Church, which there is no doubt have wasted a praying Nation's petitions and thanksgivings to the Throne of Grace, and brought down blessings on our heads. In conclusion, I beg to add, that in case where a *Form* cannot be given, it may be copied and sent as before; and in all cases of request, shall be duly and thankfully returned.

Yours, &c. J. W. NIBLOCK.

List of Forms wanted.

- | A. D. | Occasion, &c. |
|-------|-------------------------------------|
| 1590. | For the success of the French King. |
| 1594. | Safetie of the Queene. |
| 1603. | July 25.—September 30. |
| 1611. | Drought. |
| 1613. | August 5. |
| 1636. | Necessary. |

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- | A. D. | Occasion, &c. |
|---------------|--|
| 1633. | June 11. |
| 1636. | Nov. 8.—Every Wednesday. |
| 1640. | November 5.—Nov. 17 to Dec. 8. |
| 1640-1. | March 27. |
| 1642. | Warre. |
| 1643. | September 27.—October 3. |
| 1644 or 1647. | King and Oxford. |
| 1650. | Every Tuesday. |
| 1660-1. | January 30. |
| 1665. | April 5. |
| 1671-2. | March 27 to April 17. |
| 1678. | April 10 to 24.—Additional.—November 13. |
| 1680. | December 22. |
| 1685. | May 29. |
| 1685-6. | January 30.—February 6. |
| 1686. | September 12. |
| 1688. | June 17 to July 1.—October 11.—October 23. |
| 1688-9. | January 28.—January 31 to February 14.—Prince and Princess of Orange. |
| 1689. | November 5. |
| 1690. | May 6.—July 11 or 12.—September 12.—October 19.—November 5.—Averting. |
| 1691. | March 28.—October 17.—November 26. |
| 1691-2. | March 9. |
| 1692. | April 8.—May 19.—May 26.—October 7.—October 27 to November 10.—Victory. |
| 1693. | June 6.—August 6.—November 13 to 26. |
| 1694. | May 23 to June 13.—October 18.—December 2 to 16. |
| 1695. | October 11 to 23.—December 11 to 18. |
| 1696. | June 26.—September 2.—September 28. |
| 1697. | April 28.—October 9 to November 17. |
| 1699. | April 5. |
| 1699-1700. | March 12. |
| 1700. | April 4. |
| 1702. | April 11.—June 10.—November 12 to December 3. |
| 1703. | May 26.—December 3. |
| 1703 4. | January 12.—March 8. |
| 1704. | King William's Prayers. |
| 1704-5. | March 8. |
| 1705-6. | March 8.—March 20. |
| 1708. | August 19. |
| 1709. | June 18.—September 3.—November 28. |
| 1714-15. | January 20. |
| 1716. | August 1.—October 4. |
| 1716. | June 7. |
| 1720. | November 12.—December 16.—Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday.—Plague at Marseilles. |
| 1721. | December 8. |
| 1723. | April 25.—August 28. |
| 1728. | November 5, Jan. 30, and May 29.—June 11. |
| 1740-1. | February 4. |

A. D.	Occasion, &c.
1741. November 26.	
1742. November 10.	
1743—4. January 9.	
1744. April 11.	
1746. October 9.	
1767. February 11.	
1758. February 17.—August 20.	
1759. August 12.—October 21.	
1760. March 14.—October 12.	
1761. July 26.	
1763. March 2.	
1782. May 26.	
1806. Nelson's Funeral.	
1807. Forma Precum.	

MR. URBAN, *Blakeney, April 6.*

IN the last Number of your valuable Magazine, your Correspondent, Colonel Macdonald, in an article "on the Earth being hollow," in order to substantiate his hypothesis respecting its *hollowness*, adduces several instances of the mode of rendering the original words תהו ובהו *tohu vabohu*, translated in the English version, "without form and void," as confirmatory of his supposition. I beg leave, however, to observe that he labours under a mistake, with regard to the meaning to be attached to these words. The sacred historian is here not speaking of the *interior* of the earth, but of its *external surface*; and the true critical signification of the words is, according to the LXX, ἀόρατος καὶ ἀκατασκευαστος, *invisibilis et incomposita*; that is, according to Theodoret, "ἀόρατος, invisible, on account of the water which covered it; and ἀκατασκευαστος, unfurnished, because it was unadorned with herbs or meadows, or groves or fields." And again, "ἀόρατος, invisible, because darkness was over the abyss." Rosenmuller, speaking of the heathen doctrine of a *chaos*, and of those interpreters who, in passing from the works of the heathen philosophers to the exposition of sacred Scripture, imagine that they find the same chaos in the Mosaic history, concludes thus: "Rabini, qui fictionibus, quod hanc rem attingit, haud præoccupati, vim et potestatem vocum indagant, multo rectius, e. g. ONCKELOS, *Terra erat deserta ac vacua*.—JONATHAN, *Terra erat deserta a filiis hominis et vacua ab omni jumento*.—Quocum Targum Hierosol. consentit—et rectè—non enim opus erat vocibus af-

figere significationes quas nunquam habuerunt, cum in libris V. T. ipsi occurrant, ut non difficile sit reperire veram earum potestatem. Si itaque usum linguæ sequimur, phrasis Hebraica hunc habet sensum,—*terra fuit vasta et deserta*, vel, ut alii malunt, *inanis et vacua*; i. e. *inculta*, nec in rebus instructa erat, quibus postea Creator eam ornavit." *Antiquiss. Tell. Hist. p. 19—23.* A similar interpretation is given by Josephus and Philo. To pass over, therefore, an examination of the other parts of Scripture quoted by your Correspondent as bearing upon this subject, I think that sufficient has been advanced to show that no argument can be deduced from this expression in the second verse of the 1st chapter of Genesis, to favour the hypothesis of the earth being hollow.

Yours, &c.

C. PLEYDELL NEALE WILTON.

Remarks on "The Principal Roots of the Latin Language, simplified by a Display of their Incorporation with the English Tongue; forming part of Mr. HALL's Intellectual System of Education."

[By a Correspondent.]

WE have always felt it our duty to afford our encouragement to all who should make any cautious and temperate efforts to simplify and improve the method of elementary instruction; convinced on one hand of the great importance of the subject, and, on the other, knowing from reflection and experience, that the methods hitherto in use are crude, and capable of almost infinite improvement. Few will be inclined to dispute this last opinion, if they reflect upon the immense time and labour devoted by youth to the study of the dead languages, and upon the want of ability and almost total want of inclination to recur to the Classics either for instruction or amusement in the adult periods of life. That this obvious truth arises neither from any dearth of merit in the classic writers, nor from any physical incapacity of the mind to acquire a knowledge of their language, will be a generally acceded truth. The only remaining cause to which the evil can be traced, is the circuitous and prolix method of instruction.

Both the evil and its origin were fully acknowledged by Dr. Johnson, and the necessity of improvements in the method of initiatory studies, elicited from him the acknowledgment, that "he who should smooth and shorten the paths of elementary acquirements, would be conferring a lasting benefit on his fellow creatures."

It is obvious that in the grammars of the dead languages which have been hitherto in use, the process of philological classification has by no means been carried to the extent of which the science admits, whilst in the vocabularies the principle of etymological analysis has been totally neglected. In this latter species of works, it is true that words are arranged according to the divisions of the parts of speech, and according to their conformity or nonconformity with the generic laws of declension and conjugation; but the equally important principle of classing words by their roots, and by the generic effects of the prepositive and terminational particles, has, until very lately, been totally neglected, or very imperfectly pursued. It is with reference to this principle that the methods of instruction are capable of such vast improvements.

Elementary Education has hitherto been made dependent solely upon the faculty of memory, to the exclusion, or nearly to the exclusion, of all the ratiocinative attributes of the mind. But the evil does not even rest here, for our ancestors have addressed themselves almost exclusively to what the metaphysicians would call the positive memory, forgetting that it is an essential quality of the mind to remember and recollect more by an association of connected, than by a repetition of single and disconnected or isolated ideas. Thus he who had to remember the number 246 *positively*, could effect his object only by an extremely frequent repetition of the figures. This would be merely the exercise of the faculty of memory, in its strictest sense. But let the student call in aid the reflective or ratiocinative faculties; let him reflect that the number is a regular series, ascending arithmetically, that the third figure is to the second as the second is to the first, or if he be not instructed in science, let him reflect that the first and second figures make up the amount of the third, and he will

be able to retain the number in his mind with one tithe of the trouble of retaining it positively or abstractedly. The associating of ideas is the great secret of memory, and all who have taught any systems of technical or artificial memory, like those of Dr. Gray and Feinagle, have depended solely upon this general principle. Those who have *positive* memories to any degree of perfection, seldom possess minds worthy of much cultivation. The principle applies most strictly to the study of languages. To teach a boy the meaning of such words as *scribo, describo, subscribo, ascribo, rescribo*; or such words as *munusculum, propugnaculum*, &c. &c. as they occur in his Ovid or Virgil, is an almost hopeless task; and yet such is generally the method pursued: to teach him the effect of the prepositive and terminational particles upon the roots of words, abridges the labour at least by three-fourths. It is this principle alone that Mr. Hall avails himself of in his late work, and it only remains for us to examine whether he has applied the principle with more judgment and intelligence than his contemporaries. The principle itself indeed is laid down by Gassendi, Locke, Hume, and other great metaphysicians, and it has been applied in the teaching of Latin in particular by Dr. Gilchrist in his excellent elementary works.

It is essential to our object to remark upon the extreme deficiency of that Latin Grammar, which, in England at least, has superseded the use of all others. We need scarcely state, that we allude to the Eton. Passing over the numerous, we might almost say the innumerable errors and deficiencies of its etymological chapters, we run little risk of rational contradiction to our opinion, that it would be almost impossible to compose a more circuitous and complex method of instructing youth in the elements and principles of the language. We do not enter into the common and hacknied objections of teaching the syntax and prosody in the very language of which the student is ignorant; were its precepts free from ambiguity and forced inversions, we should be inclined to esteem this amongst its advantages; for the student, by means of the translation at the end of the volume, might

at once be acquiring a knowledge of the grammatical rules, and be exercising himself in the art of translating; but the division of the words is almost as often wrong as right,—the total want of accent prevents any person acquiring the pronunciation of the language, without the aid of a master; and what is still worse, the higher branches of the work are often unintelligible to any person who does not bring to the book a previous knowledge of the subject. The prosody of the Grammar is virtually abandoned even at Eton as *deficient*,—the Syntax contains an unnecessary subdivision, and a useless multiplicity of rules, many of which are stated so imperfectly, and with such a confusion of terms, that even acute grammarians can scarcely understand them. To support these opinions, it will be necessary, by way of example, to refer the reader to the *Propria quæ Maribus*, the *As in præsentî*, and, above all, to the *Quæ genus*. Thus in the *Propria quæ Maribus*, the unfortunate boy has to learn no less than five involved and very bad hexameter lines, in a language he does not understand, and simply for the object of informing him (an information which has been anticipated by his spelling-book or primer), that the names of gods and men are of the masculine, and that the names of goddesses and women are of the feminine gender. To a rule comprised in two lines, the “*nomen non crescens*,” we have 116 words as exceptions. We have, moreover, general rules for exceptions, comprising many dozens of words; and finally, we have exceptions to exceptions, or, in other words, a reversion to the rule itself. This is all taught in a language of which the ignorance of the scholar is implied by his very study of the rule; and whilst the student is learning this long rule, and its voluminous modifications and exceptions, he little suspects that all the time he is learning his grammar in poetry, in Latin hexameters, for at the prosody he has not yet arrived. But the “*Quæ genus*,” if possible, exceeds all that goes before it in tortuous proximity. Thus, to teach a boy that the nouns *funus* and *sponsalia* are seldom used in the singular number, he is made to learn “*Funus iusta petit, petit et sponsalia virgo*,”—Anglicè, “A funeral requires solemnities, and a vir-

gin requires espousals.” Waving the impropriety of the last sentence as an information conveyed to youth, it is obvious that the boy is compelled to learn seven words, where his object is only to recollect two.

Where a system of instruction is so extremely absurd, and experience has proved it to be so subversive of the object it is designed to accomplish, we need scarcely observe, that in an age of inquiry like the present, we shall have numerous attempts at reform and amendment. Some will be misguided by half-learning or by ignorance; others will be propelled by vanity and conceit; whilst a still greater number will set forth schemes of innovation, in the hopes of profiting by the credulity and impatience arising from the desire of getting rid of the old system.

Mr. Hall informs us, that by his method of instruction, “the space of *three months* is sufficient to communicate to adults a knowledge of Latin, which would enable them to translate *any* Roman author with ease;” and that the knowledge thus communicated is “*more profound and permanent*” than that acquired by the old system. Pretensions so extremely high as these, create suspicions of deceit, and challenge a severe scrutiny. Mr. Hall having professed to impart to an adult the power of *translating* Latin in only three months, proceeds at a tangent to state, that he qualified a person previously ignorant of Latin, not only in *translating*, but also in *parsing* and *scanning* the first book of the *Æneid* in seven days. The pupil was submitted to a public examination. The fact, if true, speaks nothing in favour of a system which professes to require a study of three months; it only proves that the scholar had some almost miraculous faculties, like those of the calculating boy, or of the infant harp-player. But the public examination increases the suspicion of the whole story, for whatever might have been the proficiency of the examined, it proved nothing, as the examiners were ignorant both of his period of study, and of the state of his acquirements before he commenced his labours.

But notwithstanding this and several other instances of puff in Mr. Hall's work; we shall examine its contents without prejudice or partiality.

The pupil is to learn from the com-

mon grammars all the inflections of substantives, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, and participles,—no very mean acquirement in seven days. He is then to proceed to Mr. Hall's work. This consists of three vocabularies, one of substantives, another of adjectives, and a third of verbs. In each of these the Latin word is placed in the centre, the exact English word on its left, with a derivative English word on its right. The pupil having first learnt the Latin word and its translation, afterwards recalls them both, by means of the derivative English word. To write,—*scribo*—inscription. There are afterwards tables of sentences, comprising the words previously contained in the vocabularies. This plan of instruction is excellent; but it is not the invention of Mr. Hall, neither has he applied the principle with sagacity or judgment. The whole plan has been infinitely better followed by others, and particularly by Dr. Gilchrist. For example, Mr. Hall, from the word *inscription*, would recall to the student's mind that the word *scribo* meant *to write*; but Dr. Gilchrist would trace the word through all its usual derivatives, such as *scribe*, *scribble*, *scripture*, *manuscript*, &c. &c. a plan infinitely preferable to that of Mr. Hall. But this latter gentleman's tables or vocabularies appear to us to betray an unaccountable want of judgment. Thus we find the derivative words *avenage*, from *arena*, *oats*; *laccated* from *lacca*, *a berry*; *balneation* from *balneum*, *a bath*, &c. &c. It is obvious that words of such uninfrequent occurrence as *avenage*, &c. must be unknown to the greater part of even well-informed adult pupils; and that they can be of no use in recalling the Latin etymologies. But Mr. Hall is fond of arguing in a circle, and has little hesitation of coining words, in utter contempt of euphony, and the necessities of the case. Thus we have the words "*palera*, *palera*, *a palera*; *adult*, *adultus*, *adult*: *to be turgid*, *turgid*, *turgid*," &c. On what authority Mr. Hall can use the word *palera* as an English word, we are at a loss to conceive, and where the literal translation is the same as the derivative word, it is obvious that they cannot mutually assist each other in the recollection of the student. The word *inscription* may well recall to the

learner's mind, that *scribo* means *to write*; but we know not how the words *a palera* can make him recollect that the Latin word *palera* means its literal translation *palera*, more than the learning of the literal translation itself. We have said enough to convince our readers that this principle of assisting the memory by an association of kindred ideas, is applied by Mr. Hall very imperfectly, and often with great errors of judgment. The plan itself is very much superior to that of the Eton Nomenclatura, or to any of the old plans of vocabularies.

Mr. Hall has one division of his work of a nature to be useful, if it had been carried to its full extent. We allude to a chapter upon the effects of the prepositions, and of terminational particles when added to the roots of words. Thus he informs the pupils, that the preposition *in* negatives adjectives and verbs, and that *sub* diminishes them; that the terminational particles *ula*, *us*, *ulus*, &c. decreases the signification of the root words; as *gemmula*, *globulus*, *otiolum*, &c. &c. But independently that this chapter is incomplete, there are some instances of inaccuracy. Thus, the preposition *in*, when added to root words, is not always a negative; it is frequently a privative; and what is a most singular inaccuracy in Mr. Hall is, that it happens always to be a privative where he calls it a negative, that is to say, where it is prefixed to adjectives; for the examples he gives us, such as *injustus* and *impurus*, are not positive terms, and if they are used in a positive sense, it is only by a laxity of speech, and in violation of etymology, in the same manner as we use such words as *death*, *darkness*, *cold*, &c. as positive terms, when they really imply no more than the privation of life, light, heat, &c.

We have written at this length, from the extreme importance of the subject, and from the absolute necessity of guarding the public against undue pretensions in so essential a matter as that of the education of youth. The corporeal punishment inflicted upon boys, the depression of their spirits, the debasement of their feelings, the prodigious waste of time in the fruitless attempt to acquire the classics; the absolute loss of this time, to the injury of philosophy, the arts,

science, and even of literature itself, are all to be traced principally to the erroneous modes of instruction hitherto in use. Men are now acutely sensible of the evil; but an extreme sensibility of evil often drives men to the empiric instead of to the regular and experienced physician, and innovation is often mistaken for improvement.

Whilst we wish ardently for the introduction of a system of education founded upon the philosophical principles of the mind, we are not less anxious to guard the new principles from those prejudices which are likely to be excited against them, by the failure in their application by persons whose want of success may arise either from their ignorance, or from their promising more than it is possible for any principles to achieve. When a man professes to teach a person, previously ignorant of Latin, to translate, parse, and scan the *Aeneid* in *seven days*, we may safely leave his pretensions to the discernment and good sense of the public.

Mr. URBAN, Birmingham, June 9.

THE following List of Magistrates for the County of Stafford in 1647 is extracted from a small MS book, commencing A. D. 1646, in the handwriting of William Bendy, Clerk of the Peace for that County, to which office he was appointed by the then Custos Rotulorum, the Earl of Manchester, in the last-mentioned year.

This gentleman was of Kings Swinford in Staffordshire, and his initials "G. B." (*Gulielmus Bendy*), with the date "Jan. 1646," are written inside the cover at the beginning of the book. He died in 1684; before and after which time, till the year 1723, there are some entries in the hand-writing of William Bendy his son, but none of later date.

The entries by the father consist chiefly of various official and legal documents, extracts of Acts of Parliament, &c. many of them appertaining to his office; those by the son are family memorandums, for the most part relating to purchases of land.

The most interesting articles relate to military transactions, and to proceedings of the Committee for plundered Ministers within the County, during the time of the Common-

wealth; some particulars of which I purpose sending to you at a future opportunity, if acceptable*. G. YATES.

NOMINA JUSTIC' PACIS IN COM' STAFF.

April 26, 1647.

Henr' Comes Kang'.
Ed'r'us Comes Manchester.
Will'm Leenthall, Prolocutor.
Ed'r'us Atkins, Baro Seacc'.
Joh'es Wilde, Serviens ad legem.
Will' Brereton, bart.
Ric'us Skeffington, Miles.
Joh'es Wirley, Miles.
Oliver' St. John, Sollicit' gen'.
Sam. Browne.
Ed'us Prideaux.
Joh'es Bowyer.
Mich. Noble.
Simon Rugeley.
Leicester Barbour.
Ed'r'us Leigh.
Geo. Bowes.
Hen. Stone.
Ric. Houghton.
Tho. Crompton.
Mat. Moreton.
Mich. Biddulph de Elmhurst.
Joh'es Swynfen.
Ed'r'us Manwaring, jun.
Will'm Jolly.
Tho. Kinnerly de Loxley.
Hen. Goreing de Kinston.
Joh'es Chetwood de Oakley.
Tho. Parkes de Willingsworth.
Alexander Wightwick de Wightwicks.
Ric. Flyer de Hints.
Ed'r'us Broughton de Longdon.
Joh'es Whorwood de Stourton.
Ric. Pyott de Streethai.
Roger Hurt.
Antho. Ruddyard.
Philip Jackson.
Sam. Terrick.

WILL OF BISHOP BARRINGTON.

The Will of the late Bishop of Durham with two codicils, was proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 12th of April, by his great-nephews, the Hon. Wm. Keppel Barrington and the Hon. Aug. Barrington, two of the executors, to whom administration was granted. The personal estate and effects were sworn under 160,000*l*. The Will consisted of no less than forty-three sheets, and commences in the following terms:

"I, Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham, being of sound health, both of body and mind, but not forgetful of the uncertainty of life, do hereby publish and declare this to be my last will and testament. My

* We shall be glad to peruse them. Ed.

and I commit to that Almighty Being from whom I received it, humbly hoping that He will mercifully pardon all the sins and errors of which I have at any time been guilty; and that He will deign to accept my imperfect services through the merits and mediation of his blessed Son Jesus Christ, the truth of whose Gospel I most unfeignedly believe, and for the benefits derived to mankind from whose doctrines, precepts, example, efficacious death, atonement, and intercession, I entertain the most devout and grateful sense.

"To relieve my executors from any doubts which they might otherwise have respecting the disposal of my remains, I desire that they may be interred, with the utmost simplicity, in the vault of Mongewell Church, should I die there, or at London; but if I die at Durham, or Auckland Castle, that then they may be deposited in the chapel at the last of those two places, without any vain pomp or idle parade. Should it please God to remove me out of this world by distemper, attended with uncommon symptoms, the cause of which, it is apprehended by the medical persons attending me, may be discovered by dissection, I expressly order that my body may be opened, and my case published for the benefit of my fellow-creatures."

The Bishop gives his real estates at and near Bedlington in Durham, severally purchased of Sir James Riddell, bart. John Atkinson, esq. Nich. Tamperley, esq. and Wm. Watson, esq. and taken in exchange with Sir M. W. Ridley, bart. in trust for his great nephew the Hon. W. Keppel Barrington, and his heirs in tail male, the trustees being the Rev. Dr. Henry Philpotts, Rector of Stanhope, co. Durham, the Rev. James Baker, Chancellor of that diocese, and John Burley, of Lincoln's Inn, gent. And the tenants for life, or their trustees, are empowered to grant leases for 21 years.

"And whereas," continues his Lordship, "the state of health of my great nephew, Russell Barrington, having compelled him to pass every winter in a warmer climate than his own, has determined him to relinquish all thoughts of taking holy orders, the profession for which he had prepared himself, as he could not reconcile his mind to receive the emoluments of a profession when he could not conscientiously discharge its duties," an annuity of 200*l.* for him is charged on the above estates.

His Lordship devises his house in Cavendish-square, which he holds for a long term of years by lease under the Duke of Portland, to trustees, to allow George Viscount Barrington to enjoy the same for life, and after his decease for such persons as are entitled to the freehold hereditaments at Bedlington and East Sleekburn, with power to

demise the same for any term not exceeding five years.

The manor and advowson of Mongewell, the advowson of Crowmarsh, and all other the Oxfordshire estates, are given to trustees to the use of his great nephew Uvedale Price, only son of his late nephew Dr. Robert Price, and his heirs in tail male; in default of such issue, to trustees, to dispose of the same in the most eligible manner, the produce to be laid out in the purchase of lands and hereditaments in fee simple, in or near the parish of Shrivenham, or elsewhere in Berkshire, and conveyed to the same uses as his estates at Bedlington and East Sleekburn.

His Lordship then states that, whereas he has lately purchased of Joseph Wm. Ogle, of 5, Chancery Street, Bloomsbury, a mansion called Wrentham House at Worthing, Sussex, with coach-house, stables, &c. and fixtures and furniture belonging, for the sum of 12,000*l.* he gives the same to trustees, to allow Anne Elizabeth Colberg, of Cavendish-square (the companion of the late Mrs. Barrington, and who has since resided with the Bishop), to enjoy the same for life, for her sole benefit, not subject to the control or engagements of any future husband, together with the furniture and fixtures; and after her death the whole to be sold*, and the produce paid to his executors, to be applied by them in like manner as his personal estate and effects.

The Bishop gives his own portrait by Robertson, now hung up in the dressing-room at Mongewell, and the use of the china in the said dressing-room, to Miss Colberg, during her life; and all other his pictures and drawings in the said dressing-room, and the china in the china-room at Mongewell (and also his portrait by Robertson and the china in the dressing-room after the death of Miss Colberg), he bequeaths to trustees for preserving contingent remainders in the settlement of the family seat at Beckett, to permit the same to go as heir-looms with the family estate; and he directs that such pictures, &c. shall not be removed from Mongewell until the mansion at Beckett be ready for their reception. He bequeaths to trustees for preserving contingent remainders in the mansion at Mongewell, all other the household furniture, linen, pictures, and other effects in and about the mansion at the time of his decease, in trust, to permit the same to be enjoyed as heir-looms. And in default of male issue of Uvedale Price, whereby the mansion of Mongewell would be saleable, he directs that such chattels and effects should be likewise sold, and the proceeds applied in the same man-

* This house is now, by consent of and arrangement with the trustees, advertised for sale.—EDIT.

ner as the proceeds of the estate, provided that it shall be lawful for his great nephew Uvedale Price or his trustees to demise the same for 21 years.

He bequeaths to trustees 10,000*l.* to be placed in stocks immediately after his decease, to pay the interest of the same to George Viscount Barrington for his life, after his decease to Elizabeth his wife during her life, and after the decease of the survivor, in trust to their children, to be paid to them in equal shares.

His Lordship then states that, upon the marriage of his great nephew, Wm. Keppel Barrington, with the Hon. Jane-Eliz. Liddell, daughter of Thomas-Henry Baron Ravensworth, the Hundred of Shrinham alias Shrivensham Stallpits, and divers property in Berkshire, the estates of his said nephew and great nephew, were assigned and limited to uses or upon trusts in strict settlement, under some of which the daughters and younger sons of his said great nephew by Jane-Elizabeth, his wife, might eventually be entitled to a portion or portions amounting to 20,000*l.* 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* as the case might happen. His Lordship now bequeaths 16,000*l.* to be invested in the public funds within three months of his decease, there to accumulate during the life of his said great nephew, or to the full term of twenty years, and, on the completion of the accumulation, to be applied to discharge of the said portions, and in exoneration of the hereditaments charged therewith; provided that, if that before the expiration of the period of accumulation the accumulated fund should be sufficient for the purpose intended, the accumulation should immediately cease.

He gives to George and Mary-Ann Price, children of his nephew Barrington Price, 1000*l.* each, to be invested and paid to them on coming of age; to Ann their sister, now wife of John Lyon, Esq. 1000*l.* for her own use, independent of her husband (and the same condition to apply to bequests to any other married woman). He gives 4000*l.* to be laid out in the stocks, in trust for all the children of Barrington Price (except the before named and Frances wife of Wm. Heysham, Esq.) to be divided in equal shares and paid on their coming of age, accumulating in the mean time. To his nephew Robert Price 1000*l.*

"And I give," says his Lordship, "to my niece Frances, widow of Christopher Bernard, Esq. to whom I had intended to give 1000*l.* but as her circumstances have so considerably altered as to make even such a legacy of no importance to her, I do hereby, with undiminished affection, and as a mark of my sincere regard, give her 100*l.* only." To his great-niece Sophia, wife of the Hon. Wm. Jervis, 500*l.* To Thomas-Barrington Tristram, son of his niece Louisa Cook, by her late husband the Rev. Thos.

Tristram, 1000*l.*; the other two sons of his said niece having already received from him a like sum of 1000*l.* each. To his great niece Louisa Cook, daughter of his niece Louisa Cook by her present husband, 1000*l.* To Frances Heysham 500*l.* only, he having already given 500*l.* to her father for her use on her marriage.

He gives to his much-valued and esteemed friends, Dr. Thomas Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury, 100*l.*; to the Rev. David Durell, M.A. Rector of Mungewell, 100*l.*; to Henry Phillips, and Rev. Jas. Baker, 600*l.* each, as an acknowledgment for their trouble in the execution of the trusts of his will. He gives John Burley 100*l.*; to the Rev. Geo. Townshend, Prebendary of Durham, and Rev. Wm. Stephen Gilly, of Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square, clerk, 100*l.* each, as a mark of his regard.

He gives to the British Museum his Complutensian Bible and Aldus' Greek Septuagint and New Testament bequeathed to him by his most valued friend the Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode. He bequeathed to the trustees for preserving contingent remainders in the settlement of the family estate at Beckett, all his books at Mungewell, Auckland Castle, and elsewhere, in trust to permit the same to be enjoyed as heirlooms, empowering and requesting his nephew the Viscount, but not laying him under any obligation, to select out of his books at Auckland Castle, such as he should think would be of use to Bishop Cosin's Library at Durham, and present the same; and as to the pictures of the Cornaro family, of Bishops Cosin and Crewe, and all which should be at Auckland and Durham Castles at his decease, he gives them as heirlooms to the See of Durham.

He gives to Miss Colberg various articles of plate and dinner service, such as 24 table spoons, 12 dessert knives and forks, 12 dessert spoons, 24 tea spoons, two gravy spoons, one soup spoon, two sauce ladles, one carving knife and fork, one large tea-pot, one small tea-pot, one pair of sugar-tongs, two pair of candlesticks "used by me in reading," one pair of plain higher candlesticks, three hand candlesticks, and my late wife's travelling coffee-pot, knife, fork, and spoon in a black leather case. He gives all the remainder of his plate upon trust to be held as heirlooms.

He gives to Miss Colberg 500*l.* to be paid within one month after his decease. He gives to his great-niece Jane, wife of the Rev. Octavius Piers, now resident near Weymouth, the sum of 1000*l.* for her separate use; and bequeaths 3000*l.* upon trust, to be invested in 3 per cent. consols, the dividend to be paid to Jane Piers, during her life, and to be afterwards equally divided between her children.

(To be concluded in Supplement.)

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

110. Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting in England*. Edited by the Rev. James Dal-
laway.

(Continued from p. 348.)

VOLTAIRE says of pictures, "Je n'aimerais un tableau, que quand je croirais voir la nature elle-même, il n'y en a point de cette espèce." And again, with reference to his bold utterance of such and similar opinions, "Je dis ce que je pense, et je me soucie fort peu que les autres pensent comme moi."

We have the audacity to be of the same opinion. We have been at picture galleries; found them Gorgon's heads, and been petrified by a transient glance; while we have gazed at the prints of Hogarth, the landscapes of Wilson, and some other pictures, with lingering delight. The fact is, that, *judging by effect*, we think that paintings, like landscape gardens, are *without effect* good for nothing. Ninety-nine pictures in a hundred are often quite insipid, and yet lauded to the skies. Why? because the art has become a trade; and not the *pattern*, but the *execution* is praised. We have admired the portrait of Christ by Raphael, but we see nothing in the Cartoons which reminds us of Apostles (persons meek and holy) in their visages and characters. They resemble Turks, with gipsy countenances and stern aspects. Again, we have a jargon in painting,—*hard* and *smooth*, and we know not what, all smelling of shop language, and utterly unintelligible to persons not proficient in the art. Historical painting would derive great benefit from the drama, where nothing insipid is tolerated; where battle pieces of all the principal performers, huddled in a mob at a corner, and the only thing of interest, the *bustle of the battle*, placed in the back ground, *out of sight*, would be impracticable; and as to portraits, there should be incidents relating to family history connected with them. But then such incidents should be of an interesting kind. Surely nothing can be more tasteless for a subject, than the Caracci family in a *butcher's shop*, yet the execution is

Genr. Mao. June, 1826.

admirable; and so is that of a *fine* performer on a musical instrument, though mere variations will weary. *Ut pictura, poesis*, we would say; we consider fine execution *only as words* without ideas, and when we see *dead game, fruit pieces, &c. &c.* we miss a Hogarth, who would add an epicure dictating to a cook what he should dress of them in the former case, and in the latter, the delighted face of a school-boy, picking and eating. Shakespeare would never have written as painters now paint; would never have adopted insipid subjects; nor in short, is there any excuse whatsoever, miniatures excepted, for *disregarding effect*. In poetry, in music, and in painting, effect is the grand *sine quâ non*; otherwise the art, compared with nature, is conversion of wine into water. Living subjects cannot be without character, however they may be occupied, but no art can bestow *such* animation upon canvas or marble. Hogarth came nearest to it, and it is his great perfection; but could we see his characters *alive*, in exact likeness, how much would they be improved? As that is not possible, dramatic aid should be sought. As to landscape-painting, the errors are fewer, because, in general, they are copies from Nature. In short, the errors of modern painting are, in our judgment, *execution without effect, and taste, founded upon shop-principles*, colouring, lights, and so forth; all rule-and-measure work, very proper in upholstery and carpentry, but merely mechanical, body without soul. We mean no offence. We only feel with Pygmalion, that, after we had made a fine statue, we should like to see it animated.

Now to the book before us. It is fortunately edited by a gentleman of high taste, and adequate learning. Horace Walpole was a man of genius, elegance, and taste; finical certainly, but though, as such, a button-and-gaiter man, yet he had the high talents of a General. He clothed and dressed up science in engaging military costume. He was a man who could have gentlemanized Johnson so as to please Chesterfield; and the process of the twi-

tion would have formed a series of pictures and dialogues, unrivalled in humour, could Hogarth have been the painter, and Swift the writer.

But let us hear Mr. Dallaway himself:

"Mr. Walpole possessed a felicitous style. He always thought with animation, and expressed himself with perspicuity. His was a well-stored mind under the guidance of taste. The History of Painting in England, a subject in its first era necessarily barren in itself, he has rendered interesting to common enquirers, by the novelty of his remarks, and valuable to the lovers of the antiquities of their own country, by authentic memorials of the Arts, as they then existed." P. 74.

"Those pursuits, which before his time had been mostly confined to the obscure and plodding investigator, having been thus adopted by a man of rank and consideration, enjoyed the protection of fashion; and, a curiosity having been excited, collections were formed, and inquiries discussed, which have much increased the fund of information." P. 75.

For this the nation owes him gratitude; but we wish that one thing more had been added to it,—the correction of faulty taste. Gilpin, we believe, notices the error of Madona-Mongers, because there is nothing picturesque in a woman with a child in her arms; and that woman herself not possessing the English characteristics of beauty. Then the gloom of dark back-grounds, when mere shade to show the object is sufficient; and further, that back-ground a curtain or wall, as if it was a darkened room for a corpse to lie in state. The foreign landscapes too are stiff and formal; and in the historical pictures, there is nothing which assimilates with the habits and ideas of Englishmen. As studies for execution, there is indeed much to be learned from foreign paintings, but as standards of taste, we see nothing desirable; and should be heartily glad, if instead of thus encouraging aliens, we did not starve our own artists. Not that we would reject fine specimens, for they are instructive; but we would no more glut the market with foreign paintings, than we would establish Italian Operas in all the market towns of the kingdom. There is a cheerfulness and a natural ease in the English school, which we never saw in any others. We see no inferiority in West on Scriptural subjects; none in the Landscapes of Wilson;

and as to humour and character we know no equal to Hogarth. The caricatures of the English exceed those of other nations; but, while their colouring is detestable, and their drawing too often imperfect, their designs are frequently inimitable, especially (like their novels) in domestic scenes.

"Good wine (says John Bull) needs no bush," and we need not praise the *Anecdotes of Painting*, nor need we give an analysis of a work which has been so long before the public. At one thing we must express our surprize. In p. 59 we have a pretended picture of Henry V. and his family and Queen, which we solemnly believe refers to Henry VII. and his Queen. Mr. Walpole admits that the picture is in the style of that reign, and his sole reason for supposing that it referred to Henry the Fifth, was the very inconclusive one of its having been an altar-piece at Stene priory, as if Henry VII. could not have presented a picture relative to himself for the same purpose. In the first place, the armour of St. George has the distinguishing peculiarity of that of Henry VII. himself; viz. the *lamboys* or short petticoat (see Meyrick, ii. pl. lvi. and p. 220). Add to this, the arched crowns and roses, though we admit that the red rose was first assumed by John of Ghent. The St. George, a personification of Henry, for he assimilates the figure of Henry, in Dr. Meyrick's plate, has pierced a dragon volant with a spear. A black dragon, armed with gold claws, was one of the badges of Edw. IV. (see Willement's *Regal Heraldry*, p. 47), and the meaning seems to be, that Henry, as St. George, the patron of England, had rescued the nation from the dragon of York. As to the figures kneeling behind, Henry V. had only one infant son, and the appropriations of Mr. Walpole are quite arbitrary. The Portcullis also occurs, as a badge upon the tent. Mr. Walpole further says, that two of the female figures are represented with long flowing hair, which in pictures of that time is a mark of virginity.

This denotation we presume to be taken from the cognizance of Richard Earl of Cambridge, which is a falcon with a maiden's head, her hair about her shoulders. But this may be only a description in the heraldic style, not a characteristic of virginity. Long hair

certainly does appear in Strutt, pl. cxv. on two figures, but only in common with other modes of wearing it; and Malliot shows, that long hair was worn by women about the 15th century (*Costumes des Français*, p. 189), but not by virgins only. That it was a costume of Queens on high state occasions, is proved by Anne Neville, wife of Rich. III. being so depicted in stained glass, in her robes of state, and Anne Boleyn going to be crowned in her hair. Anne, wife of Charles VIII. of France, is also represented with long hair, in Malliot, pl. xxxi. Mr. Walpole himself says, that in a MS. account of the coronation of Elizabeth wife of Edw. IV. mention is made of her fair yellow hair hanging at length upon her shoulders (p. 94).

We cannot forbear giving Mr. Walpole's account of our Attorney King, as one of the most felicitous of his illustrations:

"Henry VII. seems never to have laid out any money so willingly, as on what he could never enjoy,—his tomb; on that he was profuse, but the very service for which it was intended, probably comforted him with the thought, that it would not be paid for till after his death. Being neither ostentatious nor liberal, genius had no favour from him: he reigned as an *Attorney* would have reigned, and would have preferred a *Conveyancer* to *Praxiteles*." P. 86.

The consequences were these:

"Though painting, in his age, had attained its highest epoch, no taste reached this country. Why should it have sought us? the King penurious, the Nobles humbled, what encouragement was there for abilities? what theme for the arts? barbarous executions, chicanery processes and mercenary treaties, were all a painter, a poet, or a statuary had to record; accordingly not one that deserved the title (I mean natives) arose in that reign." P. 86.

We could mention many curious things in this work, but it is not a new one; and we shall content ourselves with our author's account of the portraits of Jane Shore, from which it appears, that she was a little fat round-faced woman:

"A portrait said to be of his [Edward the Fourth's] Queen, in the Ashmolean Museum [and another at Queen's College, Cambridge], convey no idea of loveliness. Almost as few charms can be discovered in his favourite Jane Shore, preserved at Eton, and probably an original, as her confessor was provost of that College, and by her intercession recovered their lands, of which

they had been despoiled, as having owed their foundation to Edward's competition. In this picture her forehead is remarkably large; her mouth and the rest of her features small; her hair of the admitted golden colour. A lock of it (if we may believe tradition) is still extant in the collection of the Countess of Cardigan, and is marvellously beautiful, seeming to be powdered with golden dust, without prejudice to its silken delicacy."

The Eton picture answers to a much larger mentioned by Sir Thomas More; who, speaking of her, says,

"Her stature was mean; her hair of a dark yellow; her face round and full; her eyes grey; delicate harmony being betwixt each part's proportion, and each proportion's colour; her body fat, white, and smooth; her countenance cheerful, and like to her condition; the picture which I have seen of her was such as she rose out of her bed in the morning, having nothing on but a rich mantle, cast under one arm, and over her shoulder, and sitting in a chair on which one arm did lie.—The picture at Eton is not so large, and seems to have been drawn earlier than that which Sir Thomas saw; it has not so much as the rich mantle over one shoulder. There is another portrait of Jane Shore, to below the breasts, in the Provost's Lodge at King's College, Cambridge; the body quite naked, the hair dressed with jewels; and a necklace of massive gold. It is painted on board, and from the meanness of the execution, seems to be original." Pp. 82, 83.

Of this picture there is a good etching by Mr. Tyson.

Here we shall leave the subject for the present, and in our next give an account of Mr. Dallaway's valuable additions.

(To be continued.)

111. *An Account of the Augmentation of small Livings, by the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy, and of Benefactions by Corporate Bodies and Individuals, to the end of the Year 1825: also, the Charters, Rules, and Acts of Parliament, by which the Proceedings of the Governors are regulated. To which are prefixed, Practical Instructions, for the use of Incumbents and Patrons of augmented Livings and other interested Parties, on various subjects relating to Queen Anne's Bounty.* By Christopher Hodgson, Secretary. 8vo. pp. 457. Rivingtons.

THERE may be useful books, to which, comparatively with the advantage of the information which they contain, no common price is adequate.

If we have a measure to take, which implies legal modes of proceedings, he who gives us that information for the trifling cost of an octavo volume*, serves us as much as a friend would, who, if we were necessitated to make a journey to Edinburgh, would convey us there for a few shillings. In such a light the work before us is to be regarded. It is written by a most respectable person, the Secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and also to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. Of course Office here becomes the guarantee of correctness. The poor Clergy, anxious to increase their scanty incomes, can ill afford to pay Lawyers, but it is more than probable that they must do so, unless they have recourse to this very useful book. In short, we can only say, that whoever has any necessity, directly or indirectly, to apply for the aid of Queen Anne's Bounty, and to acquire a sufficient knowledge of the subject so as to understand or to manage the business relative to it, will be guilty of unpardonable folly, if he does not consult this book; and most illiberal injustice, if he does not hold the author in that high esteem which his service to the Clergy so incontrovertibly merits.

112. *Sir R. C. Hoare's History of Modern Wiltshire, Vale of Avon.*

(Continued from p. 438.)

IN our last we glanced at the general contents of this splendid volume. We will now descend to particulars.

The first parish which occurs, is that of Everley, where is a curious specimen of British castrametation, in a camp afterwards occupied by the Anglo-Saxons. Sir Richard says, that at Chidbury, the camp in question, he met with "an ancient causeway, descending to a presumed palace of Ina, and that he had never seen a similar instance." We assure the honourable Baronet, that having studied his excellent work of "*Ancient Wilts*," we recollect, that at Bury Blunsdon "is a raised causeway, descending from the camp" (*Ancient Wilts*, ii. 39). From the same work (i. 181) we find that two old banks and ditches adjacent, lead towards an extensive British village. We have, therefore,

drawn the conclusion stated above, that it was at first a British post, afterwards of Saxon occupation; the covered way being characteristic of British settlements. The causeway was evidently necessary for the ingress or egress of the army in close order.

There is reason to think that, in former times, personal valour and proficiency in the military exercises of the day, was the chief title required for the Order of the Garter. We find, from p. 8, that Sir John Astley, who was only the *second son of a Knight*, "grew so famous for his valour, that he was elected a Knight of the Garter."

At this place (Everley) "an old inn stood in a field at the South front of the manor-house (p. 11)." We apprehend, that similar conveniences so situated, may occur at other places, for the accommodation of persons visiting the manor-house, at times when numbers were assembled there.

Sir Richard says:

"In traversing these downs, in a direct line towards Chisenbury, we find a small earthen work, called *Chisenbury Trenchle*, containing within its area about five acres; its circumference is five hundred and ninety-four yards, and the depth of its rampart is sixteen feet. There are vestiges still remaining of an outwork, on which side, I imagine, there was an entrance. On the same ridge of hill, and at a short distance to the West, there are remains of another work, forming the segment of a circle, and presenting a bolder rampart. At the extremity of the same line of hill, I find a continuation of earthen antiquities, and still more considerable and unaccountable than the last. They consist of a very bold entrenchment, carried across the valley." P. 16.

It is well known that Britain was divided into numerous petty kingdoms, and that the several tribes were always quarrelling. Caesar mentions the custom of the Britons retreating to fortresses, provided on purpose against such a necessity; and earth-works of the irregular kind described, abound in the vicinity of British settlements. We also find from Caesar, that each district, like the Scotch clans, was marshalled under its respective Chieftain, and that, when it was called out to war, it took up its distinct position. An entrenchment thrown across a valley can have no other meaning, than to obstruct the passage of it. As far, therefore, as we are justified by inference from Caesar, we apprehend

* By the liberality of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, the selling price of this work has been reduced to uniform cost,

that the two distinct earthworks might be the posts of the two particular districts or tribes. There were two *ready-made* camps against necessity. *Bis magno cum detrimento repulsi Galli, quid agant consulunt. Locorum peritus adhibent. At his superiorum castrorum situs munitionisque cognoscunt.* De Bell. Gall. lib. vii. c. 83. p. 171. ed. Delph.

A curious article of ancient furniture is mentioned in p. 43 :

"We were shewn, in the house of Mr. Scammell, some very good ancient carved work in wood, representing St. George and the Dragon, &c. which was once used as a bacon-box, but now converted into a bureau."

It has, we know, been affirmed, that there were no trees at Stonehenge, and that no traces of the existence of any are to be found by excavation. It appears however, that in the parish of Amesbury [Ambresbury] (where Stonehenge is situated) there was a wood*, described in Doomsday, as being nine miles long, and six miles broad; and that forty oaks were allotted annually out of it to Mary the Prioress. P. 47.

Sir Richard next proceeds to Stonehenge, and gives us an account of the remarkable Druidical Temple at Carnac in Brittany, which may enter into competition with Abury and Stonehenge. The most curious fact is, that much of it at least seems to have been composed of *rocking stones*, for the stones are larger at top than at bottom, rest as on a pivot, and many of them are still moveable. The passages in italics, for we shall give the full account of them, will justify our hypothesis. The extract is made from the *Monumens Celtiques of Mons. Cambry*.

"CARNAC, sur la côte, 5½ lieues E. S. W. de Vannes, et 2½ lieues d'Auray. Sur la côte, au Sud de Mortihan, tout auprès du bourg de Carnac, sont ces pierres étonnantes dont les antiquaires ont tant parlé. Elles occupent le terrain le plus élevé en face de la mer, depuis ce bourg jusqu'au bras de mer la Trinité, dans une longueur de 670 toises. Elles sont plantées en quinconce comme des allées d'arbres, et forment des espèces des rues tirées au cordeau.... Ces pierres sont de grosseur différente, et plantées à dix-huit 25 pieds les unes des autres. Il n'y en a qui ne sont pas plus grosses que

les bornes ordinaires; mais en revanche il s'en voit, surtout à l'extrémité des rangs, qu'on ne peut voir sans étonnement: elles sont hautes de 16, 18, et même 20 pieds, et quelques unes sont d'une masse si prodigieuse qu'elles doivent peser plus de 80 milliers. On ne peut concevoir de quelles machines on a pu se servir pour les mettre debout, et ce qui est encore plus étonnant, c'est que la plus grande grosseur est en haut, et la moindre en bas; de sorte qu'il y en a plusieurs, qui sont posées sur un pivot. Elles sont brutes, sans être taillées, telles qu'on les a tirées du rocher; on en remarque seulement quelques unes qui ont un côté aplani, et l'on a affecté de tourner ce côté de manière, qu'il fait face aux rues. Parmi celles qui sont couchées, on en remarque une, à l'extrémité des alignements à l'ouest, qui est creusée en demi-sphéroïde allongé; son grande diamètre a 10 pieds, et le plus petit 6. Cette forme est si régulière que l'on seroit tenté de croire que c'est à dessein que cette concavité a été pratiquée, et que cette pierre seroit d'Autel pour les sacrifices." P. 50.

Mons. Cambry then proceeds to state, that these stones extend in line more than 700 toises; and that the stones are, great and small, more than 4000.

Mons. Cambry further adds,

"Les pierres de Carnac offrent l'aspect le plus étrange; elles sont isolées dans une grande plaine, sans arbres, sans buissons, pas un caillou; pas un fragment de pierre sur le sable qui les supporte; elles sont en équilibre sans fondations; plusieurs d'entre elles sont mobiles. Elles nous rappellent des temps, que nos calculs et notre histoire ne peuvent atteindre."

"It appears, then (says Sir Richard), from the foregoing descriptions, that this relic of antiquity consisted of ten rows of rude unbewn stones, the intervening distance between the rows being from thirty to thirty-three feet, and the intermediate distance between each stone varying from twelve to fifteen feet. It appears, also, from the plates annexed to his work, that the South-west end terminated in a semi circle of rude stones, and proving, by being all *unbewn*, their very remote antiquity." P. 50.

Sir Richard quotes Cæsar in the following passage, from the real appropriation of Abury and Stonehenge:

"Ii (the Druids) certo anni tempore in finibus Carnaticum, quæ regio totius Gallie media habetur, consuevit in loco consecrato; huc omnes undique, qui controversias habent, conveniunt, eorumque judicis decretisque parent." B. Gall. l. vi. c. xi.

We had hopes, from the assimilation of Carnac and Carnates, that the former had been the identical spot

* This wood, our excellent correspondent Mr. Duke supposed to be Bentley wood, eight miles distant from Amesbury. See vol. xciv. i. p. 318.

mentioned by Cæsar; but upon examining the Delphin annotations, we find, that the *Carnutes* were "*Les Chartrains*," and that as to the *Fines Carnutum*, they were formerly more extensive than at present.

"Nec erant olim tam angustæ fines, quam nunc videntur; sed Aurelianensem diocesim complectuntur et Carnotensem, quæ nunc fines habet magis ad solem occidentem vergentes, quam ut possit medietatem Gallie haberi." P. 121, n. 4.

Unfortunately it happens, that the country of the Carnutes lay from 50 to 60 miles from Paris, *nearly in the centre of France*, but that *Carnak* is on the sea coast, more than 250 miles from the metropolis. Geographically, therefore, any attempt to connect *Carnac* with the *Carnutes*, as being the identical spot mentioned by Cæsar, is not feasible. The reader is to observe, that Sir Richard does not make any connection between them. He only adduces the passage, as the best opinion which he can form of the uses of Abury and Stonehenge. In confirmation of that opinion, we beg to observe, that their being "*Courts of Justice*," and places of general assemblage on public business, is the only appropriation supported by historical evidence. Homer* positively says, that "*αυχαι λιβη*" were "*Courts of Justice*," and why should the legend of the massacre of the Britons, by Hengist, fix upon Stonehenge as the place of assemblage for public consultation, if no tradition of its ancient appropriation had led to such an idea? In a work, entitled "*L'Ermite en Provence*," it appears, that the inhabitants of the foot of the Pyrennees, the Basques, conducted their forensic business in similar rocky enclosures. Our Hundred Courts were held in the open air, and above all, the Tinwald in the Isle of Man is an apparent assimilation of a Druidical Court.

To sum up: Homer says, that *STONE CIRCLES* were Courts of Justice; Cæsar says, without particularizing the thing, that there was a *LOCUS CONSECRATUS* (a witness ourself at *Westminster*) where a Court of King's Bench sat once a year, and these authorities are supported by customs and traditions. If, instead of the indefinite character of "*locus consecratus*," Cæsar had used "*Lapidum orbis*," there would have been an end of all dispute about the

appropriation of Stonehenge; but even as it is, the concurrence of Homer and Cæsar leaves no other point of dispute, than this, whether "*αυχαι λιβη*," and "*locus consecratus*," may not be convertible terms. Another difficulty however arises. There were *two Westminster Halls*, if we may so call them, Abury and Stonehenge, not far from each other, the latter junior to the former. We cannot think, that Abury was dilapidated, and unfit to receive Druids, clients, witnesses, &c. We are inclined to suppose, that Stonehenge grew out of circumstances connected with the invasion and settlement of the Belgæ, as Wansdike, &c. are presumed to have done; and of course is not older than the date of their incursion. We further think, that violence has had a great concern in the demolition of this curious monument.

Sir Richard gives us a definition of *Ambresbury*, which, we think, the best,—viz. "*maen ambres*," holystonea. We believe that Mr. Gough says, *Amerley* is a common name for earthworks; and we are sure, that the word *Amre* is not here borrowed from the Anglo-Saxon.

In p. 54 is a discussion concerning the Long Barrow, which is the most uninteresting form of all. The frequent instances of a Cromlech at the end, mentioned by Sir Richard (p. 57), would lead us to suppose, that funeral rites were there performed at each interment. That they were family burial-places, is beyond dispute, though seemingly belonging to more than one family. In one which we saw opened, there were *different* vaults or compartments; and at the mouth of each was made on purpose an aperture, square or oval, through which a body could be thrust in. A walled passage from this aperture led to the outside of the barrow. The evident intention was, at every new decease, to dig away the soil which filled the passage, insert the corpse in the kistvaen or vault, and then cover all up again with the earth, as before. That they might not all belong to one family, is presumed from the vaults or chambers being entirely unconnected with each other. In short, a *Long Barrow* may have been the *Church-yard* of a village. That the *Round Barrow* is a mode of interment appertaining to higher rank, seems unquestionable, from the difference of the contents.

Sir Richard, p. 57, observes, "that the Umbrella-stones at Malabar resemble our Cromlechs."

In p. 67, we find, that our ancestors annexed a hay-barn to their stables; "the longe stable with the hey barne adjoyning."

In p. 118 we have some notices of that admirable divine Richard Hooker, author of the Ecclesiastical Polity.

Sir Richard says, that thirty-five years after his death, a monument was erected over his grave by Will. Cowper, esq. This is more correct than Fuller, who says (Church Hist. B. ix. 235), "I am informed *Sr Edwin Sands* hath erected a monument over him, in his parish Church." Of such a man every thing is interesting. We add what Fuller says:

"Mr. HOOKER his voice was low, stature little, gesture none at all, standing stone still in the pulpit, as if the posture of his body were the emblem of his minde, unmoveable in his opinions. Where his eye was left fixed at the beginning, it was found fixed at the end of his sermon. In a word, the doctrine he delivered had nothing but itself to garnish it. His stile was long and pithy, driving on a whole flock of several clauses before he came to the close of a sentence." Fol. 216.

Ogbury Camp Sir Richard thinks a very early and simple handiwork of of the Britons (p. 124), because it has only a single rampart, without a fosse. Within the area are evident marks of enclosures. We do not think that it was ever a military work; only a British settlement.

Here we shall leave the present volume, with sincere thanks to the honourable Baronet, for the pleasure and instruction which we have derived from his valuable collections.

113. *Some Account of the Abbey of Tewkesbury, intended to illustrate the Plans, Elevations, and Sections of that Building, engraved at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries.* [*Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. *pl. xxxiii—xlvi*.] By Thomas Amyot, F.R.S. Treasurer, Soc. Ant.

FORMERLY Letter-press accounts accompanied the valuable Plates of the *Vetusta Monumenta*. Why the practice has of late been suspended, we do not know; we can only conjecture that, as fine subjects were best known,

and no others were worth engraving, it was not worth while to give a *crambe bis recocta*. But, in our judgment, this is not the correct view of the subject. Something is wanted; a frame ought always to accompany a picture; and it is not judicious to say, that because it has been framed over and over again, it does not want that accompaniment. We have not, therefore, been satisfied with our Antiquarian *Alma Mater*, for not adding some pretty stories to her fine pictures. We therefore gladly hail the return of old Letter-press. Mr. Amyot has brought him back again; and we greet his return, like that of the prodigal son, who had gone to spend his [Antiquarian] patrimony among the harlots of sixpenny guides, where the morality and religion of Archæology is just what the writer pleases to say, viz. that modern sash-windows formerly prevailed in Westminster Abbey, and that Alfred smoked tobacco.

We shall here annex a list of the plates published *without description*. Vol. iv. Glastonbury, pl. 28 to 38, BLANK.—Pl. 39 to 52, only TWO PAGES.—Vol. v. pl. i. to 32, BLANK.

We are sturdy beggars for the promised account of the Bayeux Tapestry.

Tewkesbury is a fine subject, and Mr. Amyot has given us a succinct and valuable compendium of the Antiquities of the Abbey, as far as probably will be ever known. There is such confusion in the classification of the monuments, that ten-years' hard historical enquiry would not appropriate them correctly. Mr. Amyot has done all that can or ought to be done, in regard to an authoritative publication. There are, nevertheless, at Tewkesbury, points which can never be settled without excavating the whole interior of the Church to gratify curiosity only*.

The Plates are all engraved by Basire, from the accurate drawings of Mr. F. Nash, and consist of—1. Ground Plan; 2. S. elevation; 3. E. elevation; 4. W. front; 5. Elevation of the Choir; 6. Elevation of the Nave; 7. Longitudinal Section; 8. Transverse Section; 9. Details; 10. Entrance in the Cloister; 11, 12, 13, Ceiling, Plan, Elevation, and Section of Combs, of Warwick's Chapel; 14. Elevation of the old Stalls.

* Mr. Footebroke is the latest Antiquary who has visited Tewkesbury, and his general statement is this:

“Upon entering the Church, the three following distinctive peculiarities will be imme-

114. *Royal Naval Biography, or Memoirs of all the Flag Officers, &c. Illustrated by a Series of Historical and Explanatory Notes. Vol. II. By John Marshall (B), Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, Longman and Co.*

WE have before noticed this valuable work, which pursues a steady course towards a final completion. The notes in the *Royal Naval Biography* not only elucidate the different actions related in the *Memoirs*, and thereby render a reference to other *Naval Histories* unnecessary; but when completed, will serve as a substitute for any other general history of maritime affairs, as the author intends to give at the end of this work a Chronological Table of all the great naval actions, sieges, &c. which have taken place during the long period of 63 years; with references to the pages where each event is related. This work may, with propriety, be recommended to the parents and friends of young gentlemen about to embark as midshipmen, as well as to the ward-room of each ship, as useful for reference.

In this work will also be found an account of the origin of many establishments, and a great variety of miscellaneous information, which cannot fail to be highly useful to all ranks of the Naval profession.

115. *Going too far; a Tale for all Ages. In 2 vols. Baldwin and Co.*

THIS work belongs to novels of the religious class, and is more to be commended for its design than for its execution. It is well to inculcate religious truths, and to enforce on all proper occasions religious practice; but there is a time and a season for all things, and we look upon such attempts as that before us, with a certain portion of respect for a good intention, but as a lamentable want of judgment and good taste, not to speak of a familiarity with the phraseology of Scripture, little short of profanation. It is this *lip Theology*, and this interlarding our common discourse with the solemn language of the Bible, on oc-

casions wholly unfit for its introduction, that we fear will tend to abate our reverence for that holy Book, and substitute a puritanic jargon such as was in use in the army of the Commonwealth, a practice which we know was followed by a contempt of things sacred, when an intemperance of profaneness of another no less offensive style succeeded the *Shibboleth* of the Puritans.

The design of the volume under consideration, is avowedly to disabuse the world of a very common error, that it is possible "to go too far" in Religion. The mode by which this delusion is to be corrected, seems rather to have been attempted by a series of conversations, in which the interlocutors advance the best arguments they can summon, than by the ordinary method of example. Nothing can be more constrained and unnatural than operations so conducted. Events occur for the purpose of raising discussions on controverted points—such as the Theatre, Balls, &c. and by making the frequenters of these amusements persons of slender attainments, and otherwise ridiculous, the inference is to be drawn, that all the supporters of theatres, balls, and amusements, are to be looked upon as weak, unendowed, and irreligious. We beg, however, to be clearly understood as offering no opinion on these weighty matters, but we conceive that the author of this Tale has completely missed her aim by attempting sketches of real life, to which she is utterly incompetent. The weapon of her reproof falls harmless, for it is directed at shadows. If the pretension to sketches of Society be withdrawn, and we may be permitted to entitle the volumes "*Dramatic Sermons*," then perhaps we may concede the claim to a sound and scriptural theology, and find the ample quotations from holy writ judicious and appropriate. We then apply another standard of criticism to the work, and offer our tribute of approbation to the piety and (generally speaking) to the able reasoning by which it is characterized. Of our author's good intention we have no doubt.

directly noticed; first, a nave of Norman architecture, but utterly undecorated; i. e. without mouldings round the arches, or worked capitals, except in the *Triforia*; secondly, the reticulation of the groins under the tower, and especially over the altar, in a pattern of exquisite beauty; perhaps superior to any thing of the kind in the kingdom; thirdly, the uncommon elegance of the shrines, and gorgeousness of the tabernacle work. *A Picturesque and Topographical Account of Cheltenham and its Vicinity*, by the Rev. T. D. F. Brooke, p. 99. See our Review, p. 149.

116. *Hebrew Tales; selected and translated from the Writings of the Ancient Hebrew Sages; to which is prefixed, an Essay on the Uninspired Literature of the Hebrews.* By Hyman Hurwitz, Author of "*Vindiciæ Hebraicæ*," &c. &c. pp. 211.

THE object of the translator of these Tales, appears to be twofold—his principal aim has been obviously moral improvement, his secondary end has been to vindicate Hebrew Literature from the unmerited attacks of many writers, and from the general neglect into which it has fallen. We are not disposed to consider the mine from which these specimens are given as offering much either for edification or amusement, and it must be admitted that the fanciful reveries, the ignorant superstitions, and the not unfrequent perversions of Scriptural truths, by which the Talmudic writings are marked, have rendered a selection of their contents a matter of some caution and delicacy.

We think, however, that in his ingenious Essay prefixed to the Tales, the Translator has most ably and successfully combated the objections which prejudice or ignorance has attempted to fix on these ancient productions, so far at least as to have satisfactorily proved that if, like all other works of unaided humanity, the Talmud is not free from mistakes, it yet contains matter of which the piety is great, the learning sound, and the morality unquestionable.

After all, we have one volume in the Hebrew tongue, of which the sons of Israel may be justly proud; and as it is the Book of God, so is it, to use the language of the pious Herbert, the "God of Books," and we agree with the author of this Essay, that it evinces no small degree of ingratitude to this oppressed but interesting people, to undervalue the literature in which those sacred writings have been preserved, which are the hope and the consolation of millions of the human race. We select from this Essay, a specimen of the able manner in which Mr. Hurwitz illustrates the sacred text from a rabbinical writer.

"And thou shalt grope as noon-day, כְּאֶשֶׁר יִמְשֹׁךְ הָעֵרָב בְּאֶפְלָה, as the blind gropes in the dark." (Deut. xxviii. 35.) The word בְּאֶפְלָה, in the darkness, appears redundant. This Rabbi Jose remarked, and said (to use his own words)—"All my days

did I feel pain at not being able to explain this verse. For what difference can it be to the blind man, whether he walketh in the light, or in the dark? And yet the sacred penman would not have put down a word unnecessarily. What then does it mean? This the Rabbi did not know—and it gave him pain—"Till one night," continues the sage, "as I was walking in the road, I met a blind man with a lighted torch in his hand. Son, said I, why dost thou carry that torch? Thou canst not see its light!" "Friend," replied the unfortunate man, true it is, I cannot see it, but others can:—as long as I carry this lighted torch in my hand, the sons of men see me, take compassion of me, apprise me of danger, and save me from pitfalls, from thorns and briars." The Rabbi was then satisfied that the apparently superfluous word was meant to depict the greatness of the calamities that were to befall the Jewish nation. Its unfortunate members were not only to grope about like the blind—but like the blind in the darkness!—Without a ray of light to exhibit their distress, and without a pitying eye to take compassion of them!"

The following commentary on the foregoing illustration, is highly beautiful and pathetic,

"And O, thou unfortunate daughter of Judah! How truly, alas! has this malediction, denounced against thee above three thousand years ago, been verified during thy eighteen hundred years of sad pilgrimage! How truly is it still verifying in many countries! The light of knowledge shines with resplendent lustre, but it shines not for thee!—Loud, and sweetly too, does humanity plead the cause of wretchedness; but it pleads not for thee. The benign eye of Benevolence darts its vivifying looks every where, but it regards not thee. Thou alone—thou once great amongst nations—thou art still derided, despised, and neglected! For thee eloquence is dumb—compassion deaf—and pity blind. But despair not, Israel! The same awful voice that denounced the malediction, did also promise thee happier days. It rests with thee—with thee alone. שׁוּבֵי אֵלֵינוּ וְאִשׁוּבָה, אליכם אִמְרָה ה' צְבָאוֹת, Return unto me, and I will return unto you, says the Lord of Hosts." (Mal. iii.)

Some of the tales in the present collection partake of that legendary character which distinguishes the fables of the Romanists. Indeed, the tales of the Talmud have brought upon the Jews the heavy charge of debasing Scripture by their traditions, as the superstitious of the Romish Church seem to have overlaid all vital Chris-

tianity, and to have established an influence among mankind by the dissemination of a superstitious and credulous spirit. We would not be understood as applying any part of the preceding observations to this selection, which for the most part exhibits a high tone of moral and religious feeling—and may be read without violence to the opinions of any sect or party.

We have selected two Tales, which may serve as specimens of the work.

To insult Poverty or natural Defect, no venial crime.

“Whosoever mocketh the poor, reproacheth his Maker. Prov. xvii. 4.

“Despise not the poor; thou knowest not how soon it may be thine own lot.

“Despise not the deformed; their defects are not of their own seeking, and why shouldst thou add insult to misfortune.

“Despise no creature; the most insignificant is the work of thy Maker.

“Rabbi Eliezer, returning from his master's residence to his native place, was highly elated with the great knowledge he had acquired. On his way, he overtook a singularly unshapely and misfeatured person, who was travelling to the same town. The stranger saluted him by saying,—‘Peace be upon thee, Rabbi.’—Eliezer proud of his learning, instead of returning the civility, noticed only the Traveller's deformity; and by way of joke, said to him,—‘Racca*, are the inhabitants of thy town all as misshapen as thou art?’—The stranger, astonished at Eliezer's want of manners, and provoked by the insult, replied,—‘I do not know:—but thou hadst better make these enquiries of the great Artist that made me.’ The Rabbi perceived his error, and alighting from the animal on which he rode, threw himself at the stranger's feet, and entreated him to pardon a fault committed in the wantonness of his heart, and which he most sincerely regretted. ‘No,’ said the stranger, ‘go first to the Artist that made me, and tell him, Great Artist, O! what an ugly vessel hast thou produced!’ Eliezer continued his entreaties: The stranger persisted in his refusal. In the mean time they arrived at the Rabbi's native city. The inhabitants being apprized of his arrival, came in crowds to meet him; exclaiming,—‘Peace be upon thee, Rabbi! Welcome our Instructor!’ ‘Whom do ye call Rabbi?’ asked the stranger. The people pointed to Eliezer. ‘And him ye honor with the name of Rabbi!’ continued the poor man: ‘O! may Israel not produce many like him!’ He then related what had happened. ‘He has done wrong; he is aware of it,’ said the people, ‘do forgive him; for he is a great

man, well versed in the law.’ The stranger then forgave him, and insinuated that his long refusal had no other object than that of impressing the impropriety on the Rabbi's mind. The learned Eliezer thanked him; and whilst he held out his own conduct as a warning to the people, he justified that of the stranger, by saying—that though a person ought ever to be as flexible as a reed, and not as stubborn as a cedar, yet to insult poverty or natural defect is no venial crime; and one that we cannot expect to be readily pardoned.” T. TAANITH.

“The Athenian and his one-eyed Slave.

“An Athenian went to study at Jerusalem. After remaining there three years and a half, and finding he made no great progress in his studies, he resolved to return. Being in want of a servant to accompany him on his journey, he went to the market-place and purchased one. Having paid the money, he began to examine his purchase more closely, and found to his surprise that the purchased servant was blind of one eye. ‘Thou blockhead,’ said he to himself—‘see the charming fruits of thy application. Here have I studied three years and a half, and at last acquired sufficient wisdom to purchase a blind slave!’—‘Be comforted,’ said the person that sold the slave; ‘trust me, though he is blind of one eye, he can see much better than persons with two.’ The Athenian departed with his servant. When they had advanced a little way, the blind slave addressed his master—‘Master,’ said he, ‘let us quicken our pace, we shall overtake a traveller, who is some distance before us.’ ‘I can see no traveller,’ said the master.—‘Nor I,’ replied the slave; ‘yet I know he is just four miles distant from us.’—‘Thou art mad, slave! How shouldst thou know what passes at so great a distance, when thou canst scarcely see what is before thee?’—‘I am not mad,’ replied the servant, ‘yet it is as I said; nay, moreover, the traveller is accompanied by a she-ass, who like myself is blind of one eye: she is big with two young, and carries two flasks, one containing vinegar, the other wine.’ ‘Cease your prattle, loquacious fool,’—exclaimed the Athenian.—‘I see, my purchase improves: I thought him blind only; but he is mad in the bargain.’—‘Well, master,’ said the slave, ‘have a little patience, and thou wilt see I have told thee nothing but the truth.’ They journeyed on, and soon overtook the traveller; when the Athenian, to his utmost astonishment, found every thing as his servant had told him; and begged him to explain how he could know all this without seeing either the animal or its conductor.—‘I will tell thee, master,’ replied the slave. ‘I looked at the road, and observing the almost imperceptible impression of the ass's hoofs, I concluded that she must be four

* A term of reproach.

miles distant; for beyond that, the impression could not have been visible. I saw the grass eaten away on one side of the path, and not on the other; and hence judged she must be blind of one eye. A little further on, we passed a sandy road, and by the impression which the animal left on the sand where she rested, I knew she must be with young. Farther, I observed the impression in which the liquid had made on the sand, and found some of them appeared spungy—whilst others were full of small bubbles, caused by fermentation, and thence judged of the nature of the liquid. The Athenian admired the sagacity of his servant, and thenceforth treated him with great respect.

“MEDRASH ECHOH.
“T. SANHEDRIN.”

117. *England enslaved by her own Slave Colonies. An Address to the Electors and People of the United Kingdom.* By James Stephen, Esq. 8vo. pp. 91.

118. *The Tocsin, or Slavery the Curse of Christendom.* By Sam. Roberts. 24mo. pp. 18.

WE are placed in a dilemma; the Slave-trade is so exhausted a subject, that we can say nothing new. The difficulty between the *dealing with the devil* (for so the Slave-trade may justly be denominated), and the preservation of West India property is so great, that the adjustment of it is like the Cæsarean operation—perform it, and you cannot preserve both; the mother and the child.

At present Government is called upon to make an election between morality and property, *both* of which it is their duty to preserve. We solemnly think, that West India work could be done by cattle and machinery; for what can it consist in, but planting, or sowing, or hoeing, or cutting and storing, which is done in England by four or five men, and two teams of horses and bullocks. We object to the Slave-trade, and respect the abolitionists as much as they can wish, but not one single experiment is stated as having been made to substitute cattle and machinery. The West India islands, and probably the lives of the colonists, would be lost by rash measures. A rascal seduces the daughter of an abolitionist, and though the act in certain stations of life is, in moral guilt and civil consequences scarcely inferior to murder (worse perhaps in protracted suffering), yet no abolitionist would petition Parliament for a law, allowing a *seducee* to

murder a *seducer*, upon desertion. The West India planters are only those who pay people for committing rapes and abductions; and it may be said, the receiver is as bad as the thief. True, but what becomes of the *bawd*, the African Slave-merchant, the prime author of the mischief. Suppose that these persons were, à la *Napoleon*, seized and hanged the moment they appeared with their cargo, there would be no more herds of slaves brought to market. English legislation hangs all principals and accessories to murder, and we think that by so doing it may save, at the price of one worthless life, ten other innocent ones. But we must here stop. We sincerely respect Mr. Stephen, Mr. Roberts, and the abolitionists; but, in conscientiousness, we avow, that we think they have neglected adequate measures.

119. *Recollections of a Pedestrian.* By the Author of “*The Journal of an Exile.*” 3 vols. cr. 8vo. Saunders and Oiley.

IT is ever an agreeable consideration when the opinion of the Public confirms the decisions of the Critick; we were among the first to hail the “*Coup d’Essai*” of this writer as a prelude to future excellence. And this second production sustains throughout a facility of composition, with some few exceptions, which would not disgrace a veteran in this species of writing.

The scenes detailed in the two first volumes chiefly relate to the French Revolution, and the events of the late war. Many of these descriptions appear to be related by persons who had been actors in those scenes of bloodshed and terror, and from this cause the reader feels interested in proportion to the degree of authenticity which he supposes may be attached to the narrative of the historian. But these volumes are not entirely occupied with warlike scenes; they are agreeably interspersed with local descriptions, and well-told tales, and we select the following account of a city, much resorted to by the English for the benefit of their health:

“It was Smollett who first made *Nich* so popular among the English, who before that time had generally frequented *Montpellier*. That the latter should have acquired the reputation it has, much surprises me, as it seems by no means calculated for the residence of a consumptive person. There are at present a number of English at this

place, some for their pleasure, and others upon the monthful experiment of change of air. They are generally of a much better cast than those which are found continued all through France, like a second army of observation. This arises from the circumstance of Nice being far too expensive a residence for families who are pursuing an economical plan, and too distant from the usual places of debarkation from England. There are likewise several Russians here: the northern people seeming to imitate those birds who fly from winter to other and more genial climes. I am a little acquainted with one of these Russians, and have had occasion to admire the perfection with which he and the generality of his countrymen speak the French language. And indeed, I think that the northern nations possess a much greater facility of acquiring foreign languages than those of the South.

"A Frenchman, a Spaniard, an Italian, will very rarely, unless sent when children, make themselves masters of the pronunciation of another country. But the Dutchman, the Russian, the German, aye, and even the Englishman, will often become such proficient in a foreign accent, as to be mistaken for a native of that country to which they are aliens. I myself can vouch for this, for though I did not come into France till I was one and twenty, yet, by constantly mixing with the natives, I have made such progress as to have been frequently taken for a Frenchman. I remember, upon one occasion, being asked if I had ever been in England; upon another, from what part of France I came; and upon a third, being appealed to, to confirm the praise which a Frenchman was bestowing upon a fellow countryman of my own, 'Mais il parle notre langue très bien; n'est pas, Monsieur?'"

"The climate of Nice is, as I have already hinted, in my humble opinion, eminently calculated for the relief of pulmonary complaints. There is a lightness and clearness in the air, which must be soothing and softening to the lungs, and render their action regular and easy. And many persons who have benefitted by it, will bear testimony to its merits.

"To those persons who are in health, and seek only amusement, a residence in this place does not hold out perhaps such inducements as Naples; but neither is it deficient in this respect.

"There is a Theatre, *tant bien que mal*: the Governor gives frequent soirées, and the officers of the royal regiment of Savoy occasionally furnish balls. There was one a few days ago, at which almost all the English attended. It was given in a garden, a little way from the town, *à fresco*, and this was in the month of January. The lamps were hanging among the orange trees, and the effect was beautiful. The foreigners pay an

enormous rent for houses, and the natives are well pleased to possess such productive visitors. The old town is quite unapproachable by any one who loves air and cleanliness, resembling the most ancient part of Marseilles. But there are some new quarters which are wide and agreeable, and the terrace where I am now writing is, I think, the best situation in the place for a person in health. My shutters are at this moment (Jan. 24) closed, to protect me from the heat of the sun, which is darting its rays against my windows. But there is at the same time one thing which requires considerable precaution here. One part of the town will, perhaps, be as warm, as sunny, as ever a summer's day is in England, and yet, turn but round a corner, and you will suddenly plunge into Siberian cold. The invalid should therefore confine his walks to one sheltered and moderately shaded spot, avoiding all exposure to this dangerously sudden change. This is particularly the case too at Marseilles, where the *cheminée du Roi René*, a part of the quay, so called from its having been the favourite winter seat of the good old provençal King, is often as different in its temperature from one of the narrow streets issuing upon it, as a room with a fire is from one without in a hard frost. There is little trade at Nice, being incapable of containing large vessels. My residence at this place is now drawing to a close; I propose embarking for Celte in a small coasting vessel, and proceeding from thence to Lyons, so that my next observations will probably be written there."

Upon the whole, the Pedestrian's recollections will, we apprehend, be found as successful as the "Journal of an Exile."

120. *Histoire du Duché de Normandie*, par I. T. C. Goube, ancien Avocat du Parlement, &c. Avec Cartes et Gravures. 3 tom. 8vo. Megard, Rouen; Thomine, Paris.

THE Emperor Napoleon understood little of history, if he ordered M. Anquetil to compose a work which should treat of national events only. In order to comprehend the history of any nation, it is necessary to cultivate an acquaintance with that of its alliances and dependences. How far the volumes before us illustrate that of England, it is our object to enquire.

M. Goube's work commences with what he appropriately terms the conjectural period of history, and terminates at the division of Normandy into departments. If it bears frequent

marks of compilation, it is generally rational, a quality which we think preferable to eloquence. The history of a province is different from that of a nation, and when we pronounce that no undue expansion appears to have been used, we think that we have said enough on the importance of the subject, and the execution of the work.

I. The transactions with Bretagne, it is pleasing to observe, are consistent with Mr. Turner's researches. The Norman conquest, of course, is the next period that engages our attention; and here, from the old chroniclers, a good account is supplied of the state of the Duchy during the reign of William. The battle of Tinchebray, and the affairs of Henry the First are also well related. And it is gratifying to observe, that in describing the condition of England, the contests on the Welsh frontier, are allowed their due importance. We wish, however, that so vague a reference as "*Hist. d'Angleterre*" had not been given, because few histories contain these notices. That the name of Plantagenet (i. 359) was so dear in England, we were not aware; that it was a watchword of party, we can fully believe.

The reign of Stephen is ably done, and his character more favourably drawn than by English historians. That Wales rendered itself independent under Henry the Second (i.e. before it was subdued), must be an error, unless the successes of Owen Gwynedd have misled our author. This reign is well told, with the exception of a ballad history of Rosamond Clifford.

Richard the First is the favourite of M. Goube, who has taken considerable pains with his reign. His account of the massacre of the Jews differs from Mr. Turner's; but, with him, he judiciously omits the story of Blondel the harper.

The circumstantial relation of Prince Arthur's death is boldly but fancifully made. The confiscation of John's dominions by Philip succeeded; but the reign is continued to its close; for, says the writer,

"Avant de suivre l'influence des rois de France sur la Normandie, il est indispensable de jeter un coup d'oeil sur l'histoire des souverains qui ont si long-temps régné sur elle." P. 563.

The Second Volume contains the influence of the French monarchy

upon Normandy, after its separation from England. The domains acquired by the Crown in that province are carefully traced; but we no longer find the same copious narrative for obvious reasons. The reigns of St. Louis and Philip the Bold are examples of what we mean.

The English invasions of France are well described, but M. Goube discredits the devotion of the Citizens of Calais, and even terms it a fable. Mr. Turner has adduced a contemporary notice of this disputed event. The wars during the minority of Henry the Sixth are ably treated, and we were gratified by an amiable character of Bedford the regent. Mr. Turner, whose researches were deeper, has produced, from the Maiden's history, a more pleasing narrative; the French account of her captivity is more circumstantial, and Charles is fully exculpated from the imputation of neglect.

The Religious Wars are the next epoch that admit of a full description. We were not disappointed; and the age of Louis the Fourteenth is better estimated perhaps than in any other work. The Appendix contains an account of Norman titles which have merged into the crown, and various charters. We regretted to find nothing on Norman literature.

II. The faults gathered in the course of perusal will not detain us long.—The dying speech of William the Conqueror was surely never uttered in that form.—What was the *earldom* of Wales (i. 334 and 442)?—The Duke of Lancaster was not the *third*, but the *fourth* son of Edward the Third (ii. 124).—The feudal nobility of England are in many places absurdly called *Milord*.—The title of *Prince of Wales* did not belong to the heir apparent under Henry the Third (ii. 632).—Of errors obviously or probably typographical, we do not think ourselves bound to speak.

III. The Third Volume is a Topographical description of the Duchy; rather too general for such as love our County Histories, but one of the most delightful storehouses of anecdote we ever saw. The Statistical articles, too, are good; and the *histes de l'ancienne noblesse* contain some valuable lists.—And thus we take our leave of the Normans; according to a Parisian adage, their chivalry has degenerated into ligiosity, but that they preserve the virtues of hospitality

we can witness with pleasurable recollections.

These remarks, in all probability, will never reach the Annalist of Normandy: if they should, he will not be displeased to learn that we consider his work an indispensable requisite in every British historical library. Concerning the various *Résumés* which have appeared on this subject, we have no remarks to make.

121. *Hours at Home.* By Mrs. Cornwell-Baron Wilson.

FOR those who can value virtuous emotions, and gentle feelings arrayed in harmonious verse—for those who can estimate the quiet blessings of home—its tranquil pleasures and its cheerful hearth—celebrated in no inglorious strains, this little volume will have great attractions. It is the offspring of a reflecting, cultivated, and somewhat pensive mind, seeking to unburthen an affectionate heart in the language of nature and of song; exposing perhaps a little too much its sacred and more private thoughts, and celebrating perhaps too minutely its own domestic joys and sorrows. It is easy to perceive that if this lady belong to a school in poetry, it is to that of which Mr. Alaric Watts is a master; and in which Barton, amongst others, is a true disciple. To them belongs no dabbling with mighty mysteries, to them is given no appalling revelations of the depths and the darkness of human passions, and the fearful secrets of the human heart. Tenderness, delicacy, and truth, are their characteristics, and the charities of life are the themes of their pure and virtuous song. Hence there is a want of variety as well as of powerful excitement in their poetry, ill-suited to that taste which the Muse of the Byronian school has tended so successfully to establish.

The ambition of Mrs. Wilson seems to be that of a domestic poet; and we congratulate her on having brought to her work the essentials which can alone redeem her themes from insipidity—a felicitous arrangement of her thoughts, and a chaste and elegant expression of them.

We select at random a little poem addressed to a Boy on presenting him with a pocket Bible, as uniting many

of the fine qualities for which we have given our amiable poetess credit.

“Accept, dear Boy! a gift most pure
Though worldly things lightly deem it worth;
A gift, whose value will endure
While Virtue holds a shrine on earth!”

“I do not, to thine infant eyes,
Bring tinsel’d toys, to folly dear;
Convinc’d in time, thou’lt better prize
The real treasures centred HERE.

“All seasons suit this sacred page,
This holy lamp of heaven-lit truth;
’Twill cheer the tottering steps of AGE,
And guide the erring feet of YOUTH!”

“When the warm tear, that dims thine eye,
Weeps Friendship lost, or ill repaid,—
When chill’d Affection wakes to sigh
O’er hope deceiv’d or love betray’d—

“Then, Henry! turn this soothing page,
And find a solace for thy care,
That can Life’s darkest ills assuage,
And calm the tortures of despair!”

“And, as thou feel’st thy bosom glow,
Thou’lt own its healing truths were giv’n,
A foretaste of those joys below,
That will be realiz’d in Heav’n!”

This little volume is altogether one of elegant pretensions, and well-adapted for the cultivation of the gentler affections in the softer sex, to whom it would always be an appropriate offering.

122. *Dartmoor. A Descriptive Poem*, by N. T. Carrington, Author of “*The Banks of Tamar.*” Hatchard and Son. Royal 8vo. pp. 204.

IN this handsome volume we are presented with three-fold attractions. Besides the poem, which may vie with the descriptive sketches of the immortal author of the Seasons, we have some highly valuable historical and illustrative matter contained in the Preface and notes written by the amiable Mr. Burt, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Plymouth; and some beautiful views of the scenery, drawn and etched by P. H. Rogers, esq. of Plymouth.

Mrs. Hemans, a few years since, received the prize of fifty guineas for the best poem on Dartmoor, from the Royal Society of Literature; and it may be proper to observe that Mr. Carrington’s poem was not one of the rejected on that occasion, but was written at the suggestion of Mr. Burt.

In accordance with our usual cus-

tom, we should have noticed in the first place the historical and topographical part of this volume; but opening it at the commencement of the poem, we were so pleased with the melody and grandeur of the verse, as to be led imperceptibly from sweet to sweet, and flower to flower, till we had possessed ourselves of all its beauties. Mr. Carrington displays no poverty of imagination as he draws to a close, but finishes in increased strength and beauty with a very appropriate description of the close of day; indeed this is the most successful part of the poem.

Considering the singular difficulties and most anxious fears under which this poem was composed, these sketches (as the enlightened author of the Preface justly observes) are rendered still more interesting. Employed from morning till night in the drudgery of a school, with a numerous family looking up to him for support, afforded only by a very scanty income, rendered still less by the almost total destruction of his school, owing to the establishment of subscription schools, it must indeed have been an arduous task. He pathetically alludes to his own situation in the earlier part of the poem, and has finely contrasted it with the man,

“who bless'd with health
And competence, can bid the bustling world
At happy distance keep! who rears his cot
Deep in the rural shade, and wreathes around
His lattice the rath woodbine! On his couch
The piercing eye of the uprisen Sun
Ne'er looks reprovingly; but when the lark
Hails the bright bursting morn, he to that
voice

Responsive, lifts his own heart-easing song
Of gratitude and joy. The bud, emboss'd
With gems that never sparkle on the eye
Of Indolence,—the freshen'd field—the
bloom

That accents the zephyr, and the first caress
Of Morning's beam to flowers,—the early
voice [dawn,—

Of streams clear sounding in the peaceful
All, all are his;—and his the merry lay
Of the unslumbering woodlands. Deepen-
ing noon,

Intensely glowing o'er a drooping world,
He shuns, and seeks the refuge cool of
groves; [sward

Where often on the green and shadowy
Reclin'd, thro' all the silent hour, he holds
High converse with the Muse. And even-
ing comes,

With all her lovely hues and sounds, to woo
The wanderer to the breezy brow that looks
Far o'er the soften'd landscape. Rivers,
woods;

And all the infinite of smiling fields
Rush on his eager glance. Then pour the
groves

Their farewell strains harmonious, as sinks
The Sun to other worlds; but chief the lark
From his bright station in the midway air,
Eyes fondly the declining orb, and pours
A matchless vesper hymn. O days of bliss!
O eves of rapture! Nights of deep repose!
Ye bless him who in his unflinching course,
Amid the sylvan reign, with virtue walks,
On Nature looks with ravish'd eye,—nor
lives

With selfish aim, contented to behold
Alone her charms in his own blushing bow;
But as the varying seasons gently roll,
In works of pure benevolence employs
The hours, till round him one wide circle
sweeps

Of human happiness, enlarging still,
From that blest centre his own sacred home.”

The apostrophe to Morning, with the introduction of the Bee and Butterfly, is truly poetical.

“O who can look
Upon the Sun whose beam indulgent shines
Impartial, or on moor or cultur'd mead,
And not feel gladness? Hard is that man's
lot, [tears,
Bleak is his journey through this vale of
Whose heart is not made lighter, and whose
eye
Is brighten'd not by Morning's glorious ray,
Wide-glancing round. The meanest thing
on earth

Rejoices in the welcome warmth, and owns
Its influence reviving.

* * * * *
Who would bless
The landscape, if upon his morning walk
He greeted not the feathery nations, perch'd
For love or song amid the dancing leaves;
Or wantoning in flight from bough to bough,
From field to field? Ah! who would bless
thee, June,

If silent, songless were the groves,—unheard
The lark in heaven?—And he who meets
the bee

Rifling the bloom, and listless hear his hum
Incessant ringing through the glowing day;
Or loves not the gay butterfly which swims
Before him in the affluent noon, array'd
In crimson, azure, emerald, and gold;
With more magnificence upon his wing,
His little wing, than ever grac'd the robe
Gorgeous of Royalty;—is like the kine
That wanders 'mid the flowers which gem
the meads

Unconscious of their beauty.”

In a most pathetic account of the misfortunes of Augustin, a French prisoner, who, torn

“From her he lov'd, the weeping Gou-
vienne,

Was sent with many a hapless victim more
To combat England on the wave."

Mr. Carrington has introduced these
Lines glowing with the warmth of pa-
triotism and of song:

"The hawk
Might scare the eagle from his cliff; the
wolf

Might bay the monarch lion in his den,
As soon as the victorious prowess of Gaul
Chase Albion's red-cross from the sea, and
wrest

The trident from her grasp. Awhile the bark
That bore Augustin from his native strand
Successful roam'd; but 'cross her ocean-path
An English frigate swept, and soon the flag
Of fierce Democracy, deep humbled, wav'd
Beneath the British banner!

"Farewell, France!"
The captive sigh'd, as, for the gentle breeze
Of balmy Provence, loudly round him how'd
The chill moist gale of Dartmoor! Where
are now

The blushing bowers, the groves with fruit-
age hung

Voluptuous,—the music of the bough
From birds that love bright climes,—the
perfum'd morn,

The golden day, the visionary eve,—
The walk, the interchange of soul,—too
well— [more;

Too well remember'd! Exile, think no
There's madness in the cup that memory
holds

To thy inebriate lip!"

We have presented specimens suffi-
cient to display the beauties of Mr.
Carrington's muse, and had it not
been for the adverse circumstances
mentioned in the earlier part of this
notice, the powerful energies of his
mind would probably have soared
above all contemporary writers in the
class to which this production belongs.

Of the plates we shall only say, they
are executed in a superior style of bold
etching, and are highly illustrative.

123. *Observations on the Efficacy of White
Mustard Seed*, &c. &c. By C. T. Cooke,
Surgeon, Cheltenham. 8vo.

[Reviewed by a Correspondent.]

WHEN a young person is first in-
troduced into the medical profession,
it is a common premonition, that he
be deeply impressed with the care and
caution for obvious reasons indispens-
ably required in his exercise of the
healing art. For this reason, rash and
premature adoption of nostrums is
deemed unprofessional; and very pro-
perly so, because dependence upon
such nostrums may excite false confi-

dence, prevent the use of efficacious
remedies, and cause a disregard of va-
luable professional advice.

Knowing from Dr. Baillie's post-
humous work, that three parts of chro-
nic diseases are incurable, we were as-
tonished to see a professional man ad-
vocate the extravagant, we may add,
absurd pretensions of this Mustard-
Seed nostrum, and our astonishment
was increased at finding *Religion* in-
troduced into this pamphlet. Now as
we consider this Mustard-Seed nos-
trum to be a mere jackdaw in pea-
cock's feathers, a nostrum got up for
vendible purposes, we solemnly pro-
test against this forced *parish marriage*
between Religion and Medicine, be-
cause it is only making of the former
a tool of trade, or hawker, for the pur-
pose of vending the medicine, by in-
fluencing a party of religionists on the
side of the nostrum or its advocate.

Now to the book. The whole of
the pathological part is taken from Dr.
Johnson's work on Air and Diet, with-
out acknowledgment. As to the dis-
eases which Mustard Seed is presumed
to cure, we see its qualities so lauded,
that we should not be surprised to find
it advertised as alone sufficient, with-
out education or study, to qualify a
man for the Senate, the Bar, or the
Pulpit; and that the inventor of it,
through the high genius acquired by
taking it, is found the fittest man in
the kingdom for the arduous situation
of Prime Minister.

We shall mention a few of the dis-
eases which this nostrum is presumed
to cure, without going through all,
show the error of its principle, and
point out the only and very limited
benefit which is to be expected from it.

It is presumed to cure, 1. *Erysipelas*.
This is absurd, because erysipelas is of
two kinds, inflammatory and local;
and therefore requires opposite modes
of treatment. 2. *Epilepsy*. This arises
from six or more different causes, half
of which are structural; and structural
impediments are not to be removed by
medicine. 3. *Determination of blood
to the head*. White Mustard Seed is
an active stimulant, and the use of it
in the case alluded to would resemble
administering brandy in apoplexy. 4. *Scanty and redundant life*. Ab-
surd—not add cold with the same
breath,—the Sayer and the Traveller.
All the other pretensions have no
better foundation.

The fact is, that this Mustard-Seed mania is only a practical revival of the exploded absurdities of the Brunonian system. Not two constitutions exactly resemble each other; and almost every chronic disease, as to the extent to which it has grown, the parts which it affects, the causes which have given rise to it, and the liability to peculiarities in the different constitutions, forms an isolated case to a certain extent, and therefore the same remedy cannot apply to all. Further, where the constitution has not adequate strength, the application of medicine is merely manuring a sickly tree, and raising a few leaves, when the roots are destroyed and the trunk decayed.

In short, White Mustard Seed is only good in cases of simple want of tone in the stomach, because it acts by stimulating the biliary ducts, and occasions a more free flow of bile.—We shall in conclusion observe, that the nostrum itself was borrowed from Salmon's *Pharmacopæia Londinensis*, ed. 5th, 8vo, 1698, p. 151, no. 120, art. *Sinapeus*—Mustard Seed; and is therefore only an "old ewe drest lamb-fashion."—The properties described in the hand-bills now circulated are those of Salmon, with exaggerations. So much for this novelty, and we recommend Horace's adage to medical men,—*Qualem commendat, &c. &c.*

134. NICHOLS's *Progresses of James the First.*

(Continued from p. 49.)

OF this highly curious Collection of scarce Tracts and original Correspondence, this very entertaining Chronicle of the Court and Domestic history of a splendid reign,—a reign, though inactive in foreign politics, by no means deficient in domestic interest,—fourteen out of eighteen Portions have now regularly made their monthly appearance.

The nature of the work we have already described. Compiled from either novel or unknown and widely-dispersed materials, it possesses a strict chronological arrangement, and rarely a week, scarcely ever a month is passed over, without some event of greater or less interest coming under notice. With a continual variety of subject, one page describes the splendid pageantry of a Masque, the next the King's interference in the trial of heretics or the burning of witches; here is displayed

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the gentle gallantry of the Court revels, there the savage contests of the Tower menagerie; this passage treats of the stately audience of a foreign ambassador, that of the mad diversions of the stipendiary buffoons; here are related the mimic combats of the chivalrous tilt, there the serious consequences of the too fashionable duels; here the sumptuous array of a Court marriage or christening, there the lengthened ceremonies of a numerous attended funeral; here the profuse expenditure and lavish liberality of a Monarch ignorant of the value of money, astonish by their wanton extravagance; there the contemptible modes of raising supplies, in the absence of Parliaments, surprise by their circuitous contrivances; whilst the principal subject of the work,—the journeys and visits made by the Royal Family, and in particular the King's great annual Progresses,—seems to be pursued to the full extent of practicable investigation. From almost all the great towns visited by the King or Queen, Mr. Nichols has obtained extracts from the Corporation records, and those of London also have contributed some articles to his stores of information. The Royal Visits to private mansions are occasionally described from letters or family MSS.; but when the fact of the Visit having taken place is all that is recorded, an account of the contemporary and present state of the mansion, with a short memoir of the favoured host of Royalty, is always subjoined.

In "King James his Entertainment at Theobalds," by John Savile, 1603, we find the following description of that palace, then the seat of Sir Robert Cecil, and a few years after ceded by him to the King in exchange for Hatfield. The passage acquaints us with the usual situation of the Citizens' country-residences at that day:

"This House is not placed adjoining to the highway side, as many sumptuous buildings are in that countie and thereabouts, but especiallie betwene that place and London, the most part whereof belongeth to the Cittie merchants; but hath a most statelie walke, from the common street-way, whereby passengers travell up to the Palace, by the space of one furlong in length, beset about either side with young elme and ashe trees, confusedly mixt one for another, from the highway to the first court belonging to the House, containing above three

rode, which amount to some fifteene yards, in fashion made like a high ridge land, or the middle street-way without Bishopgate."

From the same pamphlet we may observe that the dinner-hour was then very early, for the King set off from Broxbourne to Theobalds, after dinner, at $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour past one (p. 136), and when he rode up to the first court, four noblemen laid their hands upon his steed, two before and two behind, and in this manner he came to the court-door (p. 137). After his arrival he went into the labyrinth-like garden to walk, "where hee recreated himselfe in the meander's compact of bayes, rosemarie, and the like, overshadowing his walke to defend him from the heate of the sunne, till supper time." P. 137.

In p. 174, we find that noble families left their houses in the care of a single servant, but locked up every room except the hall. The instance is Wrest, the seat of the Earl of Kent.

In p. 196, we have Lady Anne Clifford (then about fifteen) relating with great simplicity how that her mother "being extreme angrie with me for ridinge before with Mr. Meuerell," commanded, by way of punishment, that she "should lie in a chamber alone, which I could not endure; but my Cozen Fraunces got the key of my chamber and lay with me, which was the first time I loved hir so verie well. The next day Mr. Meuerell, as he went abroade, fell downe suddenly and died, soe as most thought it was of the Plague, which was then verie rife."

On the 23d of July, 1603, two days before his Coronation, the King dubbed, in the Garden of Whitehall, no less than 300 Knights; of whom a list is given in pp. 206—220. All who had landed estates to the amount of 40*l. per annum* were summoned to receive the honour, or compound for the exoneration. On the 24th sixty Knights of the Bath were created. The Procession, and Ceremonial of the Coronation, are described from manuscripts in the Harleian collection; and the scarce poem called *England's Cæsar*, by Henry Petowe, is then introduced.

On the 5th of August, it was ordered that the day should be strictly observed for the King's delivery from the Gowrie Conspiracy. This was religiously done throughout the reign of

James, and probably Charles, but we are not aware that it was revived after the Restoration.

In pp. 305—310 is reprinted Daniel's Vision of the Twelve Godheads, a Masque at Hampton Court in 1603-4, from the first edition published at the time, but which was pirated. It was soon after succeeded by one published by the Author, with a dedication to Lucy Countess of Bedford, complaining of "the name's presumption of . . . who without warrant divulged the late Shew at Court." This Dedication is not omitted by Mr. Nichols.

In p. 320 we have the details of a lion and dog-fight, at the Tower, in the presence of the King, Queen, Prince Henry, and four or five Lords, from which it appears, that the lions fought in the same manner as those a few months ago at Warwick; tearing the dogs with their paws, and grasping them in their mouths. Upon this it is observed, that "the lion hath not any peculiar or proper kinde of fight, as hath the dog, beare, or bull, but only a ravenous kind of surprising for prey."

From the ordinances of the Household in 1664, we find that there were *men-landerers*; that Pages, Porters, Scowerers, and Turnbroches, were not allowed to marry; and that the old custom of gentlemen placing their sons for learning and preferment under the officers of the board of Green Cloth had been abused." Pp. 444, 5.

It seems that the Mastership of the Robes required that officer, though a nobleman, to have the qualifications of a real taylor: for Sir Robert Carey, younger son of Lord Hunsdon, and afterwards Earl of Monmouth, who filled that office to Prince Henry, says: "If I have skill in any thing, I thinke I can tell how to make good cloaths," p. 463. It does not, however, follow that he put his knowledge into practice.

At the marriage of Sir Philip Herbert, afterwards Earl of Montgomery, the young couple

"were lodged in the Council Chamber, where the King in his shirt and night-gown gave them a *reville matin* before they were up, and spent a good time in or upon the bed; chose which you will believe. No ceremony was quitted of brittle-cakes, pinners, quarters, and gloves, which have been since the livery of the Court; and at night there was sewing into the sheets, cutting of

the bride's left hand, with many other petty sorceries." P. 74.

In 1604-5 the Spanish Ambassador gave a great feast to the court.

"The service was set out in the Dutch manner, with banners and streamers, and presents were given to the Ladies of Spanish gloves and fan: but after dinner he came over to us with a play and a banquet." P. 474.

The following passages seem to indicate that all the trouble of Charles the First's reign were preconcerted by malcontents, and the irritating measures taken by them, (of which there is such a clear account in Bates's *Elenchus*;) long before hostilities commenced seem to prove it.

"You have heard of the putting off the Parliament till October, the reason whereof I cannot understand nor reach unto, unless it be that they would have all the Privy Seales paid in [that mode of raising money being illegal perhaps] and that they would have those matters of the Church thoroughly settled; wherein it is hard to say what course were best to take, for that more shew themselves opposite than was suspected, and the Bishops themselves are loath to proceed too vigorously in casting out and depriving so many well reputed of for life and learning, only the King is constant to have all come to conformity. Though he seek to be very private and retired, where he is, yet he is much importuned with petitions on their behalf, and with foolish prophecies of danger to ensue, and great speech we hear of a strange apparition lately at Berwick of two armies, that fought a long time with horse, foot, and ordnance.

"Eight or ten days since, there was above two hundred pounds worth of Popish books, taken about Southampton-house; and burned in St. Paul's Church-yard." P. 491.

"Religious feuds," says Gibbon, "are implacable," and it is shown in the *Encyclopædia of Antiquities* (ii. 557) that prodigies were forged for seditious purpose. Tyranny generates plots, and the Gunpowder Plot soon followed this conflagration of Popistical books.

From pp. 398, 399, we find that the Court was full of thieves, who stole the clothes and money of the royal attendants.

On Easter Tuesday, 1605, Mr. Herriek, one of the King's goldsmiths, was knighted for making a hole in the great diamond worn by the King. In 1601 he was M. P. for Leicester, and "gave to the town in kindness twelve silver spoons." P. 504.

In p. 515 is an account of another lion fight; one lion was a complete conqueror, and spoiled all the three dogs, the best dying the next day.

When the King feasted Prince Lodowick, "after dinner they saw beere-baiting and bull baiting." P. 517.

The next point to which we shall advert, is the famous Gunpowder Plot. With regard to principles, we beg to observe, that secrets entrusted to many can never be kept; and that nine plots out of ten have ever been betrayed. It has been presumed, that the Gunpowder Plot never had a *bond fide* existence, that it was a mere measure of state-craft, and resembled the assertion of the inscription of the monument of London, which states the Fire of 1666 to have originated with the Papists. What the Jesuits have effected, and what religious fanaticism will attempt, and how dangerous it is in any form, history will show. However, there is evidence that it was a reality, and Fuller (*Church Hist.* B. X. 34) who lived in the age, observes, that the traitors, knowing the consequences of the people rising against them in vengeance supreme, had also contrived means for saddling the Puritans with the offence. But, however, Mr. Nichols has printed an original letter, detailing the conversation of the day; which he has judiciously contrasted with the official account of the Secretary of State; and has added in a note, that the mysterious letter, which James is said to have so generously unridged, as to the mole of the plot, was a contrivance of Cecil the minister himself. This is dubious. Mr. Nichols declines minute investigation of the plot, as requiring a large volume, and not within his subject (p. 577). We shall, therefore, only mention two things.

Mr. Lodge says (*Illustrations of British History*, vol. I. p. 301), that Lord Montague's Letter "was not the only intelligence of the Gunpowder Treason which was communicated to James;" and Collins (*and Somersetshire*, III. 5), that the Lord Montague had the mansion of Martock in Somersetshire given him in fee, as a reward for his discovery of this plot. If this be the fact, it was of course by his instrumentality that the plot was discovered, whatever may have been the modes.

It appears from p. 579 that the letter was ascribed to Mary Parker, Lord

Monteagle's sister, wife of Thomas Habington, and the connection of that family with the agents of the plot is given, at large, in Nash's Worcester-shire.

Here we shall leave the first volume of this valuable work. It is evident that collections of original and curious documents, as to the Antiquary, in regard to history, what ruins and relics in Museums are to the other branch of Archaeology; in fact, they are the very materials of the science. Of course, books of such a kind come under the important class of standard historical works. What pedigrees and title-deeds are to property and family, these are to history, and manners, and customs. On such a subject, it is, however, useless to expatiate.

145. *The Geography of the Globe, containing a Description of its several Divisions of Land and Water; to which are added, Problems on the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, and a Series of Questions for Examination: designed for the Use of Schools and Private Families.* By John Olding Butler, Teacher of Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography. Harvey and Darton, &c.

PHYSICAL causes and political events often produce important changes in the surface or in the statistical divisions of the globe: hence new elementary treatises are necessary for the instruction of young persons in Geography. The work now before us has the merit of presenting the world to the eye of youth as the world now is; and Mr. Butler, following the plan of his father's publications, has also combined with the immediate object in view, a variety of information derived from History and Biography. We subjoin a few extracts, indiscriminately taken, as specimens of the general style and contents.

"SURFACE OF NORWAY.—The Norwegian coast is in the highest style of rocky grandeur, and, being continually broken by the waves of the Northern ocean, is much broken and indented with deep inlets or fiords. In the interior, Norway is perhaps the most mountainous country in the world. It combines, however, some of the softer features of Nature. A Norwegian landscape exhibits lofty mountains clothed with towering forests of fir, pine, and larch trees; bold rocks and abrupt precipices, with the varying scenes of green pastures, cultivated fields, and mountain sides spotted with farms and farm-houses. Norway has

many lakes; the largest is that of Enara, in Lapland." Florence, delightfully seated on the Arno, and in a plain surrounded with olive-trees and vineyards, has, from its patronage of Literature, Arts, and Sciences, been regarded as the Athens of Italy. It has a noble gallery of Paintings and Antiques, the glory of which is the famous Venus de Medici, 'the headlong statue that enchants the world,' and which is deemed a personification of all that is graceful, elegant, and beautiful, in the female form. The Church of St. Croce, which has been called the Westminster Abbey of Florence on account of its monuments to the illustrious dead, contains, among others, the remains of Galileo, the astronomer; of Machiavelli, the political writer; and of Michael Angelo, whose comprehensive genius excelled in painting, sculpture, and poetry. Yet, among those who have immortalized Florence, we look in vain for a memorial of him who was her highest ornament, and perhaps the most exalted genius of Italy—Dante."

The following extract is an example of the plan generally adopted by Mr. Butler, of making the scholar acquainted with the relative political and commercial advantages of states; a branch of knowledge too often neglected in school-books.

"POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL RANK OF MEXICO. No region of the globe has in a higher degree the constituent elements of national greatness than the Mexican states. Situated midway between the two grand divisions of America, and also between the two great oceans of the world, the Republic of Mexico can with ease transport its riches both to the new and ancient hemisphere. Its position in the former is favourable for an intercourse with the United States, the West India Islands, and the Republic of Colombia, in South America. From its eastern coast the commerce of Mexico may be wafted across the Atlantic to the opposite shores of Europe and Africa; while from its magnificent ports, San Francisco, San Blas, and Acapulco, on the west, the Mexican wealth may flow along the Pacific to Asiatic realms. In the political system of North America, the Republic of Mexico will, if governed wisely, be inferior in rank only to the United States."

The external beauty and grandeur of Constantinople is well known. The following description is not without interest:

"CONSTANTINOPLE, the ancient *Byzantium*, whose modern name perpetuates the glory of Constantine its founder, surpasses all the European capitals in beauty and the advantages of situation. On the right is the sea of Marmora, and on the left the

Kuzias; while the imperial city commands from her seven hills the opposite shores of Europe and Asia. When approached by water, its appearance is magnificent, and the elevations present an imposing mixture of towers, domes, palaces, and mosques, the whole interspersed with rich masses of cypress trees. Within, however, Constantinople has little to recommend it except the mosque of Santa Sophia, formerly the Christian Cathedral, and others in the same style, with the Seraglio. In population the city ranks the third among European capitals, having, with the suburbs, more than 400,000 inhabitants."

Mr. Butler has inserted in his work many curious etymological and statistical notes; the former, by tracing the derivation of the names of places and countries, often designate their situation; and the latter enable the pupil to form a tolerably just idea of national wealth. The problems which are subjoined, though few in number, are well selected, and in some instances lucidly arranged. We particularly allude to problem 5, on the Celestial Globe, in which the gradual advance to, or recess of the Sun from the east and west points of the heavens is traced. Altogether, the systematic arrangement of the several divisions of the countries; the valuable notes, and the general mass of information contained in this work, enable us to recommend it to those who are entrusted with the education of the young.

126. *A Brief Memoir of Mr. William Butler, with a Portrait.* By John-Olding Butler. 8vo.

THIS Memoir, which originally appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for October 1822, is now re-published at the request of several of the Author's friends, and will doubtless be acceptable not only to the pupils of the deceased, but to many who, though not personally acquainted with him, have justly appreciated his useful works.

127. WARNER'S *Glastonbury*.

(Concluded from p. 427.)

IN the Survey of the Temporalities of the Abbey, taken after the Dissolution, are some curious particulars.

Some wood was cut every xvi years; but such wood when xx years old was worth only xxs. per acre. Coppice-wood, consisting of oak, ash, and maple, cut every 14 years, was worth only 6s. 8d. per acre; timber was equally

cheap, and this accounts for the quantity of it used in old buildings.

"Also within the same parks there are co oaks fyt for tymbre, every bre esteemed to be worth iis." Appen. lxxiv.

The deer in parks were divided into "deere of warster" and "deere of rascal," eight hundred being the stock of a park four miles in circuit:

"Northwood Parke conteyneth in circuite iiii myles, the pales well repayred, therbage verie good and swete, wherein are deere dere, whereof there are of dere of suntler cix, dere of rascal deol."

The Manor of Mere, Som. was a House fit for a Gentleman:

"The scite of the mannor ys of an auneynt building, having a fayre large hall, thone halfe wherof is covered with leade, and thother with slate, with viii fayre chambers, a propre chapell, with a kytechin, buttery, and pantrye, and all other howses of office very necessary. Fynally, the howse is fitt for a man of worship." lxxv.

Three orchards, and as many large fishponds, were annexed to it.

Upon a mere five miles in circuit and one and a half broad, forty couples of swan swere kept, and iiii heron-sewes [for hawking] but in the woods there were only sixteen pheasants, (lxxv); some woods were sold at eighteen years growth (lxxvi). Woods appear also to have been annexed to commons, and sold to the tenants:

"Also there are apperteyning unto the same manor iiii woodes, called Brode Oke Common, Godley Moore Common, and Blackwars Wood, and Heath Moore Common, wherein is moche fayre tymbre, and hathe allwayes used to be felled and sold to the tenaunts there," lxxvii.

The Manor of Newton, Dorset, was a House fit for a Knight:

"The saide house standeth on a highe hill, just by a great ronnyng ryver in the valey: it is of thancen buyldyng, portly and strong, able and mete for a knight to lye in." lxxviii.

Seven commons belonged to the Manor of Buckland, in all cccxviii acres; among them three woods. lxxxv.

The tenants had also common quarries for their repairs. *Ibid.*

Patching bells is never a good practice; but the caution of our ancestors that they should not lose their tone, is worthy notice:

"8th July 25th Elizabeth. Bond from Edward Mitchell of Conlton (Collyton) in the County of Devon, smith, to the Wardens of the Church of St. John the Baptist, in the penalty of 2l. Conditioned, that he should during his life, upon pay-

ment of a pension of 5*l.* a year, upon eight weeks warning to be given to him in this behalf, kepe in good order and tuncable the three greater bells of the sayde Church of St. John in Glaston, in those places, onlie of the said bells, where he the said Edward Mitchell, hath sowerded and amended them before thensealinge of these presents.

Sign^d Edw. Mitchell.

His mark is in the form of a bell." p. ci.

An error in these accounts is to be corrected:

"I'm, that the sayed condyt warden do kepe in alle (sic) for the comoditie of the condyts in the sayd towne, to be kept about the tyme of Shroftsyde." P. ci.

The words *kepe in alle*, should be "keep an ale," i. e. sell ale and hold a parish festival, the profit to be applied to public burdens, whence came Whitson-ales, &c. We need not quote Brand's Popular Antiquities, Lysons's Environs, &c. &c.

The obligations of Archaeologists to Sir R. C. Hoare are increased by plates upon important subjects, communicated by him, and among these we reckon an excellent coloured plate of that very curious specimen of ancient art, Light-foot's clock at Wells. We should like to see more of such things, (where they occur,—and they are rare,) in the form of plates. Conservative representations of objects, are naturally part and parcel of Topographical Works, but *Museum Plates* (if we may so call them) are often more valuable, because they may be unique specimens, which Architectural objects very seldom are. Indeed the importance of engraving (we wish we could say modelling of such things) is shown by the following simple fact, that Strutt was obliged to compile his "Manners and Customs" from illuminations of ancient objects, not the things themselves.

In Plate XIV. we have engravings of the chairs of the Abbot and a Monk of Glastonbury. The chair of the former is in the seat a triangle, in the upper part a square; that of the Monk is letter X, the Curule fashion. Both of these forms must have been inconvenient; but the fact is, embellishment, not convenience, was the object sought; and the taste consisted not, as among the Greeks, in the pattern, but in the profusion of ornament.

Abbot Whiting's watch and seal in Plate XVII. is a third very curious relic. It is not possible to describe it by words. It is an octagon, with a

circular dial plate. It is protected on both sides by a metal lid, and at the end of the chain or string is appended a brass seal.

Many other things might be made disquisitional subjects in this work; but there is an identity of character in all remains of Ecclesiastical and Military Architecture and Customs, which stops novelty of discussion. Glastonbury has an historical interest of the first order, but it has nothing remarkable. The kitchen and the well are certainly curiosities; but of all the rest, there is at least a hundred fac-similes. In viewing the channel of such a Church as Kilgerck in Hertfordshire, a visitor would say, *I never saw any thing like this before*; when the choir door of Tewkesbury is opened, the effect is exactly what we can suppose an ancient Church was; and King's College Chapel is probably the thing itself. Glastonbury was, doubtless, not inferior, but wide is the difference between a whole figure of the Apollo Belvidere, and legs and toes. We have been four times at Glastonbury, but it was the mere *dissecti membra postur*. There is nothing left but the kitchen and well. All the rest are mere pieces of wall. Hundreds of things in Great Britain are superior, both in instruction and interest; and these are either unknown or neglected.

We cannot dismiss this work without expressing our reprehension of a selfish and revolting practice mentioned in the following memorandum on the back of the title:

"A PRIVATE IMPRESSION of two hundred and fifty copies: the Plates are obliterated and the Wood-cuts destroyed."

We have no patience with a Cornhill introduced into Literature; nor do we see any utility in a warfare against second-hand clothes; nor do we admire the feeling, that because one man has bought a thing, another shall not do the same, unless he gives twice its worth. Books then are to be considered as dinners once eaten,—they are not to be eaten again. A Copper-plate has aenerative power, and therefore must be multiplied. The innocent pleasure of having the prints shall be made very expensive, or not be had at all. Such stratagemis with regard to popular works, would be defeated by pirated editions; and books, necessarily of a very limited circulation, will only rise in value a century hence. We

have thought that books were written to diffuse instruction and pleasure, and that authors can only be deemed public benefactors, when they have this object, and not that of stock-jobbers, speculating and raising things far beyond their natural value.

128. *Smith's new Pocket Companion to the Roads of England and Wales. Exhibiting, in a Series of 48 engraved Plates, the Roads from London to every considerable Town in England and Wales, and the principal Cross Roads.*

THE great advantage of this Work consists of its laying down the principal Roads by actual Mapping, thereby combining the uses of Road Books and Maps. But the novelty of the Plan is not so manifest, as by a reference to our Volumes *, it will be seen that we have given most of the principal Routes from London in exactly a similar way. However, the plan is an excellent one; the engravings are very neatly executed; and from its portable form, this Book on Roads cannot fail to become generally acceptable as a travelling companion.

129. *Stanley Tales, collected by the late Ambrose Marten, Esq. of Stanley Priory, near Teesdale. Vol. I. part I. Morgan, Dean-street, Soho.*

CONSIDERING the superior manner in which this interesting selection of Tales, original and select, has been issued by its spirited publisher, we hope that it will be the precursor of many more beautiful works. It is printed in the same type with the Literary Souvenir, and is embellished by a neat engraved title-page, and a well-executed illustrative plate. The origin of the collection, which is highly entertaining, is told in the introductory tale entitled Stanley Priory.

130. *The Coronation Oath considered, with Reference to the Principles of the Revolution of 1688. By Charles Thomas Lane, Esq. of the Inner Temple. 8vo. pp. 62.*

IT is a trite maxim, that to arrive at the true construction of an Act of Parliament, we must refer to the preamble; upon so doing we find that our ancestors thinking that Popery af-

forded no toleration, or peace of conscience, to any other communion, (see p. 16), framed the Coronation Oath; for the protection of the Protestant Religion against Popery. That this was the fact is clearly proved by Mr. Lane in the following paragraph:

"To be a Protestant is not all that the Settlement of 1688 requires from the Sovereign. He must in the face of his people declare his conviction that the Church of Rome is 'superstitious and idolatrous;' and that, be it observed, at the same time, and on the solemn occasion (if another do not first occur) on which he is to pledge himself to 'maintain the Protestant Reformed Religion, established by law.' The views of the Legislature are again strongly expressed in the Act of Settlement. By that Act (after confirming the law for excluding Papists from the Throne) it is enacted that every King and Queen who shall succeed to the Crown by virtue thereof, 'shall have the Coronation Oath administered to him, her, or them, at their respective Coronations, according to the Act for establishing the Coronation Oath, and shall make, subscribe, and repeat, the Declaration (against Popery) in the Bill of Rights, mentioned or referred to in the manner and form thereby prescribed.' In thus coupling the Coronation Oath with the Declaration against Popery, is it possible to doubt that they were intended to refer to the same objects, and were designed to have, in one important particular, the same operation, namely, to render the Crown a barrier against the encroachments of Popery?"

An indissoluble union between the Protestant Religion and the civil freedom of the State, was certainly the first doctrine in record of the Revolution, and may it ever continue so. This is an able and elaborate pamphlet.

131. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, London, January 29, 1826, being the Day appointed to commemorate the Accession of his most gracious Majesty King George IV. By the Rev. John Abbiss, M.A. Rector. 8vo. pp. 19.*

THIS is a successful advocacy of loyalty, and most certainly loyalty is a distinguishing duty of Christians, and, as Mr. Abbiss shows in the following extract, one also of prudence:

"We are required particularly to pray for Kings, and all that are in authority; and this practice will be found to be no less our interest than our duty; for upon them, under Providence, greatly depend the welfare of the State, and the happiness and peace of individuals. Without government, society

* See General Index of Plates in *Genl. Mag.* vol. V. p. 202.

cannot exist,—government is the hand of society which keeps individuals together for mutual benefit,—it guards and preserves peace among them, and gives security to their persons and property. It is evident, therefore, how much every one is interested to pray for their governors, and entreat God to bless them; to give them an understanding heart, and a right mind, and to crown with success their efforts for the public good." P. 11.

132. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Sudbury St. Peter in Suffolk, on behalf of the Schools in connexion with the National Society. By Henry Watts Wilkinson, M. A. Perpetual Curate of St. Gregory's and St. Peter's, Sudbury, and late Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford.*

EVERY body knows that the object of the National Schools is to instil sound principles as well as the rudiments of learning; for by the latter only, says Mr. Wilkinson, "you afford a capacity beyond what would be otherwise possessed for imbibing the poison of libertinism and infidelity,—you put a two-edged sword into the hands of the young and inexperienced, of which they will make a bad use." (p. 16.)—The whole discourse is judicious.

133. *Essays on the Universal Analogy between the Natural and the Spiritual World.* 8vo. pp. 320.

THE only sensible thing which the author has done with regard to this work, is not having put his name to it. His postulate is, that every thing in the natural world receives its appropriate form and qualities, in order to be in some way or other a type of Christianity; i. e. that the shape of a pig or a cabbage has a symbolic religious meaning. To prove this postulate in a clearer form, the work is written dialogue-wise. A. a man of straw, asks questions of B. an oracle, who gives him such information as is shown in the following paragraph:

"Upon the whole, it appears PROBABLE (!!!) that the planet Saturn may be a type of a legal hypocrite, but not absolutely self-righteous, for I rather suppose Jupiter to be a self-deceived and self-righteous sinner; and Saturn to be a complete hypocrite,—that is to say, in types." P. 264.

A. however, is not such a man of straw as to be unable to say so to the gods, for when B. informs him, in p. 65, that the "fidelity of imagination

is human water," he plucks up spirit and acquiesces B. very manfully, that he (A.) cannot conceive how B. can make that out. In seriousness, we are sorry to see Religion made the vehicle of propagating nonsense; but possibly it is only an "Anguis in herba."

134. *My Thought Book.* J. P. Thomas. 8vo. pp. 893.

"SUNT bona, sunt quædam mediocria, sunt mala"—we will not say *plura*, but we must positively protest against whole pages being written to show, that if tithes were taken away the farmer would be benefited. Every body, one would think, knew the story of the Devonshire farmer. "If they took away the tithes from the parsons, where would they go to? To the landlords to be sure, who would raise the rent accordingly. Why, then, let them stay where they are, for I can always make a better bargain with the parson than the landlord."—There are, however, numerous good things. Thus, No. 664:

"Of all the many arguments against unqualified republicanism, there is not one more conclusive than that furnished by the answer of Lycurgus to the question, why he who so warmly advocated equal rights and equal benefits, preferred an oligarchical to a democratic constitution of government? 'Try the system of democracy in your own family,' said he." P. 324.

135. *The History and Antiquities of Ecton in the County of Northampton.* By John Cole, Editor of "*Hercynia*," &c. 8vo. pp. 57.

THIS is a sketch of parochial history. Nothing nationally curious occurs in the parish, except its being the ancestral residence of Benjamin Franklin's family, industrious blacksmiths; but Vulcan obtained a place among the heathen gods; and Franklin among those of America. He was a clever, prudent, and able man, and deserved his elevation, so far as regarded philosophy and the country which he served, but he had not an *iota* of John Bull in his character. Disgusting selfishness degrades it,—enough of him. The families of Isted and Orde, bar confer credit on the spot, and the connexion of Perry, Bishop of Dro-more (whose portrait is given in the

work), with the Isted family, leads us to the information that the original MS. of his ancient Ballads is still preserved at Isted House. There is also

a portrait of Mrs. Percy, the Bishop's lady, the original of "Oh! Nanny, wilt thou gang with me." Saxon coins have been found in Mr. Isted's garden.

LITERATURE, ARTS, &c.

Oxford, May 27.

The Prizes for the year 1826 have been awarded to the following Gentlemen:—

Chancellor's Prizes.

LATIN VERSE.—"Montes Pyrenæi."—Francis H. Leighton, Demy of Magdalen College.

ENGLISH ESSAY.—"Is a rude or a refined Age more favourable to the production of Works of Fiction?"—George Maberly, B.A. of Balliol College.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.

ENGLISH VERSE.—"Trajan's Pillar"—William Waller Tireman, Commoner of Wadham College.

Dr. Ellerton's Theological Prize.

ENGLISH ESSAY.—"The operation of human causes only will not sufficiently account for the Propagation of Christianity."—Rev. Thomas William Carr, B.A. of Brasenose College.

June 10. The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year, viz.

For Latin Verse, *Mexicum*.—For an English Essay, *The influence of the Crusades upon the Arts and Literature of Europe*.—For a Latin Essay, *Lex apud Romanos Agraria*.

Sir ROGER NEWDIGATE'S Prize for the best Composition in English Verse, *not limited to fifty lines*, by an Under-Graduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation, *Pompeii*.

THEOLOGICAL PRIZE, instituted June 2, 1825.—"What was the object of the Reformers in maintaining the following proposition, and by what arguments did they establish it? *Holy Scripture is the only sure foundation of any Article of Faith*."

The above subject, for an English Essay, appointed by the Judges, is proposed to Members of the University on the following conditions:—1. The Candidate must have passed his examination for the degree of B.A. or B.C.L. 2. He must not on this day (June 5) have exceeded his twentieth term. 3. He must have commenced his sixteenth term eight weeks previous to the day appointed for sending in his Essay to the Registrar of the University.

Cambridge, June 2.

The Chancellor's gold medal for the best English Poem by a resident Under-Graduate, adjudged to J. N. Brockhurst, of St. John's College. Subject "Venus."

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Ready for Publication.

The Banquet, or the History of Armenia, by Father MICHAEL CHAMICH; translated from the original Armenian, by JOHANNES AVDALL, and dedicated to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, has been published by subscription at Calcutta, and copies are shortly expected in England.

Topographical and Statistical Dictionary of the United Kingdom, by BENJ. PIRTS CAPPER, esq. of the Office of his Majesty's Secretary of State, being a new and enlarged edition.

Public Buildings of London, No. XIV.

Pugin and Le Keux's Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy, No. II.

A very singular satire upon the Government of the Bourbons, the French Ultra, and the Holy Alliance, under the title of "Napoleon in the other World."

The Memoirs of a Serjeant in the French Army. Written by a man of the name of Guillemard, who was drawn as a conscript in 1805, and sent on board Admiral Villeeneuve's fleet. He was the man who shot Lord Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar.

Part V. of Sermons, and Plans of Sermons on important Texts of Holy Scripture. By the late Rev. JOSEPH BENSON.

Mr. BRITTON'S Topographical Sketches of North Wiltshire, containing a Map and thirty Engravings, &c. &c.

The History of the Crusades against the Albigenes in the Thirteenth Century. Translated from the French of J. C. L. SIMONDE DE SISMONDI.

An Epitome of Universal Chronology and Biography; forming a companion to Irving's Stream of History. By C. HAMILTON.

Specimens of the German Romance. Selected and translated from various authors.

Network, or Thought in Idleness; a Series of light Essays.

A Picturesque Tour by the New Road from Chiavenna over the Splügen, and along the Rhine to Coira in the Grisons. Illustrated by 12 Views.

The Sixth Number of Mr. WILLIAMS'S Select Views in Greece.

Illustrations of Conchology, according to the system of Lamarck, in a series of twenty Engravings. By E. A. CROUCH.

Reflection, a Tale. By Mrs. HOFFLAND.

The Little World of Knowledge; arranged numerically, and designed for exercising the memory, and as an introduction

to the Arts and Sciences, &c. &c. By C. M. GUASSE.

The Sheffield Anti-Slavery Album, or the Negro's Friend.

A brief Descriptive History of Holland; in Letters from Grandfather to Marianne, during an excursion in the summer of 1819.

Letters on Cockney Land.

Preparing for Publication.

The eleventh and concluding Numbers of Mr. BRITTON'S Chronological Illustrations of Ecclesiastical Architecture.

Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire, with the Original of Counties, Hundreds or Wapentakes, Boroughs, Corporations, Towns, Parishes, Villages, and Hamlets; the Foundation and Origin of Monasteries, Churches, Advowsons, Tithes, Rectories, Impropriations, and Vicarages, in general; describing those of this County in particular; &c. &c. By Sir H. CHAUNCEY, &c. a new edition in 8vo.

A second Part of the History and Antiquities of Lewes and the surrounding District, including a circumference of 50 miles. By the Rev. T. W. HORSFIELD, F.S.A. The first part of this Work, embracing Lewes and its immediate neighbourhood, was reviewed by us in vol. xciv. Part ii.

Dr. ELLIOTSON is preparing a Translation of the last Latin edition of the Institutions of Physiology, by J. F. BLUMENBACH, M.D. Professor of Medicine in the University of Gottingen.

The Geology of Scripture, from the original Hebrew; explaining the most interesting appearances in the position of the superior strata of the Earth; and presenting such a view of Scripture as to satisfy the investigator of Nature; and especially to remove the most popular objections to Divine Revelation. By H. BROWNE, of Amesbury, author of "The Illustration of Stonehenge and Abury," of "The Chart of Empires," &c. &c.

A new Vitruvius Britannicus; comprehending Plans and Elevations, drawn from actual measurement, and accompanied by scenic Views of all the most distinguished Residences in the United Kingdom. By P. F. ROBINSON, Architect.

Also, by the same Author, A Series of Designs for Farm Buildings, with a view to prove that the simplest Forms may be rendered pleasing and ornamental, by a proper disposition of the rudest materials.

Mr. ACKERMANN will speedily publish a Spanish Translation of the History of Ancient Mexico, originally written in Italian by the Jesuit Father Clavigero, and translated by J. J. Mora.

Mr. PERCEVAL, whose "History of Italy" is before the Public, has been for some time actively engaged on a History of France,

which is designed to extend from the foundation of the French Monarchy to the second Restoration of the Bourbon Dynasty to the Throne of that kingdom.

Spanish Synonyms explained and illustrated by copious extracts from the best Spanish Poets. By Mr. M'HEURY.

The Harissa Oration, delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons, on the natural history of the Oyster. By Sir ANTHONY CARLISLE.

A concise Historical View of Galvanism, with Observations on its Chemical Properties, and Medical Efficacy in Chronic Diseases. By M. LA BEAUME, F.L.S. &c.

Selections from an Italian Oratorio, composed for the Grand Duke of Tuscany, at Florence. By the late F. H. BARTHELEMON, Esq. Music Master to their late Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Gloucester, and Cumberland. With an authentic sketch of the Life of the Composer.

A Selection of Sacred Harmony. By J. COGGINS.

Memoirs of the Life of M. G. Lewis, esq. M.P. author of the Monk, &c. &c.

The Principles of Light and Shadow, being a 2d Part of Practical Hints on Composition in Painting, illustrated by examples from the most eminent painters. By JOHN BURNET.

The Golden Violet, with its Tales of Romance and Chivalry, and other Poems. By L. E. L. author of "The Improvisatrice," &c.

The Amulet, or Christian and Literary Remembrancer for the year 1827, containing a large collection of articles in prose and verse, from the pens of the most popular authors of the day.

LEIGH'S New Pocket Road Book of England, Wales, and part of Scotland, on the plan of Reichard's Itineraries.—Also his New Road Map of England, Wales, and Scotland.

The New French Manual, and Traveller's Companion. By G. SARENNE, F.A.S.E. Also a new pronouncing French Primer.

A GLANCE AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

(Continued from p. 444, by "E. I. C.")

However charitable it might be to withhold a judgment on "such things" as the *Death of Lara*, and some others in the collection, which deserved a severer fate than mere oblivion, I think the "collection of elaborate architectural drawings" merited a more decided notice than to be merely passed over in a lump, as if they were entitled to no more attention than they receive from the many unscientific visitors of the exhibition, who compose the greatest portion of the lookers on at the pictures. For my own part I am grieved every time I enter the rooms of the Academy to see

designs, which do credit to the ingenuity of many an architect whose name has perhaps only come to the notice of the public through the Catalogue, and beautiful views of the never to be enough admired relics of Grecian art, filling up a small uncomfortable room, in which the few who go to it with a further object than as mere spectators, are seen stretching out their necks and straining their eye-balls to catch a partial sight of an architectural drawing elevated at the top of a fifteen foot wall in a room of the most confined dimensions, incumbered in a general way with tables and models. How dispiriting it must be to a young artist to find a design on which he had expended his time and exerted his talents in the hope of gaining notice and patronage in his profession, stuck in a recess, or on a window jamb, at the same time that the drawings of a professor or other favoured individual solely occupy every inch of wall which admits of a fair view being obtained. Let us, who are admirers of the noble science of Architecture, hope that we shall soon have an opportunity of seeing architectural subjects placed in such a situation that we shall have an opportunity of enjoying a scientific treat without passing through the usual routine of gaudy pictures and gaudy company. But to proceed to the subject of this year's exhibition. Some very neat architectural drawings are lost amidst a mass of uninteresting portraits, in that room which is always occupied by miniatures; and in the Library, (the room professedly appointed to architectural subjects,) we find some portraits of individuals whose obscurity probably doomed them to fill the walls of this neglected room, reducing the confined space so much as to accommodate but very few architectural subjects in this year's exhibition. Indeed it appears to me that for several years this branch of the Exhibition is greatly declining, and if an Academy dedicated solely to the study of Architecture be not established, a few more years may see, in all likelihood, the architectural subjects banished entirely from the walls of Somerset-house.

Mr. Soane, as usual, has given to the Exhibition several designs. The most interesting is that for the arrangement of Downing-place, and includes the much-talked-of triumphal arches: the one to commemorate our military, the other our naval successes. This design shows less of the exuberance of ornamental detail which marks the majority of Mr. Soane's works. The Corinthian order is more regularly formed, and the general character more in accordance with the old school of Italian architecture than the façade of the Bank: but it appears to me that never was a site more unhappily selected for the erection of such subjects than Downing-street. What I should have said upon this head has been in a great measure anticipated

by "T. A." in your last Number, p. 519, and to comment further on the plan of building triumphal arches across a narrow unfrequented street, which but few persons ever enter, and that only whose business or residence call them there, (an absurdity greater than I could have supposed even the improvers of our Metropolis would have thought of) is unnecessary. I do not charge this defect on the Architect; I think his design is deserving of a happier situation. To waste a good idea upon such a site as that selected, would be worse than to omit the erection of the arches altogether.

In the Pointed style the designs for Churches are chiefly distinguished by the jumble of pinnacles and pointed arches which marks the modern Gothic. The most interesting are three designs for the restoration of the nave of St. Saviour's Church, which were made at the time when the Vestry in its profound judgment determined on the destruction and rebuilding of this portion of the edifice.

The first in the Catalogue is Mr. Tite's, the same gentleman who is building a meeting-house for Mr. Irving; this is decidedly the worst of the three. The West front, which is all that is shewn distinctly, is composed of portions of different æras of the Pointed style, mixed up with some specimens of the pure fantastic of the Wyatt school, and neither assimilates with the eastern portion of the Church, or resembles the buildings of any age of English architecture.

The next by Mr. Gwilt, jun. is the plainest of the three. There is an almost Norman solidity and heaviness in the architecture, but the design so entirely follows the restoration of the Choir, and is so completely in keeping with the original architecture of the Church, that no one can fail of awarding to it the merit of its being the best design. The parochial Committee has displayed a superior taste and better judgment than its constituents, by awarding the premium of one hundred guineas to Mr. Gwilt; and it is much to the credit of the members of this Committee, that when they found the destruction of the Nave decided upon, they should adopt a design so entirely harmonizing with the eastern restorations. The lancet windows and rough ashlar of the walls, the heavy buttresses, with their low angular terminations, would to the casual admirer be less attractive than the last design; but the chaste correctness of detail which forms the principal feature is to the scientific admirer of our national style of architecture, the highest merit an imitation of our ancient architecture can claim.

Mr. Mend's design is deserving of great attention; like the preceding, it is formed upon the model of the eastern portion of the Church, though more florid and showy than Mr. Gwilt's. The flying buttresses are designed from those existing at the Choir, but

it must be recollected that the originals, which have been so scrupulously copied by Mr. Gwilt, are additions of a later period than the main building, and though the restorer displayed the soundest judgment in retaining them in his work, they ought not to have formed part of an entirely new design. The lancet windows and general detail of the style, though far from incorrect in themselves, are not copied from the original work of the Church, but are of an age rather later than that in which the eastern end was built. At the same time the design is highly creditable to the architect, and is only surpassed by the superior correctness and scrupulous attention to the original building, which marks the work of Mr. Gwilt, and which, if the unfortunate priory Church is to be levelled with the earth by the dictates of a junto of unenlightened persons, whose numbers controul and counteract the superior intelligence of their opponents, it will in some degree be consolatory to see Mr. Gwilt's design executed in its place.

The proposed spire for Brighton new Church is flimsy; the architects of the modern Gothic school are so remarkably fond of piercing through every portion of their stone-work, that they give their buildings so great an air of insecurity, that almost terrifies the spectator. If Mr. Barry had wanted a chaste design, the diocesan cathedral would have presented him with one far superior to that he has formed, both in point of beauty and solidity.

Mr. Robinson has exhibited at different times views of a Norman Church erected by him at Leamington, whose round arches and solid tower display an antique and singular appearance. To form a correct idea from the drawings of the propriety of the detail of the difficult style selected is not practicable, from the smallness of the size, but it appears to be correct; if so, it is to an antiquary an interesting design.

Mr. Fugin has given a design in the same style, which is entitled in the Catalogue as "a sepulchral chapel in the Norman style, to be erected in the centre of the public cemetery of the City of London." This building is polygonal, and looks far more like a summer-house than a chapel. Whether it merely exists on paper, or whether White Conduit-fields are actually to be turned into a large burying-ground, is a matter which I apprehend is as yet undecided.

The two models of Hulme and Oldham Churches, in the Pointed style, are very neatly and ingeniously constructed in plaster of Paris; one of the sides of each is removed to shew the internal fittings up. The designs are very similar, and are not in the best style even of modern Pointed architecture. The towers of both are square, with pinnacles at the angles, but there is an air of lightness and firmness in the detail, which forms the

characteristic distinction between ancient Pointed architecture and modern Gothic, and serves to shew that modern architects have still much to learn before they can construct even a square tower, the most simple of all elevations. As to the spires of antiquity, it will be long, very long, ere we can expect to see these grand and imposing masonic triumphs correctly copied in modern buildings.

A drawing and a large model of the tower of Waterloo, is in the Exhibition. Where it is to be erected, and from what source, we have yet to learn. The design is very good, and (if built) will, from its height, 280 feet, and dimensions, form a grand and imposing ornament to the Metropolis. It is circular in form, and somewhat resembles the leaning tower at Pisa. A double peristyle of Corinthian columns, elevated on a flight of steps, surrounds the basement, and three other series of columns and antæ occupy the height; the whole is finished with a dome, sustaining a colossal female statue. The lower parts are richly ornamented with groups of sculpture, and the whole design possesses an air of grandeur worthy the object for which it is erected. But when, I would ask, is this design likely to be realised? We have heard from the very day after the battle that a monument was to be erected to commemorate the event, but it seemed, until this design was exhibited, to have been as far off completion as at first.

Mr. Smith's design for Tottenham new Church is classical and elegant. The West front is Doric, and formed after the model of the Choric monument of Thrasyllus. The same structure has been applied by Mr. Smith to the entrance of his office in Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, and is also exhibited in the present year. It is to be regretted the design has not been adopted, as I should despair of seeing a better one chosen. This architect has shewn that he is fully competent to build a good Grecian Church. Why then should he waste his abilities in producing such buildings as Mitcham Church, which has already been under your consideration? (See vol. xci. ii. p. 17.)

Let us hope that as an encouragement to the noble science of Architecture, if an Academy, dedicated entirely to the improvement and encouragement of its professors, should not be founded; at least in any new building which may be erected for the Royal Academy, we shall see more space afforded for the drawings, and better accommodation for the visitors, in this department of the Exhibition.

THE KING'S PICTURES.

His Majesty has sent the Carlton House Pictures to the British Institution in Pall Mall, in order that they may there remain open to public inspection, while his present town residence is pulling down, and Buck-

ingham House rebuilding. These pictures are in number 164, and, with scarcely an exception, of very uncommon merit. In Rembrandt this collection is entirely unrivalled: the four pieces which hang together in the principal room are, perhaps, the four first pictures in their several styles, that Rembrandt ever painted. The famous Portrait of himself—the head of the old Rabbi—the splendid picture of the Burgomaster attending his wife's toilette—and the Adoration of the Magi. The Vandykes are also numerous, and they are almost all of the first class. The famous three heads of Charles I., one front face and two profiles, painted for the use of the Roman sculptor, who was to do his bust, is among them; as also two most graceful half-lengths of Maria Henrietta, and a splendid whole figure of Gaston of France. The Cuyp, Vanderveldes, Wouvermans, Ostades, Mieris, Jan Steens, &c. of the collection are also numerous.

PNEUMATIC ENGINE.

Mr. Browne's newly invented pneumatic engine for propelling a carriage against the ascent of a sharp acclivity, was recently tried upon the steepest part of Shooter's-hill. The place chosen for this trial, was where the ascent gains 18½ inches in 12 feet, and where the sandy surface of the new made road, by affording a yielding and clogging bed for coach wheels, presented every obstacle to the success of such an experiment. Notwithstanding these local disadvantages, Mr. Browne's engine, which was constructed upon a four-wheeled body, steadily conquered the ascent, and established its extraordinary power to move on-wards against the impediment of a precipitous surface. As it ascended the hill seven persons sat on the shafts, without making by their incumbence any perceptible alteration in its motion.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

One of the greatest discoveries yet made in navigation has transpired, and the patent has been abandoned in consequence of the technicalities of the Patent Laws. Three-fourths of the fuel now used in steam navigation will be saved. The vapour of quicksilver is substituted for steam with similar machinery, and a few precautions to prevent any waste of the metal by a pipe on the safety valve. The bottom of the boiler, which is very small and strong, as compared with that now in use for producing steam, is conical, and the termination of the cone is in contact with the burning coals which surround it. Their heat is communicated almost instantaneously to the quicksilver in the boiler, throwing it into vapour, at the temperature of 656° of Fahrenheit. Its elasticity and power can be indefinitely increased by heat, and the greater the elasti-

city produced, the greater the vacuum in the cylinder on opening the valve communicating with the well.—The saving of stowage will be very considerable, and a ton of quicksilver will be sufficient for propelling a vessel to India and back again with 140 horse power.

CAPTAIN FRANKLIN'S ARCTIC LAND EXPEDITION.

Dispatches have been received from Capt. Franklin, dated at Winter quarters, Fort Franklin, on the Great Bear Lake, Sept. 11, in lat. 65. 11. N. long. 123. 33. W. During the summer, three expeditions under Capt. Franklin, Lieut. Bach, and Dr. Richardson, were made, preparatory to the great objects to be undertaken next year. The expedition under Capt. Franklin went to the mouth of Mackenzie river, which he found to discharge itself into an open sea; there is one island near its mouth, called by Capt. Franklin Garry's Island. From the summit of this land the Captain saw the sea to the northward all clear of ice or islands; to the westward he saw the coast to a great distance, his view terminating at very lofty mountains, which he calculates were in the longitude of 139 deg. west. The expedition was to proceed early in the spring on its ulterior objects. The officers and men were all well and in high spirits at the favourable circumstances which had attended their proceedings.

The following letter, from Capt. Franklin, dated as above, is of a gratifying and interesting nature:—

"My dear Sir,—I do most heartily congratulate you on the prospect we had from Garry's Island, of a perfectly open sea, without a particle of ice, as it is another step gained in confirmation of your much contested hypothesis. We saw nothing to stop the ships, but, on the contrary, every thing around us strengthened my hope of their effecting the passage. The Indians, indeed, have a report, that between the Mackenzie and Copper Mine Rivers there is a point that stretches far to the northward, which is generally surrounded with ice. If this be true, the ships may perhaps be checked in their progress for a time, but I think they will not be altogether stopped, providing they have been enabled to get at the main shore to the eastward from Regent's Inlet. No Indian, however, with whom I have spoken on my recent visit to the sea, can speak of this point, or of the obstruction, from his own observation; and the report seems to have no other current among them, to have passed from generation to generation, which at the first but but little ground to stand upon. The Indians, in fact, know nothing of the sea-shore, confined to the Esquimaux, who are

have not as yet had any communication. They are employed during the summer in catching whales, and in other marine pursuits, to the eastward of the Mackenzie, to which, I believe, they return in the winter. Their neighbours, the Quarrellers of Mackenzie, or the Lancheuse of the traders, resemble them very much in appearance, dress, and manner, and many of the Esquimaux words, which Augustus understood, were in use among them; but, as it is too often the case with the neighbouring tribes of these Aborigines, they are almost always at war with each other. Fortunately for us, however, terms of peace were settled last summer between them and the Esquimaux, which we shall, of course, endeavour to strengthen, if we meet them altogether. The Quarrellers were quite delighted at seeing Augustus with us, and assured us there would be no fear of the Esquimaux receiving us in a hostile manner, as they had already been apprized by them of our intention to visit their lands; and the reason for our doing so could be more fully explained by him than they could do.

"We saw many moose and rein deer, and large flocks of geese and swans at the mouth of the river, which, no doubt, are to be found on its low shores during the whole of the warm season; and probably the animals retire to the woods in the winter, which are not far distant from the coast. The long tract of alluvial ground which is passed in the descent of the Mackenzie is well covered with pines, even as high as 68½ north, which would afford good shelter for any animals.

"The Rocky Mountain range is seen through nearly the whole course of the river after passing the south branch of Mackenzie, at no great distance from its banks, running in about W. N. W. true direction; but they do not appear so high as I had been led to expect till you reach the sea, and then they attain an immense elevation, and seem to form the sea coast to the westward. We shall probably pass very near them the next summer, and be able to give some account of them. If a judgment might be formed from a very distant shape and appearance, I should suppose these to be volcanic. On Garry's Island we found plenty of coal and bitumen, embodied in the black earth of which it is composed; but I find Dr. Richardson has given you a curious outline of the powers of the river and this case; being, either accidental, on this point may therefore be spared. I can only assure you I have more than once wished the expedition could transport some of the fine limestone cliffs that bound the river to the vicinity of the Thames; we might then soon be enabled by contracting not only to supply the material for the new London Bridge, but also to satisfy the present rage

"We are now in the very bustle of finishing our own buildings, which, however, are not of stone, as you may suppose, but of wood. The house is situated closely to the borders of the lake, for the convenience of the fishery, which is to be our main support, though we hope to catch a few reindeer on their march to the south next month. My land friends, during my absence, have named the house Port Franklin, which, at their solicitation, I have permitted to stand, or I intended to have given it the name of Reliance.

"I have discharged all the Canadian voyageurs that Mr. Dease could spare, in order to reduce our establishment to as small a number as possible; we are now, therefore, nearly a British party. All the men have conducted themselves extremely well, and they quite enjoy the service. We must endeavour to keep them as merry and active as we can during the winter.

"I cannot sufficiently praise the officers, who have been constantly on the alert, and most zealous in the cause, as you will suppose from our having done what we have, and got seated here at such an early period, nearly a month before the Company's servants get to their winter quarters. We were just six months from leaving Liverpool to the Arctic Sea.

"JOHN FRANKLIN."

SHAKSPERIAN MUSEUM.

Mr. Bisset, the proprietor of the Picture Gallery at Leamington Spa, has fixed on an eligible situation at St. John's Wood, where he intends to build a Shaksperian Museum, and we are happy to find that the design is approved of and patronized by the principal Nobility, Gentry, and Magistracy of the County.

M. CORNILLOT'S BALLOON.

June 24. Mons. Cornillot made his promised ascent in his balloon inflated with hydrogen gas, from the gardens of the Eyre Arms Tavern, a place opposite St. John's Wood Farm. The gardens were but thinly attended, though the adjoining roads and eminences were crowded. Mons. Cornillot had held out a promise that he would at any point of elevation, and for any length of time, sail in a horizontal direction. This was a fact worth attending to, as, if accomplished, it would prove the first approach towards the government of the wind, and consequently rendering their application to any use. The balloon was a very handsome one, was not very large, and at six o'clock, when the attendants proceeded to unloose the moorings, clear the machine of incumbrances, and affix the car. The aeronauts, Cornillot and Joffiffe, took their seats, and the balloon rose perpendicularly for the

space of a few seconds, the two gentlemen waving their flags, when it took a southerly direction. This was the moment of the most intense excitement, and every one addressed himself to ascertain whether Mons. Cornillot made good his promise of proceeding in a horizontal course for some distance. The balloon at this time certainly seemed so to sail, but it was difficult

for the spectators in the gardens to satisfy themselves on this point, in consequence of their direction under the balloon. It appeared to maintain this course, still bearing towards the south, for the space of four or five minutes, when ballast was observed to fall, and immediately the balloon ascended rapidly, and was soon out of sight.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

June 1. Hudson Gurney, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

A paper was read, On the Origin of the Pointed Arch in Architecture, as indicated by certain buildings erected in Sicily by the Saracens; by Sidney Smirke, Esq. in a letter to Mr. Ellis. In this paper Mr. Smirke describes the Cooia and the Ziza, two palaces of the Saracen Emirs, near Palermo, erected in the eleventh century. The former is now a barrack for Austrian cavalry, and the latter is still inhabited by a noble Palermitan family. These buildings resemble in many respects the finest remains of oriental architecture in Spain, and in the singular corbels and pendant ornaments the Alhambra in particular. They have on the exterior, below the cornice, inscriptions in the Arabic character, forming a sort of frieze extending all round each building; and this characteristic of Eastern edifices is also repeated around the head of a doorway in one of them. Both contain pointed arches, which are indubitably portions of the original structures; and we thus have evidence of the employment of that style of architecture by the Saracens themselves a century before the first Crusade: and Mr. Smirke deems the generally-received opinion correct, that the Crusaders introduced it into European practice. He obviates an objection of the Cooia and Ziza having been possibly built by the Normans, by a comparison of them with some undoubted Norman structures still existing at Palermo. He also investigates in some degree the history of those Saracen edifices, and enters into an enquiry respecting the origin of the names they bear.

June 8. Henry Hallam, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

A letter from Dr. Meyrick, F.S.A. to Mr. Ellis, was read, On the Cognizance of the Feather. Dr. M. shews, in this communication, that the *Ostrich* feathers borne in later times by various families, in badges, crests, &c. were anciently Falcon or Eagle feathers, derived from the great mark of nobility in Ancient Asia, as well as in Europe, the right of hawking. The term *Estridge*, being erroneously written *Estrich*, was in process of time corrupted into *Ostrich*.

ing of *Ostrich* feathers, instead of those of the Falcon. Dr. Meyrick also investigates the origin of the badge of the Princes of Wales, and refutes the stories of its origin to which Joshua Barnes and our later historians have given currency: proving that it was borne by Edward III. and all his other sons as well as the Black Prince; with some conjectures relative to the mottos "Houmont" and "Ich dien." Dr. M. states that feathers were not worn in helmets until the reign of Henry the Fifth; and that the Black Prince could not have been so called from the hue of his armour, being always represented in bright or in gilt armour, but from the colour of the *jupon* he wore over it.

June 15. Hudson Gurney, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

N. H. Nicolas, Esq. communicated several transcripts of ancient manuscripts in the Harleian and other collections relating to various portions of our national history.

Adjourned to Nov. 16.

The whole of the pews in St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth have been removed for the purpose of re-seating and improving the interior. A beautifully carved oak screen has been brought to light, extending quite across the centre, dividing the nave from the chancel, and forming at the southern end of the building a small chapel or retreat. This screen is supposed to be coeval with the edifice, which was erected in the 12th century; and is similar to one standing in Plymstock Church. Several ancient coins have been found, one of Edward I.

OLD ENGLISH COINS.

One of the most curious articles in the 20th volume of the proceedings of the Society established at Copenhagen for the cultivation of Scandinavian Literature, is a paper by Professor Ramus, in which he states that, in 1822, a peasant of the island of Zealand, in ploughing his field, turned up above thirteen hundred pieces of silver, Danish, English, and German, all of the tenth and eleventh centuries. Among them are ninety English pieces of the times of Ethelred the Second, Harold Harefoot, and Edward the Confessor. Mr. Ramus promises a detailed description of all these coins which are at present in the King's cabinet.

SELECT POETRY.

"Israel's harp of heavenly tone
Was ne'er so sweetly swept,
As when the captives sat them down
By Babylon, and wept."

PLEASURE may strike the sounding shell,

Its revel sympathies awaking,
And Joy, in frolic-mood, may dwell
Upon its chords, and touch them well,

Yet wilder music making,
But sweeter are the tones they borrow,
When trembling in the hand of sorrow.

Tho' Mirth should roll its sounds away,
As o'er the quivering chord he lingers,
With dizzing din, and wild dera'y.

I care not when he checks his stay
Or stays his flying fingers,
Albeit every heart be bounding,
What time his minstrelsy is sounding.

But Grief's sad music has the power
To move the heart and charm the feel-
ing:—

Tho' sunless skies around us lour,
'Tis but to bring the genial shower,
New light and life revealing;
And sorrow thus; all darkness seeming,
Induces pleasure's bright and beaming.

D. A. BRITON.

ON A STRAW.

By WILLIAM LIEVRE.

THOU wither'd stem! I still may find,
Tho' gaz'd on by none other eye,
In thee, the sport of ev'ry wind,
Some admonition from on high;
An atom or a straw may tell,
And teach to man his duty well.

When youth and beauty bloom no more,
Thro' haggard age, and dire decay,
When life's delusions all are o'er,
And ev'ry charm has pass'd away,
How fit this faded straw to be,
Mute emblem of mortality.

Borne by a breeze, as man with hope,
When thousands were thine early shield,
Whilst waving in thy single scope,
As mortals o'er an ampler field,
But ah, how short the bloom, the date,
Thy golden dyes how desolate!

And where are they? and where art thou?
So desolate in thy decay,
Thine early bloom, thy beauty now,
And all thy pride have pass'd away,
And nothing in thy stem is seen,
But only this—that thou hast been!

Yes, to the gaudy robes of state,
Thy silken tresses were divine,
But wither'd is thy bloom of late,
And their's shall be the fate of thine;
For never more may'st thou disclose
The splendour once that vied with those.

'Tis past, the little month, the hour,
When thou wert all the gazer's theme,
As transient as a noon-day shower,
As baseless as a midnight dream;
And yet I blush that thou can'st tell,
And teach to me my duty well.

Leicester, Feb. 10.

SONNET,

Written Aug. 25, 1825, to Lord DE DUN-
STANVILLE, on his return to his native
County.

TIS like the old times conjur'd back again,
Ring, ring the bells! ring merrily!
Renew

Your rivalry of Greece, ye wrestlers! Hurl,
Hurlers! your silver ball across the plain,
To Faith and Fealty where *Tehidy* true
For ages did her crimson flags unfurl
To glory, from her crenellated roof!
Once more DUNSTANVILLE comes! in man's
beloof

Prompt to put forth transcending powers!
I view

The festal banners float and flash aloof!
And lo! where bounding laughs Bolerium's
surge,

Another ancient Worthy to our shores.
Whilst democrats their flight in terror urge,
(Shall I ST. AUBYN name?) his patriot
Love restores! R. POLWHELE.

On the late Rev. CHARLES SYMMONS, D. D.
By JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

AGIN, dear Symmons, must I waft a sigh
To the cold bed where thy pale reliques
lie;

Again pay tribute to thy honour'd bier,
A heart-felt tribute, Friendship's votive tear.
Alas! what various powers were lately thine,
Learning's vast stores, touch'd with a flame
divine,

Affection spreading from thy kindred race,
To all mankind, whate'er their state or
place.

Then should thy friends below restrain their
grief,

And just reflection yield them sure relief,
For now, releas'd from ev'ry human care,
Thy future fate immortal bliss to share.

Methinks I see thee reach the Heav'nly
sphere,
And gain thy due reward for merit here:
VIRGIL receives thee with a grateful smile,
As thou hadst brought his Muse to Free-
dom's Isle,
Where thou hast various charms so well hast
shewn,
That Britain's language seems, indeed, her
A task e'en mighty Dryden vainly try'd,
Who gave her strength, but not her grace
supply'd.
SHAKESPEARE and MILTON jointly next ap-
pear,
To greet thy presence with a welcome
And well their mutual homage thou may'st
claim,
The Champion of their works and moral fame.
The STAGYRITE seems pleas'd in thee to find
The Poet's fire and Critic's skill combin'd.
At length with Bards I see thee take thy
place,
Renown'd on earth for genius, judgment,
grace.

IDYL

ON NEGRO SLAVERY.

"As long as I have a voice to speak, this
question shall never be at rest." Fox.

"A world of evil, and carried on
with such circumstances of horror, must be
abolished." WILBERFORCE.

"TWAS thine, O Fox! to bid oppression
cease, [Peace!
And give the Negro Virtue—Freedom—
For you the willing Muse her theme shall
raise, [praise;
And helpless orphans chaunt your matchless
For you shall fall the Negro-widow's tear,
While spoilers base shall shrink with coward
fear!

And WILBERFORCE! illustrious as the sun,
Thy fame shall be, while years their circuit
run;

Thou indefatigable noble friend!
For Liberty resoly'd thy life to spend;

On Freedom's altar stands thy sacred
name, [fame,—

And unborn Negroes will resound thy
The world throughout, where'er oppres-
sion's known,

From Nova Zembla to the Torrid Zone!

While Britain's sons in Freedom earn
their bread,

Their Liberty secure—what need they dread?

Unlike to Africa's oppressed clan,

Disgrace to Liberty—disgrace to man!

For power despotic reigns triumphant there,
And humble fellow-men to low despair!

Ye sons of Albion, who live secure,

Unconscious of the ill your Slaves endure,

GEN'L MAG. June, 1826.

Ye little know, beyond th' Atlantic waves,
What num'rous victims press untimely

graves;
Or more unhappy, exiled from their home,
In bonds and fetters, sad and friendless roam.
Poor fugitives! compell'd on India's strand,
To writhe beneath the oppressor's ruthless
hand,

And drag the chain of Slavery at his will,
While thoughts of friends and home their
bosoms fill;

Fond Hope does never from their bosoms
flee,

But whispers still of home and Liberty!

O THOU ALL MERCY! who will mercy
give,

Who gave us being, and who bade us live;
Form'd us to bear life's sorrows and its
length, [strength;

And made our burthens equal to our
Befriend the Negroes in their depths of
woe, [bestow:

And ease that bondage, which white men
Give Slaves their freedom! and thy blessing
send! [end!

By CHRIST'S REDEMPTION! let ALL SLAVERY
Cambridge. T. N.

LINES

On the Death of an Infant.

HAST thou e'er seen in April morn
A Snow-drop the warm glade adorn,
With open cup and dews o'erspread,
Raising its beauteous modest head;
When, struck by the cloud-blast's power,
Its snowy petals to the blast
Hast thou the opening Rose-bud seen,
Bursting its mossy coat of green,
But ere the tender leaves can blow,
A deadly canker lays it low?
So thou, my Child, my opening Rose,
My Snowdrop that no longer blows,
Thy sainted spirit quickly fled,
No cloud thy cherub face o'erspread,
Save when thy meek imploring eye
Excited off the struggling sigh.
Sweet babe, upon thy luckless bier
One link is loos'd that binds us here,
One step along the road is trail,
That leads us nearer to our God.
Oh may we then with steady view
Look forward and the path pursue,
And as our prospects brighter glow,
Spurn at the fleeting joys below;
May we, as Time with rapid flight
Bears us to everlasting light,
Like thee in Death's calm smile,
Absorb'd in heavenly themes the while,
Till struggling with life we fire
The soul of her mortality.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

May 31. The two Houses were this day prorogued. The Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis of Cornwall, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Earl of Suffolk, having taken their seats as Commissioners, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod was directed to summon the Commons. The Royal assent was then notified to the two Corn Bills, and to fourteen other public and private Bills. The Lord Chancellor then read the following speech:

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" His Majesty commands us to inform you, that the state of the public business enabling his Majesty to close the Session at a period of the year the most convenient for a General Election, it is his Majesty's intention to dissolve, without delay, the present Parliament, and to direct the issue of Writs for the calling of a new one. His Majesty cannot take leave of you without commanding us to express his Majesty's deep sense of the zeal and public spirit which you have constantly displayed in the discharge of your several important functions. His Majesty particularly acknowledges the promptitude and discretion with which you have applied yourselves to the objects specially recommended to you by his Majesty at the commencement of this Session; and his Majesty confidently hopes that the good effect of your deliberations will be manifested in the improved stability of public and private credit. His Majesty has the satisfaction to inform you, that the distinguished skill, bravery, and success, with which the operations of the British arms, in the dominions of the King of Ava, have been carried on, have led to the signature, upon highly honourable terms, of a preliminary treaty with that Sovereign, which his Majesty has every reason to expect will be the foundation of a secure and permanent peace. His Majesty further commands us to repeat to you, that his Majesty's earnest endeavours have continued to be unremittingly exerted to prevent the breaking out of hostilities among nations, and to put an end to those which still unhappily exist, as well in America as in Europe.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" His Majesty commands us to thank you for the provision which you have made for the service of the year. His Majesty's attention will be constantly directed to the reduction of the public expenditure in every degree that may be consistent with the due

maintenance of the security, honour, and interests of his kingdom.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" We are specially commanded to assure you, that his Majesty's paternal feelings which have prevailed among the manufacturing classes of his Majesty's subjects, and by the exemplary patience with which those distresses have been generally borne. His Majesty trusts that the causes out of which the partial stagnation of employment has arisen, are, under the blessing of Providence, in a course of gradual abatement. His Majesty is confident that your presence and example, in your several Counties, will contribute to maintain and encourage the loyal and orderly spirit which pervades the great body of his people; and his Majesty relies upon your disposition, to inculcate that harmony and mutual good will among the several great interests of the country, upon which the common prosperity of them all essentially depends."

Then a commission for proroguing the Parliament was read. After which the Lord Chancellor said,

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" By virtue of his Majesty's commission, under the great seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his command, prorogue this Parliament to Wednesday, the 14th day of June next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wednesday the 14th day of June next."

The *Gazette* of June 2d contained a Proclamation by the King for dissolving the Parliament, who were consequently discharged from their attendance on the 14th June. The Writs were made returnable on the 25th of July. Two other Proclamations were signed by the King at the same time; one for the election of sixteen Representative Scotch Peers, which is to take place at Holyrood House on the 15th of July; the other for the election of Representative Irish Peers. No general election takes place among the Irish Peers, as the Lay Representative Peers of Ireland hold the trust for life, and the Lords Spiritual of that Kingdom sit each for a Session in rotation of their respective Sees.

The Elections in different parts of the country have been carried on with great

spirit. The number of new candidates is stated at nearly two hundred, though Middlesex, Yorkshire, Lancashire, &c. have not been contested, owing probably to the great expence attending a county election. The boroughs have been chiefly the boons of contention. Some of the contests have been extremely severe, and there have been some instances of violence and outrage on the part of the populace. Preston, for instance, where Mr. Cobbett was a candidate, has been one continued scene of tumultuous uproar. At Carlisle the military

were called in, to protect Sir Philip Musgrave, one of the candidates who was very unpopular with the mob, when, we regret to say, some lives were lost, and others wounded. "But, on the whole, we believe there has been less rioting among the lower orders, and more gentlemanly feeling among the candidates towards each other, than was ever remembered.

When the returns are completed, we shall not fail to give a perfect and correct list of all the Members, distinguishing those who have been newly returned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE JESUITS.—These pestilential bigots are every day acquiring greater ascendancy, and are openly patronised by the Government. The French Ministers have publicly recognised the existence of the Jesuits in France, and the existence of what has been called the *Congregation*. The Bishop of Hermopolis, the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, has allowed, by his speech in the Chamber of Deputies, that there are seven colleges under the exclusive direction of the Jesuits. He likewise made known the origin and progress of the Congregation; but he declared, at the same time, that he never wished to become a member of it, although he had been often solicited on the subject. This congregation is a secret society, formed and directed by the Jesuits. Its avowed or apparent objects are the exercises of piety. The motives which its enemies ascribe to it are ambition, and the desire of directing the proceedings of the Government. We hear in the society the names of the members of whom it is composed, under this name of the *Jesuites de robe Courte*; because it is said they only differ from the real Jesuits by their external appearance. The Minister of Ecclesiastical Worship has admitted that several members of this secret society had attained high employments, and that they had rendered their brethren signal services. He quoted as an instance the late Duke of Montmorency, the Governor of the Duke of Bordeaux. Some Deputies hinted, that among the number of lay Members, there were some more elevated in dignity than the Ministers themselves.

In the Archbishoprick of Rouen rather a terrible explosion has occurred. One of those crusades of terror and inquiry, which are termed "Missions" in the Popish text, had been attempted in the district. A cavalcade of all manner of priests and dignitaries was set on foot, and a general penance, preaching, and confessional, was imposed. The heretical recusancies of the age were very formally expounded, and a dutiful obe-

dience to the church in general, and to the missionary preachers in particular, was set forth with all the cursing and cozenage which have been made, for so many years, the convenient instruments of Rome. The people, however, did not seem to be quite prepared to throw themselves into the arms of the gentle and suffering descendants of Loyola; and with a spirit which must be admired, in a moment made known to the authorities that their quarters were likely to be rather too hot to hold them.

The zeal of the Jesuits in France has become so great, that they exact from the shopkeepers who supply the Royal Household a proof of their going to confession, under the penalty of losing his Majesty's custom. A short time ago one of the tradesmen of the Duchess of Berry received an order to produce his confessional ticket: He immediately ran to the curé of his parish, but the latter, before delivering to him the requisite certificate, exacted from him a general confession. The tradesman, whose balance-sheet with the church had not been struck for a long time, and who did not wish to lose the royal custom, left the curé and went to another priest, whom he expected to find less severe; but he could not succeed, and therefore was not allowed to supply the Duchess any longer.

SPAIN.

Spain is still, and probably long will be, the theatre of political disturbances. An account is given in the *Quotidienne*, dated Madrid, the 6th inst. of a most aggravated case of assassination perpetrated in the streets of Madrid in open day, in which the King, to the manifest destruction of order and subordination, has been weak enough to pardon the murderer.

Cadiz and Gibraltar letters mention, that several guerilla parties are now roving about the mountainous district of Andalusia, bidding defiance to the local authorities. One of them lately carried off 50 horses belonging to the French Garrison in Cadiz, which were at pasture in the neighbourhood of

Chiclana. This party the next day attacked the Carthusian Convent, in the vicinity of Xerez, and compelled the monks to give them a sum of money, and a supply of horses. The chief rendezvous of these parties is the Serrania de Ronda. The French seem to take no notice of them. One party entered the small town of Marchena, and levied a contribution on the inhabitants.

On the 15th and 17th of May the city of Grenada was visited by repeated and severe shocks of earthquakes, attended with tremendous subterraneous rumblings.

CORSICA.

A letter from Ajaccio, dated May 8, says, "the bandit Theodore, celebrated for so many atrocious crimes, has just assassinated two gendarmes in the vicinity of Corte. The history of this man's life exhibits, in a terrible manner, to what extraordinary lengths the Corsican mountaineers will carry their revenge. About two years ago Theodore received a summons to repair to Ajaccio, to have his name inscribed among the conscripts for the army. This summons he would not obey, but fled to the mountains, having previously requested the Brigadier of Gendarmes, with whom he was acquainted, to let him know, in case orders should come to have him arrested. A few days after, he received an invitation to sup with the Brigadier, who said that no orders had yet reached him respecting his arrest. Wine was supplied in abundance, and Theodore became in a complete state of intoxication: he was then bound hand and foot, and conveyed to the prison of Ajaccio. He escaped from thence without much difficulty, and arming himself with a carbine proceeded to the barracks of the gendarmerie, where he shot the Brigadier, who was at dinner with his family. He then returned to his village, assembled the inhabitants, and told them what he had done; he swore that his revenge was not in any degree satisfied, but that he would murder every gendarme who might come in his way. The dreadful oath has been cruelly fulfilled, and although heavy rewards have been offered for his apprehension, all is in vain: the country people will give no information respecting him; and when an opportunity offers, they afford him every assistance. He wars with none but gendarmes; five had already met death by his hands last year. Although enduring the most horrid privations, and subsisting only on the game and wild fruits with which the isle abounds, his bed composed of leaves, his habitation a cavern, yet this outcast, or bandit of novel species, has never been accused of perpetrating a single robbery. Several young men have recently joined him; and these daring bandits strike such terror into the gendarmes, that they dare not stir unless in company.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The differences between Russia and Turkey, which were expected to lead to a sanguinary conflict, have been amicably adjusted, the Porte having acceded, almost unconditionally, to the demands of the former power. The sudden compliance of the Divan with the conditions insisted on is ascribed to the complete co-operation found to exist on that subject between the great European Powers. All of them supported, through their Ambassadors, the peremptory demands of the English Minister for the fulfilment of the treaty of Bucharest; and the Porte having in vain attempted to create a counter-interest in any quarter, had no alternative left but submission.

GREECE.

A letter from the Greek Archbishop Ignatius details the capture of Tripolizza by the Greeks. That place was recovered by the gallant Nicetas, on the 13th of May, three weeks after the fall of Missolonghi. Ibrahim Pacha made repeated efforts to release and save Tripolizza, but they were all unavailing. The Greeks had this time taken care to occupy all the passes, and defended them so bravely, that the disciplined Egyptians and their Christian Chiefs were repulsed in all their attempts to penetrate into the interior of the Morea, and compelled to fall back on Patras, after having experienced considerable losses. The new Government acted with much energy. A great number of intriguers, both native and foreign, had received orders to quit the Peloponnesus; and the sailors had been induced to give their services for six months gratis to their country. The gratifying intelligence is also conveyed by the Archbishop, that 700 women and children had succeeded in effecting their escape with the portion of the garrison of Missolonghi which had cut its way through the enemy; they were all safely arrived at the camp at Cravari. The captives sent to be sold at Arta and Prevesa did not exceed 1,000.

A private letter from Zante, dated the 15th ult. says, "The details of the sacking of Missolonghi are but imperfectly known; but we know that Ibrahim cut off 5 or 6000 heads, some of which were sent off daily to Constantinople. The body of Bishop Joseph was salted whole, as a present for the Sultan. The women and young girls were distributed to the officers and privates, to be disposed of as each thought proper. The churches were all destroyed, except one, which was converted into a mosque. Previous to being murdered, the people found at Missolonghi were put to the torture, for the purpose of extracting from them whether there was not treasure hidden in the fortress.—Upon the Christian legations at Constantinople receiving intelligence of the fall of Misso-

longhi, they sent their dragomans to congratulate the Sultan, and there, on entering the Palace, had to pass amidst trophies of heads, and festoons formed of ears and noses."

GERMANY.

A letter from Schotten, dated June 5, gives the following melancholy account of the ravages caused by a natural phenomenon in that neighbourhood. On the 3rd, during an intolerable heat, with a perfect calm, heavy thunder-clouds coming from the South, collected about the summits of the Vogelberg, and about five in the afternoon poured down a tremendous deluge, which, rushing from the mountain, carried away entire fields, and poured into the valley in which the village of Eschenrod, and five others, are situated. At Eschenrod the whole collected into one stream, which poured its desolating course to the village: this was the work of a few minutes; the whole road which passes through the village was at once thirty feet under water, which rose in waves as high as a house, entirely destroyed the causeway, rooted up the trees, carried off timber, immense stones and waggons, undermined the foundations of the buildings on the road, and swept away entire houses with their inhabitants. In this manner 21 persons perished.

EAST INDIES.

Intelligence has been received from Commodore Sir James Brisbane, Commander of his Majesty's naval forces on the East India station, announcing that in consequence of the perfidious evasions of the Burmese authorities, in regard to the ratification of the treaty of peace, General Sir Archibald Campbell found himself under the necessity of renewing hostilities with that power. The time granted for the ratification having expired on the 18th of January, Sir Archibald Campbell put his army in motion on the following day, and so well planned and vigorous were his operations, that the enemy were unable to oppose effectual resistance in any point. Their head-quarters at Melloun were attacked with such bravery that the whole of the works were speedily carried by storm; the enemy, defeated with great loss, fled in the utmost confusion, leaving our gallant army in possession of Melloun, with all the ordnance, boats, stores, and some treasure: and it is stated that Sir A. Campbell had issued a proclamation, in which those provinces ceded, or placed under the protection of Great Britain by the treaty, were called upon to declare themselves independent of the King of Ava, and promising them the support of Great Britain in maintaining them as separate states.

In p. 457 we noticed the capture of the important fortress of Bhurtpore. The following particulars are taken from the official

despatch:—On the morning of the 24th of December the batteries opened; and in the course of that day eight 18-pounders played on a part of the works called Kuddum-Kundee, and fifteen mortars on another point, called Buldeo Singh's garden. On the night of the 24th the working parties were a good deal annoyed by the enemy's match-lock men; some of our men were killed, and Captain Smith of the Engineers, and Ensign Geils of the 60th regiment, were wounded. On the 26th, an advanced battery, mounting ten guns, was completed, between the two former positions. Several of the defences were now destroyed, and terrible execution was done to the town, which had been set on fire several times. On the night of this day the conflagration was awfully grand. Prior to the 26th several of the better class of inhabitants contrived to effect their escape from the town with their families; and on the evening of that day a small party of cavalry also escaped. On the following evening 220 more of the cavalry endeavoured to force their way through our pickets, but were opposed, and a sharp conflict took place, in which Captains Chambers and Palmer, and Lieut. Brooke, were wounded; almost all the enemy, however, were killed or made prisoners. Burwent Singh, son of the late Rajah, will be restored to his dominions as the rightful heir.

AFRICA.

Accounts from Cape Coast, dated 30th April, state that there is every probability of that part of the coast being involved in war. It had been for some time rumoured that the Ashantes were on the move. Information has arrived that the King, with the whole of his army, has left Commassee, and is now near the frontier; but it is not known upon what quarter he meditates an attack, whether Cape Coast, Annamaboo, or Accra.—Trade is, and has been for a long time, completely at a stand.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Emperor of the Brazils has resigned all claim to the sovereignty of Portugal. It is transferred in form to his daughter Donna Maria, but in reality to his brother, the intended husband of that Princess.

Private letters describe the blockade of the river Plate as having destroyed the rising commercial prosperity of Buenos Ayres and its dependencies. The high roads, in that country are the rivers, and these are completely in the hands of the Brazilians. The communication from one place to another is thus cut off, and the usual supply of flour, liquor, spirits, tobacco, and other foreign produce, is wholly excluded. The consequence is, that foreign goods have risen to three or four times their former value; and living is now twice as dear at Buenos Ayres as at London.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, May 19.—14th regt. foot, Brevet Major M. Everard, to be Major; 44th ditto, Brevet Lieut.-col. F. S. Tidy, to be Lieut.-col.; 92d ditto, Capt. J. L. Verity, to be Major.—Brevet: Aretas Wm. Young, esq. late Lieut.-col. on the half-pay of 3d West-India regt. to have the rank of Lieut.-col. in the West Indies only; Capt. Forbes Champagne, 20th foot, to be Major.—Unattached: Major John Spink, 92d foot, to be Lieut.-col. of inf.

The under-mentioned officers having Brevet rank superior to their regimental commissions, have accepted promotion upon half-pay, according to the General Order of 25th of April, 1826: Brevet Lieut.-cols. Colin Campbell, 1st foot, Adam Peebles, 9th, and Robert B. McGregor, 88th to be Lieut.-cols. of inf.; Brevet Lieut.-cols. John M'Ra, 1st foot, Wm. Irving, 29th, Wm. Rowan, H. Geo. Macleod, 54d, T. F. Wade, 42d, Henry Rainey, Royal African Colonial Corps, Geo. L. Goldie, 66th, and James Stewart, 46th; Brevet Majors Jacob Watson, 14th, J. Murray Belches, 29th, John Crowe, 32d, Thomas Huxley, 70th, Patrick Baird, 77th, Hon. F. C. Stanhope, 78th; Abraham Creighton, 91st, Arthur Gore 95th, John Austen, 25th, Daniel Wright, 15th, and Peter Dudgeon, 58th, to be Majors of inf.

May 27. Charles Lord Strathaven to be one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bed-chamber. Right Hon. William Harry Freemantle to be Treasurer of his Majesty's Household.

June 3. Gen. Ward to be Governor of Barbadoes; Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, Earl Bathurst, the Right Hon. G. Canning, the Right Hon. R. Peel, the Earl of Liverpool, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Teignmouth, the Right Hon. J. Sullivan, the Right Hon. Sir G. Warrender, Dr. Phillimore, and W. Y. Peel, esq. to be Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

June 5, 6, 7. James Fergusson, esq. advocate, to be one of the six ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland; Chas. Ross, esq. advocate, to be one of the four Commissioners of Edinburgh; Hugh Lumsden, esq. advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of the shire of Sutherland.—Edward Tichborne, of Snarford-hall, co. Lincoln, esq. third but second surviving son of Sir Henry Tichborne, of Tichborne, co. Southampton, Bart. dec. to take the name of Doughty only, instead of that of Tichborne, and also bear the arms of Doughty quarterly with those of Tichborne (agreeably to the will of the late Miss Doughty, of Bedford row).—John Sumner-ton Cudlipp, of Birmingham. Gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in Chancery.

War-Office, June 9. Horse Guards, Capt. Hammer to be Major and Lieut.-col. by purchase; 2d Drag. Capt. Wemyss to be Major, by purch.; 8th Capt. Earl of Wiltshire to be Major; 1st. or Gren. Foot Guards, Lieut.-col. Ellis, from the half-pay, to be Capt. and Lieut.-col.; 1st. reg. foot, Capt. Hopkins to be Major by purch.; 26th ditto, Captain Hogarth, from the half-pay, to be Capt.; 29th ditto, Lieut.-col. Simpson to be Lieut.-col.; 32d ditto, Major Gascoyne to be Major; 37th ditto, Major Manners, 60th foot, to be Major; 60th ditto, Major Ellis to be Major; 64th ditto, to be Majors, Brevet Lieut.-col. Lord C. Fitzroy, from half-pay 27th foot; 67th ditto, Brevet Col. Burslem, 14th foot, to be Lieut.-col.; 84th ditto, Brevet Col. Neynoe, 4th foot, to be Lieut.-col.; 88th ditto, Major Haig to be Major; 91st ditto, Capt. Drewe, 73d foot, to be Major; 94th ditto, to be Lieut.-cols., Major Craufurd, 8th Light Drag. and Lieut.-col. Paty; 96th ditto, Capt. Cairncross, to be Major.—Royal African Colonial Corps, Major-Gen. Sir N. Campbell, to be Col.—Brevet: Brevet Major Jackson, of the 6th Drag. Guards, to be Lieut.-col. in the army.—Unattached: to be Lieut.-cols. of Inf. by purchase, Brevet Lieut.-col. Lord Fitzroy, 64th foot; Major Bradshaw, 77th; Major Mills, 2d Drag.; Major Glover, 1st foot; Major Hay, 91st; Major Mansel, 96th; Major Dobin, 19th; and Capt. Cuyler, Coldstream Foot Guards. To be Majors of Inf. Capt. Goldsmid, 34th foot; Bragge, 3d Light Drag.; M'Arthur, 19th foot; Reed, 62d foot, Prosser, 7th Drag.—Royal Reg. of Artillery, Major Lloyd to be Lieut.-col.; Capt. and Brevet Major Cleeve to be Major.

NEW PEERS.

The King has granted the dignity of Peers of Great Britain and Ireland to the following persons:

Marquis of Thomond, to be Baron Tadcaster; Marquis of Clanricarde, to be Baron Somerhill; Earl of Balcarras, to be Baron Wigan; Viscount Northland, to be Baron Ranfurly; Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Long, to be Baron Farnborough; Sir J. Fleming Leicester, to be Baron de Tabley; J. A. S. Wortley Mackenzie, esq. to be Baron Wharmcliffe; Charles Duncombe, Esq. to be Baron Feversham; Charles Rose Ellis, Esq. to be Baron Seaford.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. F. Bayley, Prebend of Canterbury.
Rev. Archd. Ball, Preb. of Canterbury Cath.
Rev. E. G. Clerk, Preb. of Westminster.
Rev. M. Marsh, Canon of Salisbury Cath.
Rev. T. Carew, Bickleigh R. Devon.

Rev. A. Dashwood, Thame R. with Brinton annexed, Norfolk.

Rev. E. H. Hoare, Isham superior R. co. Northampton.

Rev. W. Holme, Loughborough R. co. Leic.

Rev. W. Lloyd, Narberth R. Pembrokeshire.

Rev. R. M. Master, Burnley C. co. Lanc.

Rev. L. C. Powys, Pilton R. co. North.

Rev. C. Reynolds, Horningtoft R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. R. G. Rogers, Yarlington R. Somerset.

Rev. H. M. Spence, West Haddon R. co. Northampton.

Rev. S. B. Viner, Ringwood R. Hants.

Rev. S. H. White, Mawford R. co.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. B. Maddock, to Duke of Rutland.

Rev. J. Perkins, to Earl Galloway.

Rev. D. Lewis, to Marq. of Queensberry.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. C. Alrahal, Master of the Free Grammar School, Bruton, Somerset.

Rev. D. Rees, Master of the Free Grammar School, Wickwar, co. Gloucester.

BIRTHS.

May 15. The wife of the Rev. Robert Gutch, Rector of Segrave, Leicestershire, a dau.—16. At the Rectory House, Laceby, near Great Grimsby, the wife of the Rev. Tho. Dixon, three fine boys.—17. At Hasted Park, Kent, the wife of Edmund Turton, esq. a dau.—18. At Manor Place, Edinburgh, the wife of Dr. Hibbert, a son.—19. At York, the lady of Sir William Foulis, Bart. a dau.—21. At Redbourne House, Herts, the wife of Robert Thornton Heysham, jun. esq. a son and heir.—23. In Euston-square, the wife of Capt. Langslow, late of the Bengal Estab. a dau.—24. Mrs. James Reeves, of Ely-place, a son.—25. At his house in Charlotte-street,

Berkeley-square, the wife of Chas. Douglas Halford, esq. a dau.—26. At Elvington, York, the wife of Rob. Denison, a son and heir.—27. At Vale Royal, the Right Hon. Lady Delanere, a son.—At Rolleston Hall, Stafford, the lady of Sir Oswald Mosley, bart. a dau.—28. The lady of Lieut.-Col. Anwyl, 4th reg. a dau.—30. At Tansor rectory, the wife of the Rev. C. A. Wheelwright, a dau.—June 5. At Lilley rectory, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Bland, a son.—7. The wife of P. Horrocks, esq. of Penwortham Lodge, a dau.—9. The wife of Samuel Page, esq. of Dulwich, a son.—17. At Moor Park, the wife of C. F. Wise, esq. Holt Lodge, Farnham, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 9. At Calcutta, the Ven. John Hawtayne, Archd. of Bombay, to Margaret, eldest dau. of the Hon. Sir John Franks, knt. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

May 12. At Claines, the Rev. William Henry Galfridus Mann, of Bowden, Cheshire, to Barbara, eldest dau. of Rich. Spooner, esq. of Brickfields, near Worcester.—17. At Penn, Staffordshire, Tho. Moss, son of W. Phillips, of Chetwynd House, co. Salop, esq. to Ellen Pershouse, dau. of W. Thacker, esq. of Muchall Hall, co. Stafford, esq.—18. At Yealmpton, Sambourne Palmer, esq. to Lucy Penelope, eldest dau. of the Rev. Rich. Lane, of Coffleet, co. Devon.—22. At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, W. Eardley Richarbes, esq. of Bryneithen, co. Cardigan, to Marianne, dau. of Hugh Stephens, esq. of Dorset-square.—At St. Pancras, Rich. Hardinge Stewart, esq. of Camden Town, to Caroline, dau. of the late John Buschman, esq. of Surinam.—23. At Walcot Church, Winchester, Major C. Gardiner, to Harriet, only child of Chas. Plunket, esq.—25. At Great Stukeley, John Heywood, esq. of Farnworth House, near Bolton, to Eliza, dau. of the Rev. John Bailey, vicar of the former place.—26. John Docwra Dickinson, esq. of Tavistock-

place, to Margaret, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. W. Alexander, of Rayne, esq.—27. At St. Mary's Church, Marylebone, Francis A. Morris, esq. late of the Royal Lancers, to Sophia, dau. of John J. Halford esq. of York-place, and of Kelgwa, in Carmarthen-shire.—30. At Swimbridge, the Rev. J. Russell, jun. to Penelope, dau. of the late Adm. Bury, of Dennington, Devon.—At Kensington Church, James Hen. Clough, esq. to Miss Stone, of Rolleston Park, Staffordshire.—At St. Pancras New Church, Robert Christopher Parker, esq. of Greenwich, to Harriott Maynard, dau. of W. Scott Peckham, esq. of Mornington-crescent.—At Whitby, Durham, W. Richardson, esq. of York, to Anne, only child of Marmaduke Nelson, esq. late of Brantingham.—31. At Bedale, York, John Hinks, esq. to Henrietta, dau. of Henry Percy Palleine, esq. of Crakehall, Yorkshire.

Lately. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, the Rev. James Henry Cotton, Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Bangor, to Mary Lawrens, eldest dau. of Dr. Sam. Fisher, of Bath, and niece of the late Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

June 1. At Walford, co. Hereford, the Rev. E. B. Bagshawe, Rector of Eygam, Derbyshire, and third son of Sir Wm. C.

Bagslawe, of the Oaks, to Jane, dau. of the late Wm. Partidge, esq. of Monmouth.
 —At Warwick, the Rev. Edw. Willes, to Laura, dau. of S. Steward, esq. of Myton.
 —At Leamington, Nicholas Lee Torre, esq. son of the late James Torre, esq. of Saydale Hall, Yorkshire, to Eliza, eldest dau. of R. W. Elliston, esq. of Stratford-place, London.—At Willesdon, Edward Osborne, third son of the late John de la Chambre Smith, esq. of Waterford, to Mary Ann, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Fly, Vicar of the former place.—In London, Captain Appleton, from Alexandria, to Eliz. dau. of the Rev. J. Wilkinson, of Upleatham.
 —At St. Pancras Church, Hamerton J. Williams, esq. to Frances, dau. of the late Thos. Mason, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles, second son of the late James Balfour, esq. to Maria Caroline, dau. of Sir John Edw. Harrington, bart.—At St. Mary's Church, Bryanstone-square, Jas. Hamilton Story, esq. to Sarah Thorpe, only child of Henry Waymouth, esq. of Bryanstone-square.—At New Church, St. Mary-lebone, Capt. Geo. Probyn, to Alicia, dau. of Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, of Roe Park, co. Derry.—3. At Broxbourne, Herts, John Newman, esq. of Kelvedon, Essex, to Eliza, dau. of Dr. Jordan, of Hoddesdon, Herts.—4. At Lord Macdonald's, Wimpole-street, the Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, to the Hon. Louisa Bosville Macdonald, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. the Right Hon. Lord Macdonald.—5. At Stevenston, Hants, Edw. Knight, esq. of Chawton House, Hants, eldest son of Edw. Knight, esq. of Godmersham Park, Kent, to Mary-Dorothea, eldest dau. of Sir Edw. Knatchbull, bart.—Edw. Foxhall, esq. of Baker-street, to Mary, dau. of the late Vincent Newton, esq. of Irtham, Lincolnshire, and Percy-street, Bedford-square.—At St. George's Camberwell, Christ. Arthur, esq. to Miss Sarah Bassett, of Claremont-place, Kent-road, London.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. Herbert Oakeley, third son of Sir Charles Oakeley, bart. and Vicar of Ealing, Middlesex, to Athol-Keturah-Murray, second dau. of the late Lord Charles Aynsley, and niece of the Duke of Athol.—6. At New Church, Marylebone, Wm. Joseph Coltman, esq. of Gloucester-place, to Philadelphia, second-dau. of the late Rev. Geo. Worsley, and grand-dau. of late Tho. Worsley, esq. of Hovingham Hall, co. York.—At Bathwick, Geo. Tito Brice, esq. late of 8d Drag. Guards, to Eleanor, only child of R. A. Sainsbury, esq. late of Chapel Allerton, Yorkshire.—8. At Fulham, John Curling, second son of Latham Osborn, esq. of Margate, to Eliza, dau. of the late Christ. Love, esq. of Old Bond-street.—8. At Chatton, Northumberland, Chas. Nash, esq.

of Whitlesford, to Jane Darling, niece of Matthew Culley, esq. of Fowberry Tower.
 —At Dover, Peter Heaketh, esq. of Rossall Hall, Lancashire, to Eliza Debonnaire, only dau. of the late Sir Theo. John Metcalfe, bart. of Fernhill, Berks.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Edw. S. Hawkins, esq. of the Bengal army, eldest son of the late Col. Thos. Hawkins, to Alicia Isabella, third dau. of the late J. Lumsden, esq.—9. At Hornsey, Wm. Henry Foote, esq. M.D. to Sophia, third dau. of Jonah Smith Wells, esq. of Highgate.—At Tydd St. Giles, near Wisbech, Robert Norman, esq. to Susan, third dau. of the late Benj. Carrington, esq. of Little Bromley, Essex.—10. At West Rounton, Sir Tho. S. Pasley, bart. to Jane Matilda Lilly, eldest dau. of the Rev. Montague John Wynyard, Rector of West Rounton and St. Martin's, Micklegate, York.—12. At Childwall, H. R. Hughes, esq. of Beach Hall, Cheshire, to Anne, dau. of Tho. Lance, esq. of Watertree, Lancashire.—13. At Usk, Monmouthshire, Charles, son of the Rev. Henry Marsh, of Manuden, Essex, to Mary, dau. of the Rev. Tho. Addams Williams.—13. At Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. Francis Jackson Blandy, M.A. to Mary, dau. of the late E. Pote, esq. of Eton, Bucks.—At St. Mary's, Bath, Hugo Maveysyn Chadwick, esq. of Leventhorpe House, Yorkshire, only son of Chas. Chadwick, esq. of Healey, Lancashire, and Redware, Staffordshire, to Eliza Catherine, sister of Col. Chapman, C. B. and youngest daughter of the late General Chapman, of Tainfield House, Somerset.—14. Charles Gilbee, esq. son of the late Dr. Gilbee, to Maria Jane, only dau. of the Rev. Chas. Williams, A.M. Rector of Barby, Northamptonshire.—14. At St. Michael's Church, Lieut. W. L. Rees, R. N. to Mary, third dau. of Mr. G. Pocock, Prospect-place, St. Michael's hill.—Richard Wilcox Fairmail, esq. to Mary-Ann, only dau. of Ralph Shephard, esq. of Alpha Cottages.—15. At Wellsbourne, Arthur, only son of Arthur Battersby, esq. of Harrington-street, Dublin, to Ann, second dau. of the Rev. J. F. Muckleston, D.D. Preb. of Lichfield and Wolverhampton.—At Sittingbourne, Kent, A. O. W. Schalch, esq. R. A. eldest son of the late Major Schalch, R. A. to Mary, dau. of W. Vallance, esq. of Sittingbourne.—At St. James's Church, Matthew, eldest son of Matthew Wilson, esq. of Eshton Hall, York, to Sophia Louisa Emerson, dau. of the late Sir Wharton Amcotts, bart. of Kettlethorp Park, Lincolnshire.—At St. Marylebone Church, Fred. W. Mountague, esq. only son of W. Mountague, esq. of Dorset-square, to Fanny, eldest dau. of Wm. Sandler, esq. of York-terrace, Regent's Park.

OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT NEVILLE.

May 15. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, in his 40th year, the Right Hon. Ralph Viscount Neville, Capt. R. N. He was born Dec. 21, 1786, the second son of Henry, 2d and present Earl of Aberghenny, and Mary, only child of John Robinson, esq. of Wyke House, Middlesex, Secretary to the Treasury. He became his father's heir apparent in 1806, on the death of his elder brother Henry Viscount Neville, in his 21st year (see vol. LXXVI. p. 329).

The deceased was with Lord Nelson on board the Victory in the glorious Battle of Trafalgar; and in 1806 was a Lieutenant on board Admiral Lord Collingwood's Flag ship. He obtained post rank in 1811.

He married, Feb. 2, 1813, Miss Mary-Anne-Bruce Elcock, of Sloane street, but we are not informed whether he has left any children.

RT. HON. SIR A. MACDONALD, BART.

May 18. At his house in Duke-street, Westminster, in his 80th year, the Right Hon. Sir Archibald Macdonald, Knight, first Baronet of East Sheen, Surrey, and a Privy Counsellor; a younger brother to the first, and uncle to the late and present Lords Macdonald.

Descended from that ancient family, formerly Kings of the Isles, Sir Archibald was born in Scotland, the third and posthumous son of Sir Alexander Macdonald, seventh Baronet of Nova Scotia, by Margaret, fourth and youngest dau. of Alexander, 9th Earl of Eglinton. Archibald was brought up at Westminster School, where, in after-life he was wont humourously to observe that, if he had any good, it was all whipped into him. He was admitted a King's scholar in 1760, and in 1764 was elected a student of Christ Church, Oxford, it being the same year in which the celebrated Cyril Jackson, afterwards Dean of Christ Church, was elected to Cambridge, of which University, however, he never became a member, being induced to forego all the advantages of Trinity for a studentship of Christ Church. Mr. Macdonald, soon after his admission at the University, entered himself of the Society of Lincoln's Inn; and in Michaelmas Term, 1770, was called to the Bar. In 1777 he was elected M.P. for Hindon, Wilts. and in the same year he

had the good fortune to win the affections of Lady Louisa Levison, the eldest daughter of Earl Gower, afterwards created Marquis of Stafford. His marriage with this Lady, whose father was not only ennobled by high rank, but distinguished by his high connexions and political power, laid the foundation of all Mr. Macdonald's future success in life. He had hitherto acquired but very little practice, and was possessed of no eminence in his profession. He had once or twice essayed his talents in Parliament, but with no remarkable success; and on a subsequent occasion he betrayed a deplorable want of temper and judgment. In the debate, Dec. 6, 1779, on Lord Upper Ossory's Motion respecting the state of Ireland, Mr. Macdonald made a most violent attack on Lord North. He accused him of being "lazy, indolent, and incapable, evasive, shuffling, cutting, and deceptions, plausible, artful, mean, insolent, confident, cowardly, and a poor, pitiful, sneaking, snivelling, abject creature." Lord North, notwithstanding his usual patience and good humour, was somewhat exasperated at this singular accumulation of reproach, and observed, "that the attack was the more extraordinary, as if he deserved the many scurrilous epithets which the honourable gentleman had been pleased to bestow on him, he had been hitherto to the present instance favoured by the honourable gentleman's support since his entering into Parliament." This quarrel was soon appeased; for in two days afterwards, Mr. Macdonald and Lord North exchanged mutual apologies, with professions of great respect for each other, Mr. Macdonald going so far as to say, "that his hasty expressions on the 6th were directly contrary to his real opinion, never having had any reason for entertaining such sentiments towards the noble Lord, and that it was a natural infirmity, which suddenly hurried him sometimes to go beyond the limits of his judgment." It should be observed in explanation of this strange scene, that Lord Gower had a few days before declared against Ministers in the House of Lords, having resigned the Presidency of the Council, for which act of hostility he had in the debate on December 6, received some high compliments from Mr. Fox. The difference, however, between Lord Gower and Lord North did not lead

to any permanent estrangement; and Lord Gower, though he did not return to office, supported generally the measures of Administration, and with him his son-in-law Mr. Macdonald. It is obvious, however, that an eloquence so little under the control of judgment, was not likely to be very serviceable to its owner; and the probability is, that if Mr. Macdonald had not become a member of the powerful family of Earl Gower, he would have passed through life without the distinction of high office or judicial rank. But, backed by this high alliance, Mr. Macdonald, before the wedding-cake was consumed, attained the first high step in his profession, by being honoured in Hilary Term, 1778, with a silk gown, and the rank of King's Counsel.

At the General Election in 1780, he was chosen, with Richard Vernon, esq. brother-in-law to Earl Gower; to serve in Parliament for Newcastle-under-Line, a borough then under the command of the Gower influence; and in the same year he received the appointment of one of the Judges on the Carmarthen Circuit.

On the dissolution of the Coalition Administration in December 1783, when Mr. Pitt at the age of 25 assumed the helm of Government as first Lord of the Treasury, Earl Gower returned to his old office of President of the Council, and Mr. Macdonald was appointed to the place of Solicitor General; and he succeeded to the Attorney Generalship in 1788, when by the promotion of Sir Richard Pepper Arden to the Mastership of the Rolls, that office became vacant. He was then knighted, June 27, and re-elected for Newcastle-under-Line on a new writ; as he was again at the General Election of 1790. During the period that Mr. Macdonald held the responsible situations of Solicitor and Attorney General, the times were remarkably quiet. Mr. Pitt, by the loftiness of his ambition, the splendour of his talents, and the probity of his conduct, held the Nation enchained to the car of his popularity. The infernal curse of Democracy and Atheism had not as yet disturbed the peace of the world; all was content and satisfaction, and every man knew his own happiness and enjoyed it, save in the discomfited squadrons of the Coalition party. It was just at the moment when this delightful scene had vanished, and was exchanged for the gloom, the turbulence, and dissatisfaction, which the shadow of the French Revolution scattered in some degree even among the ranks of the people of England, that Sir Archibald Macdonald,

in February 1793, was promoted to the place of Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and sworn of the Privy Council. It did not, therefore, fall to his lot, as chief law officer of the Crown, to conduct many State prosecutions, but in the few which the necessities of the times obliged him to institute, he was so uniformly successful, that he is said never to have lost a verdict.

Although, from the high rank he held at the Bar, his name was brought forward to the notice of the profession, yet Sir Archibald never was in great business. He presented in the Court of Chancery the singular spectacle of an Attorney General with an empty bag, generally briefless. But, notwithstanding this, Sir Archibald was a man of talent. Although not a profound or accurate lawyer, he had a quick perception, a retentive memory, and a capacity for neat and lucid arrangement. The consequence was, that through his professional life he was an extraordinary master of facts. When at the Bar, no man could state a case of complexity with greater perspicuity; and on the Bench he was remarkable in his summing up for his skill in disentangling intricate and contradictory evidence, for the ease with which he delivered himself, and the marvellous facility with which he made himself understood by juries. He was possessed not only of great fluency of speech, but enjoyed an unlimited command over the vernacular idioms of the English tongue, for which undoubtedly he was indebted to his English education. Owing to his clearness of head, which enabled him to segregate that which was material from that which was not so, and to discern the strong points of the case, Sir Archibald was an excellent criminal Judge, and his long course of attendance in the Court of Chancery gave him an experience which qualified him to decide matters of equity in his Court with tolerable success. He presided there for 20 years, and then, in 1813, from a sense of approaching infirmities, retired into the bosom of private life with a Baronetcy, which he was the more induced to accept, in consequence of the old one having merged in the Irish Peerage. In his sphere no man of his day excelled Sir Archibald. He was the life and soul of society. With an inexhaustible store of anecdote and humour, and prodigious talent for conversation, which he had improved by constant exercise, he enlivened and amused wherever he went. He was a staunch Westminster to the back-bone, and never missed a play, an election, or an anniversary, as long as his strength

permitted him to go out, and partake in this intercourse with the scenes of his earlier years. In his domestic relations he was exemplary, uniformly kind, affectionate, and good humoured; and with some exceptions arising from the awful dispensations of Providence in the loss of some children, eminently happy.

His surviving family are one son, now Sir James Macdonald, bart. M.P. for Calne, and two daughters, Caroline-Margaret, and Caroline, wife of the Rev. Thos. Randolph, Rector of Hadham, Herts. Two other sons were Francis, R.N. who died June 28, 1804, and Levi-son, who died in Sept. 1792. Lady Louisa Macdonald survives her husband.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR CHAS. TURNER, C.B.

March 7. At Sierra Leone, after an illness of four days, Major-general Sir Charles Turner, C.B. Captain-general and Governor-in-Chief of that Colony, and Colonel of the Royal African Colonial Corps. He had been making a visit to the Sherbro' country for the purpose of destroying some fresh germinations of the Slave Trade, and his hopes of success has been related in his own words in p. 457. He returned on a Friday, became unwell, and died on the Tuesday following. He had latterly endured more than an ordinary share of fatigue, for, by the death of his Aide-de-camp and private secretary Capt. Wm. Ross, a short time previously to his own decease, he had been left without any assistant competent to bear a share in the labours of his station. Nor had death and disease spared his family more than his suite. Not two years had elapsed since his arrival at this detestable grave of Europeans, and, horrible to relate, of a family of seven individuals, two nieces only have escaped from the deadly shore! They have returned to England in the *Sir William Wallace*, the brig which brought the melancholy news, and "two *invalided officers*,"—the description of freight unhappily most usual and abundant with vessels bound thitherward!

Major-general Turner entered the Army an Ensign in the 2d Foot, Oct. 21, 1795; and was promoted Lieutenant in the same corps Oct. 18, 1797. While serving in Ireland in that capacity, he took the notorious Napper Tandy prisoner, and refusing to accept the reward offered for his capture, was presented by Government, June 8, 1803, with a Company in the Royal African Corps. He obtained a Majority in the Royal West India Rangers, April 18, 1804; and the Lieut.-colonelcy of that

regiment, May 28, 1807. In 1812 he lost an arm at the siege of Badajoz; and he retired on half-pay, Dec. 25, 1818. He attained the rank of Colonel in the Army, June 4, 1814; and that of Major-general, July 19, 1821.

In 1824 he was again tempted into service, and appointed, June 24, to succeed the massacred Sir Charles M'Carthy as Captain-General and Governor in Chief of our African possessions; succeeding, as of course, to the Colonelcy of the Royal African Colonial Corps, July 1. He there pursued the duties of his station with zeal and perseverance, to his own destruction and the advantage of a colony undeserving of the sacrifice of British heroes.

An arrangement had been made with the Master of the *Sir William Wallace*, to bring Sir Charles's remains to England, but the pestiferous climate inducing rapid decomposition, obliged his friends to abandon their intention.

Mr. Macauley, of the house of Macauley and Babington, being the senior member of the Council, was appointed Governor *pro tempore*; but the office has since been filled by the appointment of Major-gen. Sir Neil Campbell.

ARCHDEACON SANDIFORD.

The late Archdeacon Sandiford, of whose life a brief notice was given in p. 474, was son of the Rev. Rowland Sandiford, M.A. Vicar of Christ Church, London. He received his education at St. Paul's School, under that very able master and distinguished scholar, the late George Thicknesse, esq. From thence he was removed in 1769 to Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1773, ranking high as a mathematician, being the third wrangler of his year; nor was he less distinguished for his classical attainments, which were subsequently rewarded with a Bachelor's prize, given by the members of the University, for the best Latin prose dissertation. He very early succeeded to a Fellowship at his College, which he afterwards exchanged for one at Trinity Hall, where he took his M. A. degree in 1776, and became joint tutor with the late Dr. Jowett, the Regius Professor of Civil Law.

In 1780 he was presented by the Harbardashers' Company in London to the Vicarage of Awre, to which in 1785, on the death of the Rev. Mr. Amos, they added the Chaplainship of Blakeney, a populous hamlet in the same parish.—In 1788 the late Bishop Halifax gave him a signal and unsolicited proof of his

regard by procuring for him from the then Lord Chancellor Thurlow, the Vicarage of Tirley, in the same county. His Lordship also, on quitting the diocese of Gloucester for that of St. Asaph, strongly recommended him to his successor Bishop Beadon, who immediately appointed him his Chaplain, in which situation he continued till death bereaved him of his truly valuable friend and patron in 1824. The preferments which Bishop Beadon conferred on him successively in the Church of Wells, were the Precentorship, the Chancellorship of the Church, and about twelve years since, the Archdeaconry of Wells.

If "*Laudari à laudato viro ea maxima laus est*," the patronage and friendship of two such able Prelates as Bishops Hallifax and Beadon reflected the highest credit on Archdeacon Sandiford. Indeed, in every respect, his character and conduct fully justified the very favourable opinion they had formed of him.

As a Parish Priest, he was most exemplary in the discharge of his professional duties, and so sensible were his parishioners of his unremitting attention to their best interests, that they lately presented him with an elegant piece of plate (see p. 474); and on the Sunday after his interment, all the principal parishioners appeared at church in mourning, when a most impressive sermon was preached by his Curate, the Rev. C. N. P. Wilton, in which he happily portrayed the leading traits of his character,—his conscientious performance of his sacred duties,—his humane attention to the wants and distresses of his poorer neighbours, and to the education of their children, to which he liberally contributed, and which, while health permitted, he actively superintended,—and lastly, his judicious and liberal exertions to accommodate the numerous inhabitants of the adjoining Forest of Dean, by enlarging the Chapel of Blake-ney, which he lived to see happily accomplished. Nor were his exertions confined to his parish; he was for many years in the Commission of the Peace, and discharged its important duties with ability and impartial justice; and by his advice and assistance contributed to the establishment and support of numerous useful and charitable institutions: among these the share which he had with the late Sir George Paul in the establishment of the Gloucester Lunatic Asylum, will not soon be forgotten.

His promotion to the Archdeaconry of Wells enlarged the sphere of his activity and usefulness. Considering himself as responsible to his venerable Diocesan for the correct discharge of this important

trust, he carefully inspected, in his frequent parochial visitations, the churches of his extensive district, directing their necessary repairs, and providing, as far as in him lay, for the preservation of those venerable fabrics which the munificence and piety of our ancestors have erected and set apart for public worship; nor was he less attentive to the convenient and comfortable accommodation of their respective congregations.

The repeated agitation in Parliament of the momentous question of Popish Emancipation called him forth, in conjunction with his reverend brethren, to express their decided opinion of that obnoxious measure, and their petitions to the Legislature, couched in strong but respectful language, fully evinced their conscientious attachment to our happy Constitution in Church and State.

Archdeacon Sandiford was indeed a firm and conscientious Minister of the Established Church; the sound religious principles which he had early imbibed from his venerable father, and which his own critical enquiries in his maturer years had strengthened and confirmed, he steadily adhered to, being firmly convinced that the Church of England was in its doctrines and its discipline truly apostolic, a sound branch of the primitive Catholic Church. Hence he set his face against every innovation, being equally opposed to the latitudinarian principles, as well as to the fanatical tenets, of the present day.

Blessed with an active and discerning mind, he was always employed; in the intervals of professional and public business, he never lost sight of his theological studies; he read and examined the Scriptures with a sound and discriminating judgment, and with a surprising diligence, considering the multiplicity of objects which engaged his attention. But amidst these constant avocations he was not a recluse; he was fond of social intercourse with his family and friends, and his conversation was lively and instructive. If we look to the recesses of his private life, where shall we find a more dutiful son,—a more affectionate husband,—a more attached relative,—a kinder and more indulgent master?

He was twice married; first, in 1781, to Mrs. Mason, whose congenial and cheerful disposition essentially contributed to his domestic happiness, which was only interrupted by her death in 1803; and, secondly, in 1809, to his cousin Miss Roberts, daughter of the late Peter Roberts, esq. Remembrancer of the City of London,—a partner every way worthy of him, with whom he en-

joyed some years of the most perfect reciprocal affection; he unhappily lost her after a short illness in 1821, at a time when a severe paralytic attack had impaired his constitution, which she had alleviated by her unceasing and most affectionate attentions. From this attack the Archdeacon in a great measure recovered; his faculties were unimpaired, but his limbs did not regain their former strength, and he was disabled in some degree from taking his usual exercise. His constitution, however, naturally strong, did not give way till very lately, when another similar attack proved fatal. In the full possession of his faculties, and with scarcely any suffering, he literally fell asleep, and with the faith and resignation of a Christian, breathed his last. May his good deeds go up for a memorial before that God and Saviour, in whom he trusted, and on whose mercies alone he relied for acceptance and salvation!

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CHARLES SYMMONS, D.D.

April 27. At Bath, the Rev. Charles Symmons, D.D. Rector of Narberth and Llampeter Velfry, and Prebendary of Clyday, Pembrokeshire.

This gentleman was the younger son of John Symmons, M.P. for the town of Cardigan, which he represented in three successive Parliaments from 1746 to 1761; and was born in the year 1749. He was educated at Westminster under Dr. Smith, and distinguished himself much by his early attachment to poetry, being remarkable for the length and (for a boy) the excellence of what are there called Bible exercises, shutting himself up all Sunday to produce a long copy of verses on the Monday morning. From Westminster he was sent to the University of Glasgow, where he contracted a great friendship with the celebrated Mr. Windham, who was much attached to him, and to whose friendship he owed the living of Llampeter at a subsequent period, when Mr. W. was colleague in Administration with Mr. Pitt in the war of the French Revolution, and who would doubtless have done more for him in the Church, had not the public avowal of his political sentiments at Cambridge, when parties ran high, thrown difficulties in the way of that Minister's friendly intentions.

But this is to anticipate. From Glasgow he entered at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. D. in 1776, and was presented to the Rectory of Narberth by the King in 1778. His first publication was in 1778, an octavo volume of Sermons, which is reviewed in vol. LVIII. p. 526, and a se-

cond edition in vol. LX. p. 49. In 1789 he published in quarto, "A Sermon for the benefit of decayed Clergymen in the Diocese of St. David's; and in 1790, "The Consequence of the Character of the Individual, and the Influence of Education in forming it," a Sermon preached in the parish Church of St. Peter's, Carmarthen, on Sunday, Oct. 10, 1790, for the benefit of a Sunday School, and published at the request of the managers of the charity (reviewed in vol. LXI. p. 245).

Early in the year 1794, when he was about to be presented to the Rectory of Llampeter by the interest of his friend Mr. Windham, he imprudently and certainly unnecessarily, in a sermon before the University of Cambridge, broached some Whig sentiments, which at the present day might have been preached with utter impunity before all the Ministers, being sentiments purely theoretic and of the old Whig school: but at that time, parties running high, a handle was made of the circumstance by some designing persons, one of whom, in particular having begged for a perusal under the solemn promise of making no improper use of it, was strongly suspected of having sent up garbled extracts to the Lord Chancellor and others in Administration. Such extracts certainly were in their hands, and they occasioned Mr. W. considerable difficulty in having the presentation made out, which, however, at last his friendly perseverance accomplished, accompanied with this observation, "I could have obtained for another a Deanery with less difficulty than I have had to get this Welch living for you." Finding from the same cause obstacles thrown in his way in obtaining a further degree, he removed to Oxford, where, on the 24th of March, 1794, he was incorporated B. D. of Jesus College, and on the 26th proceeded D. D.

In 1797 he produced "Inez," a dramatic poem; and in 1800 another, called "Constantia." In 1806 appeared his "Life of Milton," prefixed to an edition of Milton's Prose Works, of which he was not the editor. The Life of Milton, his favourite author, was written *con amore*, and though the political sentiments may be displeasing to some, yet it is generally allowed to be a very interesting piece of biography, and must be recommended to all by the display of character, the sincerity of profession, and the glow of sentiment discoverable throughout.—

unde fit ut omnis
Votiva peteat quasi descripta tabella
Vita viri.

In 1813 he issued an octavo volume of Poems, partly his own, but partly those of a departed daughter, Caroline Symmons, a young lady of admirable talents, as her little poems show, written in all the playfulness of childhood, and poured out almost *extempore* when walking out, or playing, and some at a time when she could hardly write them herself,—so much in her had Nature outrun Art and Education. Subsequently he amused his leisure hours with writing a "Rhymed Translation of the *Æneis*," which was published in 1817; and only a few months before his death he composed a biographical sketch of Shakspeare's Life, of which he made a present to Mr. Whittingham, his neighbour at Chiswick, and it has been recently prefixed by that well-known Printer to a 12mo edition of Shakspeare's Works. (Reviewed in p. 330.)

Born of an old family of provincial gentry, which may be traced back for four centuries, according to Mr. Fenton the historiographer of that county, and in the hospitable house of an English gentleman of the old school, at a time when "classes were more unmixed, and before a spirit of commerce had blended all ranks in the spirit of adventure and enterprize," some of the leading traits of his character may be traced to that circumstance. Though never perhaps has a greater change taken place in any country than in this in the last 30 or 40 years, yet he retained the stamp and character of the age when he was born, and appeared more to belong to the earlier times of the last century, than to the present. Charitable, humane, open-hearted, unsuspecting, and confident, he preserved to an advanced age the raciness of a youthful character; his defect was, that he was to a fault inapt for business, and neglectful of his worldly interests; indeed the whole frame of his character was unfitted for the common competition of life. He was a votary of pleasure in the insidious shape of literary leisure, which Euripides feelingly calls *συχολη τρυφων κακον*. Naturally timid and retiring, he never was very fond of general society; but his conversation was, with those who knew him, eminently agreeable and instructive, being a remarkably well-informed man, and well read in history, theology, and all the best writers and divines. As a Clergyman of the Church of England, he was sincerely attached to its doctrine, and practised its religion without any tincture of moroseness or ostentation. Being naturally of a delicate and sensitive fibre, humanity and charitableness formed leading fea-

tures of his character; he never could bear of distress or witness cruelty without having his pity excited, or indignation roused: his love of doing good was of such a nature, that, though inactive in his own affairs, he was always active in those of others, sedulous in applying for relief for the distressed, at the Literary Fund*, and, in many instances, in other quarters, obtaining situations for individuals which have made their provisions for life.

He was so unworldly, that at a superficial glance he was likely to be, and probably was, misunderstood by the world, but not so by his family, his friends, and his neighbours; they saw the nobleness, simplicity, and innocence of his character. Being of an ardent disposition, he felt strongly, and expressed himself frequently in terms that by no means corresponded with the real gentleness of his nature. Allusion is here made to some expressions of asperity used by him in his Life of Milton. But in truth all such feeling was so foreign to his heart, that he really was unconscious of the force of his expressions, and did not consider how much they would weigh with those who too often cloak real malignity in the guise of urbanity; and the error resolves itself into a fault of style, which had nothing to do with the heart. The same defence might be made for Dr. Symmons that Luther made for himself (as cited by Milton in his Apology for Smectymnus), "That he was of an ardent disposition, and could not write a *dull* style." To illustrate the truth of this: the late Mr. Boswell, who had more reason than any other to complain of him, the idol of whose father, Dr. Johnson, and whose personal friend Mr. Malone he had treated, to say the least, very unceremoniously in his writings, always regarded him with the greatest respect and affection.

His politics (for every Englishman of the old school had his politics) were really of the most harmless and inoffensive description, more belonging to the period of his earlier days, than to the times we live in, more theoretical than practical, and exactly such as he professes them, of the school of Locke and of Somers. But whatever they were, he always steadily maintained them, and sincerely avowed them, without any re-

* Dr. Symmons was one of the Registrars, and a zealous supporter of that admirable Institution the Literary Fund, promoted its interests by many efficient services, and occasionally favoured it with poetical contributions for recital at the Anniversary.—EDIT.

ference to his own interests. But he never was, nor never could have been, an active politician in the real sense of the word; that is, a man trading in opinions, and struggling for advancement; his proper sphere was in retirement and the bosom of his family, where he was a kind and affectionate husband and father, and a most indulgent master.

In his habits, he was remarkable for the regularity of his hours, his movements being always guided by a favourite chronometer, and he invariably rose at 5 o'clock in the morning, winter and summer. He had enjoyed from his temperate habits (being a Rechabite with regard to wine), a long course of health, and maintained a hale and florid look to a late period of life. He never had the appearance, nor gave himself the indulgencies of an old man; but with him, old age, disease, and death, came on in the short space of two months. This blessing of God, a long and uninterrupted course of good health, operated fatally towards his end, as he hardly could be prevailed on to take medicine, and no entreaties could induce him to change his early habits of rising at 5 in the morning, so incompatible with his declining strength and medical treatment, till within one fortnight previous to his end; when it required all the authority and address of his medical attendants to make him take to that bed, from which he never more was doomed to rise.

To sum up. He was a man of nature more than of art,—a man of almost romantic integrity, of almost culpable disinterestedness, and of impracticable sincerity; he had faults, but in those faults, to use the words of a great orator, "there was no mixture of pride, of hypocrisy, of deceit, of complexional despotism, or want of feeling for the distresses of mankind." The Romans would have inscribed on his tomb the really exalted though apparently humble epithet of "*Innocens*."

In the year 1779, he married Elizabeth, daughter of J. Foley, esq. of Ridgway, co. Pembroke, and sister of Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, G. C. B. by whom he had issue John Symmons*; Fannia, married to Lieut.-col. Mallet of the 89th Regiment; Charles; Caroline; and Maria. The two eldest, and his widow, only survive to lament his loss.

* An accomplished Greek Scholar, and well known to the literary world as the translator of the *Agamemnon* of *Æschylus*, a work which has been much admired for its fidelity and poetical merit. EDIT.

REV. JOHN GRAHAM, B. D.

May 4. Aged 63; The Rev. John Graham, B. D. Rector of Brampton Bryan, Herefordshire, Vicar of Cople, Bedfordshire, Chaplain of All Souls and Corpus Christi Colleges, and of the County Infirmary, and formerly Chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford.

Mr. Graham was originally of humble extraction, and began his course of education at Christ Church in the inferior rank of a Servitor. This class of scholars are distinguished during their undergraduate years by a peculiar dress, wearing no tassels to their caps, and plain gowns without any plaiting. They also bring up the dishes at dinner, and wait on the Scholars of higher degree, the Students and Commoners, like common menials. How far this usage is consistent with the liberal ideas which prevail in the present day, has been often questioned. It may, however, be observed in behalf of it, that it is the continuation of an ancient usage, which in former times was not considered in the same light it now is, and that moreover it tends necessarily to ensure the benefit of an University education to youths whose parents cannot afford the usual expence, and who, nevertheless, from their talents and application, deserve to be brought forward, and to have afforded to them opportunities of distinguishing themselves. The very degradation also is not without its advantages. In consequence of the dress and occupations allotted to this class, they for a time are cut off from general society, and if they are debarred from intercourse with their superiors, this privation ensures to them immunity from the evils which too unrestricted a course of amusement and pleasure sometimes entails. This matter, however, is so well understood at Oxford, that the exclusion affixes no permanent stigma on the objects of it. The probation itself is but temporary. As soon as a Servitor takes his degree of B. A. there is no longer any difference in dress or station between him and other members. He is admitted at once to a full communion in all rights and privileges, and by a sort of postliminious law is recognized as a gentleman, with all the respect and courtesy from others, as if the character never had been in appearance for a moment suspended.

These observations were signally exemplified in Mr. Graham. As soon as, on taking his degree, he was emancipated from the servile offices of his undergraduate years, he not only entered and was received into the fellowship of his equals, but he quickly ingratiated

himself into intimacy with young men of high rank and great expectations. He became the constant associate of Noblemen and Gentlemen, Commoners, and he who a year or two before was a solitary being, with all the emblems of an inferior caste about him, was seen parading the High-street, arm in arm with gold tubes and silk gowns. This was owing to the highly-gifted endowments of Mr. Graham. His manners were remarkably pleasant and insinuating, his address and demeanour in the highest degree gentlemanlike, his person tall, erect, and handsome, his breeding in all companies refined and elegant. To these exterior attractions he joined a smoothness of temper, a pliancy of disposition, and a variety of conversation, which rendered him in a most eminent degree an acceptable companion. Like Alcibiades of old, he could accommodate himself to all differences of age, humour, profession, or rank. He could talk with G. W. Marriott on National Schools and the Bartlett's buildings Society, on the Stage with John Dawkins, on Newmarket with Lord Oxford, on Greek with Dr. Cyril Jackson or Mr. Gaisford, on law with the Recorder of Oxford or Serjeant D'Oyley, on mathematics with Professor Robertson, and on divinity with the Rector of Lincoln; he could dine with Jumper Cox, drink wine with the Masters in the common room, or tea with the old Ladies in St. Giles.

But let it not be inferred from this, that Mr. Graham ever debased himself by unworthy condescension, or mean compliance; that he promoted the excesses, or pandered to the debaucheries of any. His habits of life were temperate, his conduct prudent, his morals pure, and his honour unsullied through life. He conciliated without artifice, and pleased without labour. He neither propitiated the great, nor truckled to the proud. In the higher departments of literature Mr. Graham was not distinguished. He was no poet, nor author. But he was a fair scholar, neither making pretensions to merits not his own, nor aiming at distinction beyond his reach. He was no worshipper of posthumous fame, and no candidate for earthly sempiternity; but content with popularity among his contemporaries, he passed through life without ambition after more.

Mr. Graham never presented the appearance, or felt the infirmities of declining years; but he met with his death prematurely by an unfortunate accident. He had purchased a young horse in Herefordshire, and on his return to Oxford, the animal, near Broadway, start-

ing at some object on the road, threw its rider, who was taken up in a state of insensibility, from which he never recovered. By dint of thrift and good management during a course of 40 years, and from the advantage of a continued residence in College, Mr. G. had accumulated a considerable property, which devolved on a sister at Leominster in Herefordshire.

They survived and he married a second time.
J. P. CLARKE, Esq.

March 23. At his seat, Welton-place, Northamptonshire, after a few hours illness, and in his 50th year, John Plomer Clarke, esq. a Justice of the Peace for that County.

It is pleasant to record the character of him who died in peace with all men, and whose memory is such as not only to excite the best feelings of his friends, but to stir up that emulation in others which engenders virtue.—Mr. Clarke was a man of this description; possessed of a large fortune, he disseminated its fruits not merely with the most unsparing liberality to his relatives and friends, but diffused them generally to the comfort and advantage of his neighbourhood; the poor were never forgotten, and where assistance was necessary, or advice was valuable, he generously and conscientiously distributed both for their benefit. As a landlord he was indulgent and considerate; as a husband, most attentive and affectionate; as a master, kind and lenient; as a man, most upright, honourable, and religious; as a loyal subject, no one ever was more conspicuous; and as a magistrate, he ever distinguished himself by his patient investigation, his perseverance in the pursuit of truth, and his activity upon all occasions; no man better supported its dignity, nor, while he firmly adhered to justice, ever mingled with it more mercy; though inflexible on all occasions where conscience formed the result of his unbiassed and determined judgment.

He married, in 1806, Anna-Maria-Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Sir John Nelthorpe, seventh Baronet of that name, and sister to Sir Henry, the present Baronet, with whom he lived in unaffected happiness, and by her is deeply and unequivocally lamented. They had no children. N.

JOHN LIPTROP, Esq.

May 17. At his lodgings, High-street, Canterbury, aged 60, John Liptrop, esq. F.R.S. and A.S. formerly of Mile End. A gentleman who for literary acquirement, gentlemanly feeling, and benevo-

lence of heart, was inferior to none. At the early period of his life, and during much political difficulty, he filled with general approbation several distinguished public situations, and mixed in those circles to which the talents of some of our greatest men were given to infuse amusement and instruction. For some years past, his mind has been weakened by repeated attacks of paralysis, but now and then a gleam of his former self would break forth that gave us a faint idea of what he had formerly been. By his family and friends he has died esteemed and regretted, and their only consolation is that he is relieved from the sufferings he continually underwent.

MR. JAMES CUNDY.

May 2. In consequence of an accident eight days before, Mr. James Cundy, sculptor. He was riding on horseback in Regent-street on the morning of the 24th of April, when he was struck by the shaft of a butcher's cart, which was driven at a furious rate from Piccadilly, and he received a fatal compound fracture of the leg. The driver has been since convicted of Manslaughter at the Old Bailey.

As a Sculptor and Modeller Mr. Cundy possessed an uncommon share of correct taste; and his abilities, joined to his amiable and unassuming manners, recommended him without solicitation to Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, the well-known goldsmiths, as their modeller; and at the time of his death, he was engaged in the design of one of the largest and most sumptuous vases ever made in England.

His thorough knowledge of anatomy appeared in the graceful character and correct proportion of his figures; and he has scarcely left his equal in that branch of his profession, which required an intimate acquaintance with the classical models of antiquity. The sepulchral monuments he has lately executed, attest the truth of this remark; and several beautiful examples prove that he had bestowed most of his attention to the interesting models of Gothic architecture in his own country. But above all, Mr. Cundy was known and beloved for the excellence of his understanding, the kindness of his disposition, and the integrity of his heart. His unaffected good humour and benevolence endeared him to his family and friends; and the attention and anxiety of his most distinguished patrons during his painful illness, is the best tribute to his worth as a man of business.

GENT. MAG. June, 1826.

MR. JAMES CAULFIELD.

Whose decease was mentioned in page 578, was born in the Vineyard, Cheshamwell, Feb. 11, 1764. His father was a music-engraver, and he intended his son James for the same business, but he having contracted a scorbutic affection in his eyes, which rendered the sight extremely weak, the idea was relinquished. When about eight years old, his father went with him to Cambridge for the benefit of his health; and while there, he became acquainted with Mr. Christopher Sharpe, the celebrated print collector, and turner*. This gentleman was so delighted with the enthusiasm of his young friend, with regard to engravings, that he took every pains to satisfy his enquiries as to the different works of art; and at his departure, presented him with the sum of five pounds, and a collection of prints, among them being many of his own etchings. This laid the foundation of young Caulfield's knowledge and love of engravings;—highly delighted with his new treasures, he appropriated all the pocket-money which his father allowed him, in purchasing additional portraits; and in a short time he possessed a tolerable collection, principally by attending Hutchinson's sale room in King-street, Covent-garden, and purchasing what low-priced lots could be had. At length, in 1780, his father opened a small shop for him in Old Round-court, Strand; and here he was honoured with the patronage of Dr. Johnson, Mr. Cosway the Royal Academician, and many other eminent men.

About this period, the elder Mr. Ashley (father of the Messrs. Ashley, the celebrated leaders at the Oratorios), being in want of a great quantity of music engraved for the performers at Westminster Abbey, at the celebration of Handel, young Caulfield having obtained some knowledge of the art of music-engraving, assisted his father in completing the work he had in hand for Mr. Ashley; and being very expert, earned a sufficiency of money to enable him to open a larger shop in Castle-street, Leicester-square. Here he published the first Number of his popular work, "The Lives and Portraits of Remarkable Persons," which at intervals be completed in 2 volumes. His "History of the Gunpowder Plot;" "Life of Old Parr," with Plates by Van Assen; and "The Aubrey

* There is a portrait of this gentleman, etched by himself in 1762, and presented by him to particular friends only.

Papers," followed next; but of this latter highly interesting work, only two numbers appeared, owing to a dispute between Mr. C. and Mr. Edm. Malone; which ended in Caulfield publishing a severe Letter to Mr. M.; the whole impression (250 copies) being sold, and bought up by Malone in one day.

He next edited "A Treatise on the Dignity of Trade," and a series of "Burton's Pieces." His "Gallery of British Portraits" appeared in 1809; in 1810 he edited "Cromwelliana;" and in 1814, in conjunction with Mr. Smeeton, he published a quarto edition, with plates and notes, of "Sir Robert Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia;" as also, "Chalcographiana; or, The Printseller's Chronicle and Collector's Guide to the knowledge and value of engraved British Portraits;" this work appeared in 8vo and folio, and every copy was subscribed for before it was published.

These various works, together with his knowledge of engraved British portraits, gained him the patronage of the most eminent print-collectors; among whom may be mentioned, Earl Spencer, Mr. Townley, Mr. Bindley, the Rev. Mr. Cracherode, General Dowdeswell, Sir P. Musgrave, Mr. Sutherland, &c.

Mr. Caulfield was generally supposed the author of a satirical work, called "Chalcographimania;" or at least, that he gave private particulars contained in it; but this was not the case; for, with all his failings, he never "dip't his pen in gall;"—acrimony, ill-nature, or animosity, formed no part of his composition; no man sooner forgave an insult or an injury than James Caulfield. It was the late Mr. Thomas Coram, who laid the foundation of the work, and supplied the slander; and the preparer for the press is now living. The MS. was offered to the writer of this sketch for publication, who instantly refused it; and it was then sold to Mr. Kirby. Mr. Caulfield, for a few shillings, while in *Banco Regis*, did certainly read over the work, and added the note (k) in p. 171.

From 1814 to 1820, he principally employed himself in buying and selling scarce prints, illustrating various works, and making booksellers' and printellers' catalogues.

In 1820, his "High Court of Justice" appeared in 4to, with plates; and in 1823, the first number of "Biographical Sketches illustrative of British History," of which only three numbers are before the public; but he has left matter sufficient to make three volumes.

Mr. C. also published numerous minor works: he wrote the principal part of the descriptions to the plates in "Wil-

kinson's *Londina Illustrata*;" edited the first edition, in 6 vols. of Granger's *Biographical History*; and furnished the lives to the recent edition of the *Kit Kat Club*. He also produced, for Mr. Walker, a new series of his *Remarkable People*, down to the reign of George II.

We now come to the close of the life of this highly-gifted man, who, with a mind well stored with historical and biographical lore, and a memory astonishingly retentive, possessed unquestionably the greatest knowledge of the rarity and value of engraved British portraits of any man of his time; and no person was more liberal and kind in honestly giving his opinion relative to prints than he was; but this generosity gained him many enemies in the trade, who blamed him in being too explicit, wishing him to keep his secrets to himself. In the earlier part of his life, Mr. C. was to be found at most places of amusement, and was peculiarly attentive to the neatness of his dress; but in his latter days he became neglectful, and unfortunately sacrificed too often at the shrine of Bacchus. When in a state of inebriation, he was excessively troublesome; but when sober, a more mild, good-natured, or unassuming man never existed. No person laboured more intensely to earn money than he did, and when in possession of it, no one lavished it more thoughtlessly. But, to his honour be it spoken, he was the chief support of his aged parents; and for the last twelve months of his life, out of a scanty pittance of five shillings a day, which he earned in making booksellers' catalogues, and while oppressed with illness and infirmities, he supported his youngest daughter and her family, leaving himself very often penniless, rather than they should want.

In January last, he had the misfortune, by a fall, to break his knee-pan, and was instantly conveyed to the house of his excellent brother Mr. Joseph Caulfield, of Camden Town, where he experienced every attention which affection could devise. Here he remained six weeks, and, on his surgeon intimating it would be best to have further advice, he determined, although against the unanimous wish of his family, on going to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, whither he was conveyed, and after remaining there in King Henry the Eighth's ward for ten days, he breathed his last, on the 23d of April, 1826, in the 63d year of his age. He was buried in the family vault in Clerkenwell Church, on the 1st of May following.

Mr. C. married Miss Mary Gascoyne, by whom (who died in 1816) he had

seven children, four of whom are now living.

Mr. Caulfield had several brothers, among whom was the celebrated Mr. Thomas Caulfield, the comedian and mimic of Drury-lane Theatre, who died in America. G.S.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Belchford, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Francis Bedford, Rector of that place. He was of Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1784, M.A. 1823. In 1793 his late Majesty presented him to the rectory of Belchford.

Rev. Nicholas Carrellis, of Wivenhoe, aged 84; one of the Magistrates of Essex.

At Pottun, Bedfordshire, aged 64, the Rev. Mr. Coulthurst.

At Llandoverly, the Rev. John Davies, Vicar of that place.

Rev. Wm. Harper, M.A. 24 years Curate of Grays Thurruck and Little Thurruck, Essex.

Rev. R. James, for 35 years Curate of Cwmdu, Breconshire.

At Dumfries, aged 85, the Rev. William Ingus.

Aged 70, the Rev. Edw. Palmer, upwards of forty years Perpetual Curate of Moseley, and Vicar of Stoke Courcy, Somerset. He was presented to the Vicarage of Stoke Courcy in 1788 by Eton College.

At Hampton, near Cardiff, after a few days illness, the Rev. Mr. Watkins, Minister of that Parish.

At Leighton Buzzard, the Rev. J. Wilson, Vicar of Welton St. Mary. He was presented to his Vicarage in 1798 by the five Prebends of Welton in Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev. Richard Wright, Vicar of Wrangle, Lincolnshire. He was presented to the Vicarage of Wrangle in 1784 by F. Thirkill, gent.

[The Rev. Robert Wright, Rector of Itchen Abbas, Hants, whose death we were led by a newspaper to announce in p. 474, is, we are happy to say, alive and well. This serious error evidently arose from the actual death of the above Rev. Richard Wright.]

March 11. At the Castle Hill Lodge, Reading, the Rev. William Române, D.D. son of the very eminent Divine of that name. He was of Trinity College, Oxford, M.A. 1790, B. and D.D. 1791. He has left two daughters, but no son.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

May 9. At Isleworth, Eliz. second dau. of late Edw. Wilson, esq. of Dallah Tower, Westmoreland.

May 22. Aged 56, Harriet, wife of A. K. Newlan, esq. of Leadenhall-street.

In Thurlow-place, Hackney-road, aged 56, John Edward Longley, esq.

May 27. In Manchester-square, aged 42, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte-Anne, wife of Sir Charles Lemon, second and present Baronet of Carclew, Cornwall; she was the fourth dau. of Henry-Thomas, second and late Earl of Rochester, by Mary-Theresa, dau. of Staudish Grady, esq. of Apperennin, co. Limerick; was married Dec. 5, 1820; and had issue two sons and a dau. (whose death was recorded in part i. p. 94).

May 28. Aged 23, Sarah-Anne, wife of Edw. Simon Stephenson, esq. of Great Queen-street, Westminster, dau. of the late T. Wild, esq. of St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-st.

May 30. Aged 19, Right Hon. Lady Louisa Boyle, dau. of the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

Aged 53, T. Laing, esq. of Clapham-road.

May 31. At the house of David Kerr, esq. M. P. at Battersea, aged 74, Lady Eliz. Pratt, dau. of the late and sister to the present Lord Camden.

Charles-James Stephenson, esq. of St. Swithin's-lane.

June 1. In Portman-street, aged 17, Frances, youngest dau. of the late Sir Wm. Blackett, Bart. of Mafson Hall, Northumberland.

At Pentonville, aged 95, Mr. Thomas Sharwood.

June 2. Aged 43, James Evans, esq. of the Admiralty Office.

At his son-in-law's, Crown-street, Finsbury, in his 72d year, Mr. George Newton, of Islington. He was of an old and respectable family at Ashbourne, co. Derby, and the last of his name. Born Oct. 7, 1754; entered the Excise in 1777, at the age of 23, under which Board he held the office of Surveyor General Examiner at his death. He was a man of persevering industry and of unflinching rectitude. He was buried with his wife, Mary Barker, (whom he married in 1779,) in St. Luke's, Middlesex. He has left several grandchildren.

At her father's house, aged 24, Helena-Mary, only dau. of Mr. Whitford, of Mableton-place, Burton-crescent.

June 3. In York-street, J. T. Bland, esq. of Huthwaite-house, near Barnsley, Yorksh.

June 5. In Verulam-buildings, James Bradley, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

June 8. At Kiburn Priory, Elizabeth, relict of William Wood, esq. late of Hangerhill, Middlesex.

In Great George-street, Westminster, Lady Pretymann Tomline, Lady of the Bishop of Winchester.

June 9. In Baker-street, aged 18, Susan-Henrietta, dau. of Capt. Mangin, R.N.

June 12. In Walnut-tree-walk, Lambeth, aged 64, Francis Falkner, esq.

June 13. In Bermondsey-street, aged 23, Mr. J. Shanks, where he had resided 63 years.

In Farm-street, Berkeley-square, Annabella, widow of Count Gen. James Lockhart, of Lee and Carnwarth, Scotland.

June 14. Aged 80, Wm. Luxmoore, esq.

merly a surgeon at Unbridge, but for the last thirty years a resident of Southampton-building, Chancery-lane. He was eminent in cases of apoplexy.

June 17. In London-field, Hackney, aged 72, John Higgin, esq.

June 18. At Highbury terrace, aged 65, Mrs. Wigan, relict of Edw. Wigan, esq. many years Lt.-col. of the Middlesex Militia.

June 19. In Berners-street, aged 65, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Bone, esq. R.A.

The wife of J. H. R. Mold, esq. of Pall-Mall.

BEDFORDSHIRE.—June 11. Mary, wife of the Rev. J. Hull, Rector of Upper Standon.

BERKS.—June 11. At Windsor, aged 95, Mrs. Lucy Kennedy.

June 13. At his son's house at Roding, aged 77, Thomas Cooper, esq. of Maidstone.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—June 6. At Ely, Emma, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Leach, Vicar of Llansanffraid, Montgomery.

CHESHIRE.—In his 76th year, John More, esq. of Sale.

DEVONSHIRE.—May 18. At Dawlish, aged 92, Mr. Peter-Brett Bull, B.A. of Queen's College, son of William Bull, esq. solicitor, of Aylesbury.

DURHAM.—Jan. 18. At Durham, aged 73, Andrew Philip Skene, esq. of Hallyards, Fife, and Kilmacoo, Wicklow, only son of the late Governor Skene, of Addesey and Hartwell, Northamptonshire, and of Skenesboro' Settlement, North America. This gentleman was descended from an uncle of the patriot William Wallace. The deceased has left a widow, five sons, and ten daughters.

ESSEX.—May 26. At Harlow's Hall, aged 51, William Sims, esq.

June 17. At Woodford Wells, aged 69, Mr. J. E. Nettlefold.

June 19. At Wickham Bishops, aged 17, Emma, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thos. Leigh, rector of that parish, a young lady whose truly-amiable disposition renders her loss a subject of sincere regret far beyond the circle of her more immediate relatives.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—May 7. At the Hotwells, aged 21, Isabella, second dau. of Mr. John Kempster.

June 10. At Cheltenham, the Hon. Mrs. Vavasour, lady of the Hon. E. M. Vavasour (late Stourton) of Haslewood Hall, near Tadcaster.

At Cheltenham, the relict of John Ayre, esq. of Gaddeby, near Leicester.

June 11. At Dowry-square, Bristol Hotwells, the wife of James Fowler, esq. of Filton House, Gloucestershire.

HANTS.—May 15. At Southampton, aged 72, Geo. Taylor, esq. formerly of Marlboro'.

June 10. At Burghclere, the eldest dau. of Rev. T. S. Becont, of Hartow, Somerset.

HERTS.—May 30. Aged 22, Geo. Newman Caswall, esq. only son of the late Geo. Caswall, esq. of Sacombe Park.

June 12. At her son's, Buntingford Rectory, aged 81, Mrs. Pollard.

June 16. At the house of Lieut.-col. Sir Chas. Dance, near Bushey, aged 66, Mrs. M. Mould.

KENT.—May 17. At Canterbury, aged 61, John Liptrop, esq. formerly of Mile-end.

May 24. At Greenwich, aged 81, Sarah, relict of the late Robert Knox, M.D. formerly Inspector General of Army Hospitals.

June 1. At Sevenoaks, aged 88, Bridget-Anna, wife of John Gurdon, esq. of Assington Hall, Suffolk.

June 8. At Margate, after having suffered for some years under ossification of the heart, Mr. William Howell, of the Hermitage, Wapping.

June 16. At Sevenoaks, aged 82, Wm. Dakins, esq.

LANCASHIRE.—May 12. At New Lodge, near Barnsley, Frances, wife of the Rev. W. Wordsworth, late of Ardwick.

May 12. At Manchester, from a concussion of the brain, occasioned by a fall in endeavouring to extricate himself from a coach, aged 36, J. H. Bradford, esq. of Boston, in the United States.

May 13. Aged 23, Chas. Robert, youngest son of T. Worthington, esq. of Manchester.

May 15. Aged 24, Miss Weir, only surviving child of Mr. John Weir, Adj. to the Manchester Volunteer Cavalry.

May 16. At Trafford Park, Maria, fourth dau. of Thos. Josh. Trafford, esq.

May 17. At Warrington, in his 85th year, John Bidwick, a member of the Society of Friends.

In her 28th year, Rachael, wife of John M. Astbury, esq. of Strand Lodge.

May 26. In his 93d year, Giles Bullock, esq. of Blackburn.

May 29. Eliz.-Matilda, wife of Richard Marsh, esq. of West Leigh Hall.

May 30. Edward Milne, esq. of Manchester; and the same day, his brother, Wm. Milne, esq.

Latly. At Warrington, Daniel Moss, M.D. a medical gentleman of considerable eminence and extensive practice. He was a favourite pupil of the celebrated Sheldon, who solicited him to become his anatomical demonstrator. For a number of years he ranked high in the profession.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Latly. In the Minster-yard, Lincoln, aged 100, Mrs. Chislett, widow of Mr. Chislett, formerly a surgeon at Horncastle. The old lady had the misfortune to break her thigh only two days previous to her death.

MIDDLESEX.—June 13. At Twickenham, Robert Burnett, esq. of Orleans House, and of Rock House, Brighton.

NORFOLK.—June 7. At the Rectory-house, Outwell, in her 37th year, Eliz. wife of the Rev. Wm. Hardwicke, Rector, and dau. of Thos. Rawnsley, esq. of Bourn.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—June 3. At the Grange, aged 22, Ralph, eldest son of Ralph Kiddell, esq.

June 6. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Chas.

Ogle, esq. late Collector of the Customs at that port. He lost an arm in the early part of the American war.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*May 30.* At Deddington, Jane, wife of the Rev. John Hughes, Curate of that parish.

Lately. Suddenly, aged 41, Mr. Griffin, surgeon and apothecary, of Deddington. It is supposed the sudden deprivation of life was caused from over-exertion in his practice, which was very extensive. He has left a widow and four children.

Sept. 15, 1825.—*May 27.* At Bath, in her 70th year, the Right Hon. Catherine Countess De la Warr, widow of John Richard fourth and late Earl De la Warr, and dau. of Henry Lyell, esq. of Bourn, Camb. She was mother of the present Earl, and of two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Lt.-col. Darcy, R.A.; and the other died an infant.

May 31. Aged 67, at Westbury, near Wells, Tho. Hardwick, esq.

June 14. In his 29th year, Mr. J. Selway, solicitor, of Bath. He was thrown from his horse five days before, returning from Wells, and was so severely injured in the head as to cause his death. Within an hour after his decease, in the same house, died also, Mrs. Mary Robbins, his aunt, aged 52, who had been an invalid for nearly two years.

SUFFOLK.—*April 17.* At Elmswell, aged 58, J. J. Bridges, esq. of Wood-street.

June 3. At his seat, Leiston Old Abbey, Wm. Tatnall, esq.

June 6. In his 74th year, Woodward Bidwell, esq. of Horningsheath, and formerly of Croxton, near Thetford; and, on the 11th, Ellen, wife of Mr. James Bidwell, of Dereham, (his eldest son,) and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Mr. Shelford, of Tuddenham, Norf.

SURREY.—*Lately.* At Chelwell Park, aged 82, Margaret, wife of Jas. Donovan, esq.

June 6. At Richmond, aged 46, Louisa-Isabella, wife of John Payne, esq. and eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot.

SUSSEX.—*May 25.* At Steyning, aged 40, Ann, only surviving dau. of the Rev. Dr. Green, Rector of Bramber with Botolphs.

In Regency-square, Brighton, aged 54, Walter Murray, esq. of Dundee, Jamaica.

June 7. At the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, aged 67, Humphrey Rowley, esq.

At Brighton, the relict of the late John Armstrong, esq. of Pimlico.

June 17. At Aldwick, Sir Thos. Brooke Pechell, Bart. He was a Major-general in the army, and late M.P. for Downton. He was born in Jan. 1753, and succeeded his father Sir Paul 13 Jan. 1800. On the death of his mother, in the same year, he obtained his Majesty's licence to prefix the surname of Brooke to that of Pechell, agreeably to her will. He married, April 1788, the dau. of Sir John Clavering, and had issue three sons and two daughters.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*June 1.* At Guy's Cliff,

Mrs. Bertie Greenhead, relict of the late Bertie, esq.

May 31. At King's Newnham, in her 85th year, Eliz. relict of the late Mr. Edw. East, formerly of Coventry.

WILTSHIRE.—*May 26.* At the Manor House, Great Durnford, aged 72, Mrs. Louisa-Margaret Harris, dau. of the late celebrated author of "Hermes," sister to the late, and aunt to the present Earl of Malmesbury.

May 28. At his father's house, at Notton, Mr. Ambrose Awdry, midshipman in the Navy.

June 1. At Seend, Peter Awdry, esq.

Aged 78, Mr. Richard Webb, of Melksham, for nearly half a century a surgeon in that town.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*May 23.* At Badsey, aged 22, Joseph, only son of Jos. Jones, esq.

YORKSHIRE.—*May 13.* At Wetherley, aged 40, Thos. Holford, esq. late of Manchester.

May 19. At Northallerton, Edw. Smyth, esq. M. D. son of the late Rev. Jos. Smyth, Vicar of Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire.

May 22. Aged 27, Tho. Rhodes, esq. of St. Anne's, Burley, near Leeds.

May 24. At his seat at Marton, near Bridlington, aged 80, Ralph Creyke, esq. a Deputy-lieutenant of the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire. He was the oldest magistrate of the East Riding, to which he was qualified in 1778; and many years Chairman of the East Riding Sessions.

May 28. At an advanced age, the relict of the late Peter Forbes, esq. of York.

May 29. Suddenly, at York, aged 54, the relict of the late Rev. Geo. Hutchinson, Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham. She was the only paternal relative of the late Dr. Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christ Church.

May 31. In her 56th year, Hannah, dau. of the late Rev. T. Watson.

June 3. At Braffords, aged 69, Robert Osborne, esq. a deputy-lieut. and justice of the peace for the East Riding of Yorkshire. He held the office of recorder for the towns of Hull, Beverley, and Hedon, nearly 30 years, and was also distributor of stamps for the East Riding.

June 4. At Thirsk, aged 68, Miss Butterwick, only surviving sister of Matthew Butterwick, esq.

June 7. At York, aged 74, R. Lund, esq.

June 9. At his father's house, at Norton-Grange, near Darlington, aged 22, after a long and tedious illness, Mr. John White, attorney-at-law.

SCOTLAND.—*May 6.* Margaret, relict of Alexander Webster, esq. of Dundee, and only sister to Mr. Bisset, of Leamington Spa.

May 13. At Cupar, Fife, Col. David Boswell, late 68th Regiment.

IRELAND.—*May 17.* Near Dublin, aged 80, Leland Crosthwaite, esq. He was President of the Chamber of Commerce, and frequently Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

May 30. At Kildallin Glebe, county Cavan, aged 24, the Rev. George Beresford, third son of the Bishop of Kilmore.

ANNOAD.—March 7. At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 42, John Digby, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

May 8. At Zurich, aged 62, Hans Conrad Gessner, the meritorious and celebrated painter, eldest son of Solomon Gessner, the poet.

May 15. At Paris, Catherine, wife of W. Webster, esq. and relict of Thos. Crathorne, esq. of Crathorne, in Yorkshire.

May 16. At Paris, Lady Sidney Smith, the lady of Adm. Sir William Sidney Smith, K. S. C. & F.

On-board his Majesty's ship *Pyramus*, on his return from Mexico, aged 24, Thos. Le Mesurier, esq. of the Home Department, eldest son of the late Rev. T. Le Mesurier, Rector of Houghton-le-Skerne, Durham.

May 19. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Neville, eldest son of the Earl of Abergavenny.

May 26. At St. Petersburg, in her 38th year, Ellen Viscountess Strangford, the lady of H. M. Ambassador at that Court. Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Burke, bart. of Marble

Hill, co. Galway, sister to the Countess of Clanricarde, and to the lady of Sir Henry Tichborne, bart. and aunt to the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marchioness of Sligo, and the Countess of Howth and Desart. She was first married to ——— Browne, esq.; and secondly, July 17, 1817, to Visc. Strangford. Seven children (two of them the issue of her Ladyship's first marriage) are left to mourn the loss of a most exemplary and devoted mother.

May 29. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 47, John Cole, M. D.

May 31. At Waterloo, ——— Da Coster, the celebrated peasant, who was compelled to act as guide to Buonaparte in the battle of June 18. Some interesting anecdotes of him, and of the events of that memorable battle, as far as Da Coster was concerned, from the lively pen of Mrs. C. Stothard, (now Bray.) will be found in vol. xciii. part i. p. 251.

Lately. At Bamboourg, in France, aged 21, Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-general Desborough.

June 6. At Jersey, Rear-adm. Andrew F. Evans.

June 12. Aged 69, Jacob - Frederick Wilckens, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.

ADDITIONS TO THE OBITUARY.

Vol. xcv. part ii. p. 563. The will of Adm. Sir John Sutton, K.C.B. was proved by the Right Hon. Beaumont Baron Hotham, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hotham, clerk, and the Hon. Sir H. Hotham, K.C.B. Vice Admiral of the Blue, three of the executors: power for the like purpose being reserved to the Hon. Dame Frances Sutton, widow, the relict, who is also appointed to that trust. The persons were sworn under 100,000*l.* The will is dated the 14th of March, 1818. The testator bequeaths to his wife 500*l.* to be paid to her immediately after his death, and all his furniture, plate, household property, pictures, books, horses, and carriages. Also such an annual sum as, together with any other settlements, will make up to her 1,800*l.* *per annum.* The maintenance and education of his son and two daughters are next provided for, as well as that of any other children he might have. The overplus of his property, during their minority, to be for the use of their mother; and the whole principal to the children at twenty one, or marriage, with benefit of survivorship at such period. But it is provided that in case of his having no more than his then three children, that they should each have 6,000*l.* only, at twenty-one, or marriage; and his daughters a like sum at their mother's death, his son, John Thomas, then becoming his residuary legatee. The testator's copyhold house at Ham-common, if devised to Lady Sutton

for her life, and after her decease, absolutely to his son.

Vol. xvi. part i. p. 93. George Lye, esq. was one of the Magistrates of the Corporation of Warminster, whither his remains were conveyed from Bath, Jan. 19, for interment in the family vault. He had been for many years a highly respected banker in the town, where he also conducted and carried on a very extensive business as a carrier, from Bristol to Salisbury, Southampton, Portsmouth, &c. with the greatest credit and punctuality. He was greatly esteemed by all for his amiable disposition and courteous behaviour; exemplary as a husband, father, friend, and master.

P. 272. Sir Thomas Vavasour was born about 1746. He was originally intended for the Leeds business, and was apprenticed with one of the most respectable houses in that town; but family circumstances prevented the intention from being carried into effect, and previously to the death of his brother he lived on the Continent. The baronetcy, granted Oct. 24, 1628, is extinct, and the only male branch of the family is said to be William Vavasour, Esq. of Wistow-hall, in Wharfedale, descended from a younger brother of Sir Mauder le Vavasour, who lived in the beginning of the 14th century.

P. 379. The Rev. Chas. John Chapman, B.D. Upper Minister of St. Peter's Mancroft, was unanimously elected by the pa-

rishioners to that situation in 1804, on the death of the Rev. John Peele, after having been Under Minister for twelve years. He was a very efficient member of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital Weekly Board; and greatly is that excellent institution indebted to him for his constant attention to its interests, and particularly during the late grand Musical Festival. He was the Treasurer of the Charity Schools; of May's Trust for binding out poor Apprentices; and of the Friendly Society for the Relief of poor Women in sickness and old age; and many other Societies for charitable and useful purposes in that city (of which he was a denizen) experienced the beneficial

effects of his care and liberality. Mr. Chapman received his education at the Free Grammar School, Norwich; under the tuition of the late Rev. Dr. Parr, between whom and Mr. C. the greatest esteem and friendship afterwards subsisted, which continued uninterrupted to the period of the death of that profound scholar and eminent divine. His kindness of heart, mildness of disposition, urbanity of manners, incorruptible integrity of conduct, and unbending honesty of principle, made him peculiarly an object of high respect and warm attachment to those who, by friendly intercourse with him, had the happiness of a more intimate knowledge of his worth.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 24, to June 20, 1826.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5	128	50 and 60	99
Males	- 796	Males	- 678		5 and 10	53	60 and 70	112
Females	- 779	Females	- 693		10 and 20	72	70 and 80	87
Whereof have died under two years old					20 and 30	115	80 and 90	84
					30 and 40	116	90 and 100	11
				40 and 50	187			
Salt 5s. per bushel; 14d. per pound.								

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending June 10.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
57 5	29 1	23 7	39 6	98 0	37 7

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, June 23, 50s. to 55s.

PRICE OF HOPS, June 23.

Kent Bags	11l. 0s. to 13l. 0s.	Farnham (seconds)	12l. 0s. to 15l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	10l. 0s. to 12l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	12l. 0s. to 14l. 0s.
Essex	10l. 10s. to 12l. 12s.	Sussex	11l. 0s. to 12l. 12s.
Farnham (fine)	16l. 0s. to 18l. 0s.	Essex	11l. 11s. to 13l. 13s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, June 23, 31s. 11d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5l. 0s. Straw 2l. 4s. Clover 5l. 16s.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 10s. Straw 2l. 2s. Clover 6l. 0s.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 17s. 6d. Clover 5l. 5s. 6d. Straw 2d.

SMITHFIELD, June 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of slbs.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb	5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market June 23:	
Veal	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Bensts	895
Pork	3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	Calves	440
		Sheep	11,460
		Pigs	100

COAL MARKET, June 21, 25s. 0d. to 35s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 37s. 0d. Yellow Russia 84s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow 79s. Mottled 60s. 0d. Curd 84s.—CANDLES, 7s. per Doz. Moulds 8s. 6d.

THE PRICES of CANAL SHARES, &c. in June 1826, at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE, Auctioneer, Canal and Dock Share, and Estate Broker, No. 25, Threadneedle-street, removed from Great Winchester-street, London.—Grand Junction, 263l.—Birmingham, 280.—Warwick and Birmingham, 240l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 85l.—Ellenore, 100.—Shropshire, 146l.—Huddersfield, 20l.—Swansea, 240l.—Monmouthshire, 200l.—Old Union, 90l.—Rochdale, 92l.—Regent's, 86l.—West India Dock Stock shut at 185l.—London Dock Stock, 83l.—Globe Insurance, 189l. 10s.—Atlas, 7l.—Hope, 4l. 10s.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26, to June 25, 1826, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock M.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
May	°	°	°			June	°	°	°		
26	55	62	55	29, 77	showery	11	60	69	60	30, 10	fine
27	56	63	50	, 83	cloudy	12	65	74	64	, 29	fine
28	55	60	51	, 90	cloudy	13	65	77	65	, 25	fine
29	50	54	51	, 76	rain	14	64	76	64	, 26	fine
30	52	55	51	, 96	rain	15	65	75	58	, 13	fine
31	53	57	53	, 94	rain	16	59	65	55	, 30	fair
J. 1	51	59	54	, 86	cloudy	17	59	70	55	, 34	fair
2	50	55	53	, 94	rain	18	69	74	64	, 30	fine
3	56	62	51	30, 10	fair	19	65	68	54	, 40	cloudy
4	59	64	58	, 21	cloudy	20	58	69	55	, 47	fair
5	55	64	57	, 31	fine	21	59	64	54	, 45	cloudy
6	56	48	60	, 30	fair	22	61	65	54	, 36	fair
7	61	64	54	, 26	cloudy	23	56	69	56	, 45	fine
8	57	65	55	, 24	cloudy	24	60	75	60	, 42	fine
9	64	71	56	, 62	fair	25	68	74	65	, 36	fine
10	40	70	57	30, 00	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From May 30, to June 26, both inclusive.

May & June.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	Long Annuities	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, 1000l.	Ex. Bills, 500l.
29												
30	202	78½	79½	85½	85	85½	18½		6 7 pm.	87½	8 pm.	8 pm.
31	202	78½	79½	85½	84½	95½	18½	238	6 7 pm.		8 pm.	8 pm.
1	201	78½	79½	85½	85	94½	18½		6 7 pm.		8 pm.	8 pm.
2	202	79½	86½	86½	85		19½		5 7 pm.		8 pm.	8 pm.
3	201	78½	9		85½		19		7 8 pm.		8 pm.	8 pm.
4	202	79		86½	85½		18½		8 9 pm.		8 pm.	8 pm.
5	202	79		86½	85½		19	237½	8 9 pm.		8 pm.	8 pm.
6		79½		86½	85½		19		8 9 pm.		8 pm.	8 pm.
7	201	79½		86½	86		19½		10 9 pm.		8 pm.	8 pm.
8		79½		86½	85½		19½		9 pm.		8 pm.	8 pm.
9	200	79½			83½		19½		11 9 pm.		9 pm.	9 pm.
10	200	79½			85½		19½		9 pm.		6 7 pm.	7 pm.
11		79½		85½	85½		19½		8 6 pm.		4 pm.	7 pm.
12		79½		86½	85½		19		6 7 pm.		4 pm.	5 pm.
13	199	79½		86½	85½		19		8 pm.		5 pm.	6 pm.
14	199	79½		86	85½		19				5 pm.	7 pm.
15	200	79½		86½	85½		19½				6 pm.	8 pm.
16	201	79½			85½		19½		8 9 pm.		8 pm.	8 pm.
17	200½	79½			85½		19½		9 pm.		8 pm.	8 pm.
18		79½		86½	85½		19½		8 9 pm.		8 pm.	8 pm.
19		79½		86½	85½		19½				8 pm.	8 pm.
20		79½		86½	85½		19½				8 pm.	8 pm.
21	199½	79½	9	85½	85½		18½		10 9 pm.		8 pm.	8 pm.
22		78½		85½	85½		18½		11 pm.		10 pm.	10 pm.
23	199½	78½			84½				11 12 pm.		10 pm.	10 pm.
24	Hol.											
25	199½	78½			84½		19		11 12 pm.		8 pm.	8 pm.
26												
27												

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.



CARBROOK CHURCH, NORFOLK, N.E.



GRISTON CHURCH, NORFOLK, S.W.

THE SUPPLEMENT

TO
VOL. XCVI. PART I.

Embellished with Views of CARBROOK and GRISTON CHURCHES, Norfolk; and with Representations of a WILD BULL and COW at GISBURNE PARK, Yorkshire.

Mr. URBAN, June 5.
CARBROOK, or as it is spelt in Domesday and other antient records, Kerebroc, Cherebroc, Kerbroke, Karbrock, Carebroc, and Carbroke, is an extensive parish in Norfolk, and is bounded on the North by Shipdham and Cranwich; on the East by Scoulton, Rockland, and Coston; on the South by Griston and Watton; and on the West by Watton and Ovington. It is situated in the hundred of Wayland, Archdeaconry of Norwich, Deanery of Breccles, and in the honour of Clare.

There were formerly two parishes and two churches, known by the names of Great and Little Carbrook. In 1424, John Bishop of Norwich consolidated the vicarages, and the Church of Little Carbrook was then pulled down. The old churchyard is now the property of W. Robinson, esq. and lies on the road to Ovington, a little North from Mr. Robinson's house. The foundations of the Church may yet be traced.

In the Confessor's time, Alfer, a Saxon freeman, held the chief part of this and of Little, or as it was then called, West Kerebroc. After the Conquest, John, nephew of Waleram, held it; there was a Church, and 24 acres of glebe, worth 2*s*. It afterwards passed to the Earls of Clare, of which honour it was held, and the advowsons of both the Churches belonged to it, and were given with it by Maud, Countess of Clare, to the Preceptory or Commandry in this town. In 1543 it was granted to Sir Richard Gresham, knt. and Sir Richard Southwell, and their heirs, by the name of the Site of the Preceptory of Carbrook, with the manor and rectory impropriate, and the advowson of the vicarage thereto belonging, and also Herberd's Grove, St. John's Wood, Rysing Wood, and a wood in Ketysall Field, &c. Sir Richard Southwell changed his manor of East Walton with Sir Richard

Gresham, and having this solely his own, he settled it, with the great part of his estate, on Thos. Southwell, esq. son to Sir Robt. Southwell of Mereworth, in Kent, his younger brother, and it has been ever since joined to the other manor of Woodhall, or Woodgate, in Carbrook, with which it now continues.

Wood-hall, or Wood-gate, alias Latymer's Manor, was held by Herold in the Confessor's time, and was given by the Conqueror to Ralf de Tony. It afterwards belonged to the Bigods, Munchensies, Manners [Manners] Morleys, and Latymers. John de Nevile, Lord Raby, married Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. de Latymer, and was found seized of it in 1388. It continued in the Nevile family till 1544, when it was sold by John Nevile, then Lord Latymer, to Sir Rich. Southwell, knt. It afterwards came to the Cranes, and Sir Rich. Crane by his will, dated 1645, appointed that manor of Carbrook should for ever stand bound for the payment of 200*l*. *per ann.* to the chapel of St. George of Windsor, to maintain five poor knights there, and by virtue of a commission upon the statute of 43 Eliz. for charitable uses, the manors of Woodrising and Westfield were found charged too; but in the time of Wm. Crane, esq. to whom Sir Richard's estate fell, 27 Jan. 1659, it was decreed in Chancery that the manor of Carbrook only should for ever stand charged with 230*l*. *per ann.* payable half-yearly, 200*l*. of which is for the maintenance of five poor knights, and the 30*l*. a year for the repair of their houses, the Chancellor of Windsor for the time being to receive the money, the 30*l*. *per ann.* being added at that time, probably because the manors of Woodrising and Westfield were found liable to satisfy for building and finishing the five houses for them. About 1662, Wm. Crane, esq. and Mary his wife settled the manors of Carbrook, the preceptory or commandry there,

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the inappropriate rectory, and the ad-rowson of the vicarage, &c. on Robt. Clayton *, gent. and others, whose descendant Sir Wm. Clayton, bart. is the present lord, impropiator, and patron.

In the 41 Geo. III. (1801) an Act passed for "inclosing the open or common fields, half-year or shack lands, lammas meadows, fens, commons, and waste lands," in the parish of Carbrooke; at which time the Right Hon. Katherine Baroness Dowager Howard de Walden and Braybrooke was Lady of the several manors of Carbrooke, late of the Hospital of St. John, and Carbrooke Woodhall, and was seised of the Improprate Rectory of Carbrooke, and of the right and presentation of in and to the Church and Vicarage of Carbrooke; and George Deane was the Incumbent or Vicar. It was enacted that such parts of the said commons, &c. as should be equal to the average value of forty acres thereof at the least, should be allotted unto and vested in the Lady of the Manors aforesaid, and the Vicar, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the poor for the time being, as trustees for the poor of the said parish for ever; the trustees, or the major part of them, were authorized to let or demise, for any term of years not exceeding twenty-one years, the whole or any part of such allotments; and such part or parts as should not be so let and demised, might be appropriated for the purpose of taking or raising fuel for firing for the use of the poor hereafter described; and the rents arising from the allotments demised or let, should from time to time be laid out in purchasing fuel for firing for the poor, and such fuel to be distributed amongst the poor inhabitants not receiving relief of the parish, nor occupying lands or tenements of more than the yearly value of 5*l.* in such proportions and quantities, at such times in every year, and according to such rules and orders as the said trustees or the major part of them shall appoint and prescribe for that purpose, and not otherwise."

The parish of Carbook contains 2959 acres, 3 roods, 15 perches; of which one-fifth is grass land, and about 20 acres are in plantation.

* Afterwards Sir Robert Clayton, knt. Lord Mayor of London. He was lord of the manor of Carybrook, 1696; the quit rents then valued at 22*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*

At the inclosure, forty-four acres were allotted to purchase fuel for the poor, which are now let at 70*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* *per annum.*

In 1822 the poor-rates amounted to 1058*l.* 1*d.* but in 1824 had decreased to 990*l.* 9*s.* 3½*d.*

A dole of 1*l.* is given away in bread to the poor on St. Paul's day; it is paid out of a part of Mr. Birch's property, late Mason's, called "Breaky Hills," adjoining the Carbrook Fen or Turf-moor.

The following are the names of the town land:

Ugate pigstie, Gravelpitt acre, Too-ley's pigstie, Hornegreene close, Half-acre in Badley-field, Camping close.

The last-named field was appropriated for "the youth to take their pastime in."

The Church land consists of 18 acres, 3 roods, which, in 1818, was let by auction at 44*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* but in 1825, at only 26*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

By the return to Parliament in 1821, Carbrook contained 154 inhabited houses, in which were 154 families, consisting of 351 males, and 420 females, in all 771; of whom 134 families were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 16 in trade, manufactures, and handicraft.

The RECTORY was appropriated to the Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, and is an exempt, not visited by the Archdeacon, and pays neither synodals nor procurations, neither is it taxed, though the Church was valued at 55 marks, with the Church of Little Carbrook included, and the Vicarage at 40*s.* but yet the parochial and spiritual jurisdiction over the parishioners belongs to the Archdeacon, who always inducts the Vicar.

The VICARAGE was valued at 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and being sworn of the clear yearly value of 10*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* it is discharged of first fruits and tenths; but pays 3*s.* 4*d.* synodals. Queen Ann's bounty was procured by the Rev. John Cater, rector of Little Ellingham, who settled part of the great tithes of Great Ellingham upon it for ever, to 20*l.* *per ann.* value.

The Church (*see the Plate*), rebuilt about the beginning of Henry the Sixth's reign, is a regular pile, and consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles, north and south porches, all covered with lead.

At the west end of the nave stands a square tower, thirty-three yards high*; in it are five bells thus inscribed:

1. "1669."—2. "1669."
3. "Hæc in conclave Gabriel nunc pange suave."
4. "Nos ————— carmine decat."
5. "EDWARD TOOKE MADE ME, 1678."

Wordwork bears date "Anno Dom. 1627, Hen. Tilney." In 1791, the roof of the tower wanting a little repairing, one of the Churchwardens (whose son-in-law was a carpenter) proposed that a wooden spire should be erected to cover the faulty lead-work. His proposal was accepted, and the spire, very much resembling a pigeon cote, was built at an expence of ~~£~~l. 8s. Its reign, however, was of short duration, for last year it was found that the carpenter's wood-work was decayed, and it was agreed, at the suggestion of R. Dewing, esq. who generously contributed towards defraying the expence, to take down the pigeon-cote, and repair the tower in a more appropriate manner, and with more solid materials—lead and freestone. The cost of which was 180*l*. The nave is separated from the aisles by five blunt arches upon clustered pillars, and from the chancel by a lofty pointed arch, under which are the Royal arms, "1719," the Lord's prayer, Decalogue, and Belief, and this sentence:

"They that fear the Lord will not mistrust his word. they that love him will keep his commandments."

The screen has been painted and gilded, and in one corner remains this inscription:

"Orate pro benefactoribz."

A window to the East over the arch to the chancel. Five clerestory windows on each side. The roof is beautifully carved, painted and ornamented with roses; the supporters rest on half-length figures with clasped hands.—Blomefield says: "the roof was adorned with the images of our Saviour and his Apostles, all of which were demolished in the time of the Usurpation." At the West end of the nave stands

the font, which is octagonal, supported by an octagonal shaft, on an ascent of three steps. On the North side there is a large pew for singers, and above it is a rude painting on board, intended for the Psalmist playing on his harp:

"O sing unto the Lord with understanding, 1747."

Many of the seats are open benches.

On slabs of black marble:

1. "In memory of Robert Alpe, gent. who died the 9th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1813, in the 73d year of his age."

2. "In memory of Elizabeth, wife of Robert Alpe, gent. who died the 17th day of Oct. in the year of our Lord 1810, in the 63d year of his age."

3. "In memory of Mary-Elizabeth, infant daughter of Edmund and Mary-Ann Alpe, who died Oct. 25, 1820, in the 4th year of her age."

4. "In memory of Margaret, 2d wife of Edward Lincoln, of Wilby, who died Feb. 5, 1772, aged 57 years."

5. "Here lieth Elizabeth Eagle, relict of Benjamin Eagle, of Great Yarmouth, merchant, who departed this life the tenth day of February, 1741, aged 76 years."

6, 7. Grey stones without inscription, brass gone.

8. Grey stone, inscription in capitals nearly defaced:

"Here lyeth the body of Sarah, the wife of John Pennyng, gent. who died Dec. 4, 1638."

9. Small black marble:

"Depositum Ricardi Dewing, MDCCCXIII."

10. Grey stone, once inlaid with the figure of a man in the attitude of devotion, at his feet three shields, the brasses all gone.

11. Grey stone uninscribed.

Near the reading-desk and pulpit, which are placed in the South-east corner, lies a large slab, No. {12} formerly inlaid with a figure, kneeling at a desk, and having a label issuing from his mouth; two shields of arms, the brasses all gone except one shield, on which are the arms of De Grey impaling Baynard. This is the tomb of Fulke de Grey, gent. * (one of the five sons of Wm. de Grey, of Merton, esq.)† who was buried here in the grave of Elizabeth Drury* his wife.

* The following are the dimensions of the Church inside: Yards.

Chancel, length 13½

width 7

Nave and aisles, length 23

Nave, width (including aisles) 16½

* "1655. Elizabeth Gray, wife of Fulke Grey, gent. was buried the vijth daie of November Anno ut supra.

"1560. Fulke Grey, gent. was buried the v daie of Jan." *Carbrooke Parish Register*.

† See Gen. Mag. for July, 1825, p. 13.

In "1570, George Gray, sonne of Anthony Gray, gent. was buried the xiiii daie of February," and the same year Anthony Greye, gent. son and heir of Fulk de Grey, aforesaid, was buried also, whose son Anthony de Grey, of Carbrooke, was living in 1616, and had one brother, Thomas, and nine sisters.

South Aile. One window to the West, one to the East, and four windows to the South, all uniform. Seven grey slabs stripped of their brasses and inscriptions. Blomefield says: "there are several priests buried under gravestones here, as is plain from the badge or emblem of the priesthood, still remaining on several of them, the other brasses being gone, viz. the three chalices, thereon the wafers or sacramental bread." At the East end, a chapel of the Holy Virgin, whose altar and image were in it. The ascent to the altar still remains. This belonged to the Virgin's guild, and had a priest maintained by them, to sing there.

North aile, lighted same as the South.

1. Grey slab uninscribed.

2. Grey stone once inscribed round the edge, but the inscription is nearly obliterated. The words *Robertus et Margareta*, now remain.

3. 4. 5. 6. all deprived of their brasses.

At the East end of this aile was a chapel dedicated to St. John the Baptist, whose altar and image were in it. This belonged to the guild of St. John the Baptist in this town, and that society found a chaplain constantly to sing for the welfare of the brothers and sisters of the guild living, and the souls of the brothers departed. In 1462, Elizabeth Astle, gentlewoman, was interred before the altar of this chapel.

In the East wall, a door to the rood-loft. Several texts of Scripture, painted on wood, are fixed against the walls of both ailes; they were formerly hung against the pillars. Over the North porch is a room in which lie several pieces of old armour, said to belong to the Knights Templars buried here. If I mistake not, this is the armour accounted for in the inventory after-mentioned, as belonging to the town.

The Chancel is lighted by three large pointed windows to the South, two to the North, and one to the East. South door. In the South wall, two

stone seats, separated by a round pillar, which forms two pointed arches.

Black marbles on the floor:

1. "In memory of Samuel, son of Robert and Elizabeth Alpe, who died Jan. 19, 1804, in the 17th year of his age."

2. "Sacred to the memory of Henry Alpe, who died Sept. 8, 1822, aged 32 years."

3. "In memory of Thomas Fevrell, gent. who departed this life the 1st day of May, 1782, in the 73d year of his age. Also of Jane his wife, who died Jan. 31, 1795, aged 79 years."

4. Fevrell's arms. Motto: *Bonne Espérance*. "In memory of Robert Fevrell, esq. many years an eminent merchant in Walbrook, a Governor of St. Thomas's Hospital, and one of his Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London, who departed this life the 9th day of Jan. anno domini 1765, in the 68th year of his age."

5. "In memory of Robert, the son of Thomas Fevrell, of this parish, gent. and Jane his wife, born the 8th of March, 1756, died the 14th of Feb. 1772. His truly amiable disposition rendered him highly esteem'd in life, and lamented in death."

In the middle of the chancel lie two slabs (like the lids of stone coffins) with a cross patée on each; there are two imperfect circumscriptions on them in capitals, which seem," says Blomefield, "to be added long since they were first laid, and most probably when they were replaced, after the re-building of the Church: I take that most North to be the sepulchre of Maud, Countess of Clare, foundress of the Preceptory here; and the other on her right hand, or that most South, to be one of her younger sons, that might probably be the first commander of this house; but to say positively it is so, I do not pretend; they lie exactly in the place where the founders of religious places were generally buried; by the crosses, they were of the order; by the place of interment, persons of distinction; by the remains of the inscriptions, Mother and son, and also of the Clare family; now, though I do not meet with their names, Vincent on Brook, fol. 120, says, that she had by Roger de Clare, her husband, Richard Earl of Clare and Hertford, and others; and Mr. Dugdale, telling us where that Earl was buried, shows plainly it was not his sepulchre, else I should have been induced to have thought so, by reason of his confirmation of his father and

mother's benefactions to this house, to which he was also a benefactor. It is plain from this inscription, that he was a Knight of the order, and had been at Jerusalem, and so qualified to be commander of the house, and must be of great note, his name being not mentioned, all which confirms my former conjecture."

Blomefield reads the inscription thus :

6. "MATER CLARENSIS, GENEROSO MILITE CLARA, MA HIC TUM. VE."

The letters are much worn, but as far as I am able to judge, this appears to be the reading :

"MATER CLARENSIS GENERI QVO MILITE CLARAM
ANGLIA SE IACTAT HIC TUMVLAT"...

There is no division of the words, the letters being close together.

• The inscription on the adjoining stone runs thus :

7. "A. DEXTRIS. NATVS. REQUIESCIT.
MATRIS. HVMATVS.
HVNC. PETIT. PORTVM. PROPRIVM. REVO-
LVTVS. IN. ORTVM."

8. Grey slab, figure of a priest, label from his mouth, brass and inscription gone.

9. Grey stone reaved of its brass.

Ascent to the altar by three steps. Within the altar-rails two stones, No. 10 and 11, robbed of their brasses.
12. Small black marble to the South :

"In memory of Anne, daughter of the Rev. George Thomas, and Mary his wife, who died May 30, 1756, aged 12 weeks."

There were sixteen stalls in the chancel, answering to the number of knights resident here.

In 1530 Robert Wallot, gent. of this town, was buried in the Church.

In 1650 the following arms were in the Church, and some of them remained in Blomefield's time, but in my search I could not find one.

Clare. Bigod. Brotherton. Mowbray. Nevil and Latimer. And these, Barry of ten, Argent and Azure, a lion rampant Or. Ermine, a salier engrailed Gules, and the same two coats impaled. Three lions rampant in a bordure, impaling a fess between two chevrons. England. France. Argent on a fess Gules, three fleurs de lises Or. Gules, six cross crosslets Or, a label of three Azure. Azure, two laces indorsed, between crusuly of cross or crosslets Or.

From "a new Booke of the yearlie

accountes for the Towne of Carbrooke, 1627," I select the following memoranda :

1627. "We have payd and layd out in charges for the sayd townē towards the building of the bell-frame and other charges, xv^{li}.

1629. "Given by John Fitt, the sonne of James Fitt, vis. viij^d. to the townē of Carbrooke as may appeare by his last will, the vjth April, to be given to the poore yearlie.

1635. "They [the Churchwardens] layd out, as appeareth by their bylls, sene and allowed by the townesmen, about the North ile, 37^{li}. 3s. 3d.

1636. "They have layd out this year, as appeareth by their bills, allowed by the townesmen. They repayered the South ile, 26^{li}. 3s. 11d.

1639. "We rec^d this yeare for the buriall of Sarah, the wife of John Pennynges, gen^r, in the church, 6s. 8d.

"We rec^d of Richard Kitchinman for the buriall of his wife in the Church, 6s. 8d.

"We have bought this yeare a hood for the minister, cost 1^{li}. 4s.

1642. "Rec^d of Peter George xxs. as a legacye given by Mycheall George his father towards the mayneten^t of the Church of Carbrooke."

Another Book begins 1683—4, in which are several entries of stones of hemp due from Sir Robert Claydon, and in 1708 is this remark :

"A stone of hempo due to the townē this year from William Clayton, esq. for bellropes."

On the last leaf is

"A true note and inventory of all the and all movables whatsoever belonging to the Church of Carbrooke, made and taken by Edward Catterall, Minister, and Michael George and Wm. Scot sen. the thirteenth day of the month of June, Anno Dom. 162 ..

"The bookes.

"Imprimis, a large volumed Bible of Henry the viij his tra'slac^r.

"Ye'm, another large volumed Bible of Q. Elizab. translacon of the gift of Elizabeth R. widow, given to y^e Church of Carbrooke, and printed by Henry Denham and Richard Watkins, Anno 1574.

"It'm, another Elizabeth large Bible, printed by X^pofer Barker. Anno 1585.

"It'm, another large Bible of King James his translacon, printed by Robt. Barker, Anno 1617.

"It'm, three bookes of edn'on prayer, a larger and a lesser volume.

"I'm, y^e workes of y^t famous man John Jewell, Bishop of Sarum.

"It'm, Erasmus his pa'phrase in English upon the four Evangelists.

From an account between "The Right Rev. Bishop Sherlock and Mr. Peter Chester on the one part, and Mr. John Muston on y^e other part, for Griston Tythes for Michaelmas 1725, 1726, 1727," it appears that a year's rent for the Impropriation was 22*l.* 15*s.* but how the Bishop of Bangor [Dr. Sherlock] was concerned at Griston, I have not been able to ascertain.

According to the census taken May 28, 1821, there were in Griston 39 houses, all inhabited, 96 males, 102 females, total number of inhabitants 198.

RICHMONDIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Sept. 5.

I KNOW not whether the following anecdote has ever found its way into print. But, however that may be, you may rely on the accuracy of my statement, as I was on the spot at the time when the incident occurred.

About the year 1786 or 1787, a Scotch Highland regiment was in garrison at Dublin: and, at the same time, it happened that an Oran-Otang was there exhibited as a show, under the appellation of the "*Ethiopian Savage*."

That exhibition had not long continued, when a paragraph, to the following effect, appeared in the "*Dublin Evening Post*," of which a Mr. Magee was the proprietor:

"Yesterday morning, as the keeper of the *Ethiopian Savage* had him out for an airing on the North Wall*, he was accosted by a sergeant of the Highland corps, who claimed the brute, as a deserter from that regiment. In vain the man protested that his ward had never enjoyed the honour of serving his Majesty in the Scotch or any other regiment—'Nay, nay, *Mon!*' replied the soldier, '*Dinna* tell me—I *ken* my ain country in his face.'"

That paragraph excited the laughter of Mr. Magee's readers, and soon became a town-talk. But mark the sequel.

In a day or two afterward, a Highland officer appeared at the door of Mr. Magee's shop [or office], followed by three or four privates of his corps, wearing their side-arms, and standing a little aside, out of sight from those persons within. On entering, he asked to see Mr. Magee, who then happened to be in the shop, immediately

* A very knesome place at that time, though perhaps otherwise at present.

announced himself as the object of his inquiry.—Hereupon the officer beckoned to the soldiers; on whose entrance, he said aloud in a terrific tone, "There Donald! Duncan! Malcolm! that's the *mon!*"—"Vara weel!" "Vara weel!" responded the men, fiercely eyeing Mr. Magee, and significantly nodding; and, without further parley, the unwelcome visitants quietly retired, leaving Mr. Magee to his own reflexions.

Those reflexions (as may naturally be supposed) were far from pleasant. He took for granted that the officer had come for the purpose of identifying him, and pointing him out to his followers, for assassination. And so great was his terror, that for a considerable length of time he was afraid to venture out of his house after dusk, lest he should be met by some Highlander thirsting for his blood, and prepared to lodge in his *weem* the full length of his duk. His fear, however, was his only punishment; the officer having intended nothing more than to give Maister Magee a hearty fright, as a jocular recompense for his ill-natured and illiberal pleasantry. HIBERNUS.

Mr. URBAN, May 1.

IN your Review of Nicolas's *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 241, it is remarked that "a helmet, under the head of sepulchral effigies, seems to have belonged to knighthood, and no inferior rank." I am afraid that the truth of this observation will hardly bear the test of experience. It will be found, I think, that all persons who in their life-times were accustomed to follow the profession of arms, were entitled to have the head of their sepulchral effigy placed on a helmet. I have at the moment but few books of reference; and can only appeal to one, and that is Cotman's *Suffolk Brasses*; in that work three effigies at least will be found where the figure rests its head on a helmet, and the parties represented had obtained no rank superior to that of esquire. The three instances are,

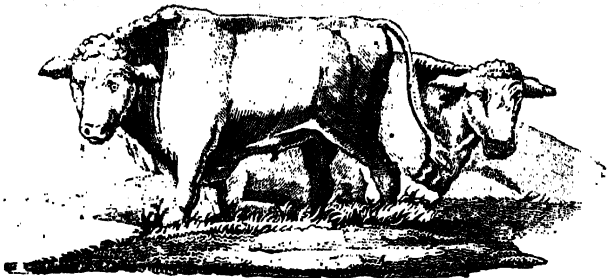
John Wingfield, esq. in the Church of Easton. He died 1584.

Alex. Newton, esq. in the Church of Brayesworth. He died 1569.

Henry Everard, esq. in Denston Church. He died 1524.

More instances might, no doubt, be referred to, had I sufficient means for that purpose.

D. A. Y.



WILD BULL AND COW, GISBURNE PARK, YORKSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *April 10.*
THE following description of a singular Breed of Wild Cattle, extracted from Dr. Whitaker's "History of Craven," will illustrate the above representations of the Bull and Cow.

"GISBURNE Park, the residence of Lord Ribblesdale, is chiefly remarkable for a herd of wild cattle, descendants of that indigenous race which once peopled the great forests of Lancashire. After their extinction in a wild state, which we know did not take place till a short time before the age of Leland, it is highly probable that the breed was kept up by the Abbots of Whalley in the Lord's Park, and fell into the hands of the Asshetons, who acquired possession of that rich domain soon after the dissolution. These species differ from those of Lynn in Cheshire, and Chillingham Castle in Northumberland, (where alone in South Britain they are now preserved,) in being without horns. They are white, save the tips of their noses, which are black, rather mischievous, especially when guarding their young, and approach the object of their resentment in a very insidious manner. They breed with tame cattle; but it is to be hoped that respect for so ancient and singular a family will preserve them from any foreign admixtures."

Dr. Whitaker adds in a note:

"Yet much attention is due to the family tradition, which reports that they were brought from Guisborough Priory after the Dissolution. This is strengthened by the following coincidence: that Priory was founded by Robert de Brus in 1129; and it is related by Matthew Paris, that one of his descendants having offended King John, purchased a return of favour by presenting him with 400 cows and a bull, all perfectly white. The disproportion between the numbers of each sex renders it likely that

there is some error in the numbers.—I am sorry that I have mislaid my reference to the passage alluded to in the old historian."

We will conclude this extract by Dr. Whitaker's glowing description of the beauties of Gisburn Park:

"The little town of Gisburn is neat, airy, and pleasant. In an elevated situation to the South-west, is the ancient house of Arncliffe, for many generations the residence of the Lister family, who removed in later times to the lower hall of Gisburn; the demesnes of which having since been enclosed for deer, it has acquired the name of Gisburne Park. It is beautifully situated at the confluence of the Ribble and Stockbeck.

"On a track of several miles along the banks of the Ribble, above and below Gisburne Park, have been planted, since the year 1784, 1,200,000 oaks, besides an uncounted number of other trees. I know not a more patriotic work, or one which could better entitle its author to the Barony of a valley so adorned and improved.

"The house with much simplicity has a very elegant and pleasing effect. The noble owner may congratulate himself on the possession of two residences admirably adapted to the varieties of our climate; for if an epicure in air and weather were permitted to make his own choice in Craven, he could scarcely be better accommodated, than by the warm and sheltered margin of Stockbeck, and the keen invigorating atmosphere of Malmater, in their proper seasons. The rare and subtle element which we respire on all great elevations, when combined with vigorous exercise, is a luxury of the purest kind, with which the inhabitants of level countries have no acquaintance.

"In the house is a series of good portraits, among which may be distinguished, one attributed to Lord Chief Justice Lister, temp. Hen. VIII.; General Lambert, ap-

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parently an original; his son, an excellent painting, by himself; and, above all, Cromwell, by Sir Peter Lely. This gives a truer, that is, a worse idea of the man than any portrait of him which I have seen. It is said to have been taken by his own order, with all the warts and protuberances which disfigured his countenance. On the canvas is painted the word *Now*, which probably alludes to his peremptory mandate for the immediate execution of the King. This was brought from Calton Hall, and seems to have been his own present to Lambert."

—♦—
MR. URBAN, *Leicester, June 8.*

I HAVE perused with attention the Letter of Mr. Lievre (p. 226), in reply to mine on the personification of Death. Your Correspondent remarks, "that I have arrayed against me (with perhaps one or two eminent exceptions) the paintings, sculpture, and poetry of all ages and nations;" and certainly, if this assertion be correct, the maintenance of the thesis I have ventured to introduce, is rather a formidable task. This consideration, however, will not deter me from entering into the question, and I shall therefore proceed to do so in as brief a manner as it will allow me. The propriety of any efforts to depict sacred objects, or objects the precise natures of which are wisely concealed from the limited scope of terrestrial vision, may indeed be disputed: into that enquiry, however, I do not enter, and all I contend for is, that if such attempts be made, they should be in unison with the light (be it great or small) which has been thrown upon the particular subjects by Divine Revelation.

Nothing appears to me more absurd than the personification of Death as a *skeleton*. When once Death has struck the body, his functions are at an end, and he cannot have the slightest connexion with what subsequently happens to the lifeless corpse. The change of the corpse to a skeleton is produced by natural causes alone, over which Death has no controul, and which take effect long after he has been called into action upon myriads of the surviving inhabitants of this ever-perishing world. To treat the question more familiarly;—would your Correspondent, if asked to represent an executioner, give us the picture of a man hanging upon a gibbet,—or if requested to paint us a Tyro playing on the "wry-neck'd lute," feast our eyes

with the dignified importance of a Drum Major, bearing his silver-mounted staff of office, and preceding an host of trumpeters and blowers on the bassoon? Would not Mr. Lievre's better judgment induce him to put upon canvas, in the first instance, the representation of an executioner in the very last act of his official duty, and in the second, a youth surrounded by those sylvan beauties which the ideas connected with his occupation would naturally convey? An effect can never be an adequate representation of a cause, nor (as in the case of the skeleton) can a consequence convey to us the idea of an event, necessarily precedent to, but not immediately connected with, the consequence itself.

I consider the painting of "Death on the pale Horse," by the late celebrated and respected President of the Royal Academy, as one of the most powerful efforts of the human pencil. It should, however, be recollected, that this admirable production of art must not be viewed as a representation of Death in general, but as a representation of him under very especial circumstances. The subject of the picture is limited to a particular description of Death in Holy Writ, as revealed to St. John, and this revelation was confined to a personification of the "potent conqueror," under remarkable dispensations of famine, battle, and pestilence. Theological historians have generally treated the prophecy as commencing with the sway of the Emperor Maximin, and continuing to the time of Dioclesian, a period of about fifty years, during which nothing but wars and murders, invasions of foreign armies, rebellions of subjects, famine and pestilence, extended over the greater part of the Roman empire. To give an idea of Death under such circumstances, Mr. West has represented him as a "King of Terrors," but no one can survey the picture, and not perceive that the highly-gifted artist felt the absurdity of representing his subject as a *skeleton*. Out of compliment (we are told) to the visionary Death of Milton, the painter has "endowed the central figure with the appearance of super-human strength and energy, and depicted the King of Terrors with the physiognomy of the dead in a charnel-house, but animated almost to ignition with inexhaustible rage;" the arms,

however, are muscular, and with gigantic force are hurling darts in all directions. It is impossible to account for what (at least at first sight) appears a contradiction, except upon the ground that the artist felt the impropriety of representing the annihilating thunderbolts of the "potent conqueror," as proceeding from a lifeless and fleshless source,—alike incapable of action or power; and this opinion derives considerable support, from the circumstances of the painter having "clothed the figure with a spacious robe of funereal sable," and having given bandages to the feet. One of the principal differences I could have wished to have seen in the picture was, that instead of the figure bearing the physiognomy of the dead in a charnel-house (though animated with rage as it appears), it had been represented as an invincible earthly assailant, executing the divine purposes of an Almighty Director.

I confess I do not see the force of Mr. Lievre's remark, as to a skeleton or spectre conveying an idea of insatiableness; nor is Death insatiable, further than the Divine Majesty ordains; the possessor of his "keys" can limit his operations. The personification of Death too by an object of flesh and blood, does not and cannot interfere with his invincibility, provided care be taken so to depict him, as to impress upon the spectator the utter impossibility of successful conflict, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and with reference to the inferior objects which ought to surround him.

Your Correspondent appears surprised at the assertion, that Death can ever dispense "happiness," and certainly to only one class can he be said to do so; the impropriety, however, of *always* representing him as an object of terror, I must assert. It is true he puts an end to mortal existence, and to earthly vision rides triumphant thro' the world, but surely he does not invariably usher in the soul to a state of misery. As the agent of the Almighty, and bound to obey his commands, Death is *alone* the King of Terrors to the wicked,—the righteous, God sustains through the very portal, and delivers them from all "fear" of the conquering hero, by taking from them that "guilt of sin," which alone makes Death terrible. If the chieftain in the field of duty can meet Death with mag-

nanimity, cannot the Christian with such an Almighty Leader and Guide? The body will naturally shrink at the direct approach of the victor, but the flutter is momentary to the Christian, as in the very instant that the attack is made, Elysium beams upon his view,—the anticipation sustains his mental energies, and peace, hope, and joy, shed a glorious lustre over even his departing vision! It is only by taking all the allusions made in the Scriptures to Death, and treating them as a context, that an accurate idea of the subject can be formed. The Atonement was made in vain if it did not, as far as it was intended, transform Death from an object of terror into an harbinger of joy, if it did not enable the dying Christian to exult in the prospect of Eternity, and say to his soul in the lines of the celebrated poet:

"Hark! they whisper, angels say,
Sister spirit, come away,
What is this absorbs me quite,
Steals my senses, shuts my sight,
Drowns my spirits, draws my breath,
Tell me, my soul, can this be Death?"

Upon this latter part of my subject, too, I feel that I am in some measure supported by the great artist to whom I have before alluded. Although his inestimable picture, as I have observed, is confined to a representation of Death under very appalling circumstances of terror and bloodshed, and is not in the least applicable to the peaceable couch of the dying believer, he has not omitted to convey to the "mind's eye," a glimpse of that glorious region, in which appear "the souls of them that had been slain for the Word of God, and for the testimony which they had held," in the awful times of persecution to which the subject of the picture relates; and thus a powerful contrast is formed to the misery and desolation which meet the eye in every other direction.

In conclusion, I have only to observe, that notwithstanding the ingenuity displayed by your Correspondent, my conviction of the impropriety of representing Death as a skeleton remains unaltered; and I must also think, that in any attempt at a *general* personification of the subject, it should not be forgotten, that although Death is an exclusive and uncompromising object of terror to the wicked, and invincible, as far as respects all mortal opposition on behalf of either the righ-

teous or the wicked, yet that he is the immediate precursor of a crown of life to the former, who are sustained even in the hour of his victory, by "immortal arms." It cannot, therefore, be correct, to represent his appearance as accompanied with the same effect upon both the righteous and the wicked. I had entertained hopes that an abler pen than mine would have undertaken the task of defending the thesis which Mr. Lievre has attacked, for to suggestions made by its possessor, I feel indebted; that, however, not having been the case, I have ventured to offer some of the reasons which have induced me to take the view of the subject I have adopted.

J. STOCKDALE HARDY.

Mr. URBAN, *Church-st. Westminster,*
June 6.

WITH considerable pleasure I perceive that the public attention has been drawn to the Fine Arts, and that every individual is anxious for the improvement of the Cities of London and Westminster. Let us, therefore, hope that reason and taste will triumph over prejudice, and that the time has arrived when the Citizens instead of blindly opposing every thing in the shape of improvement, will by taking every opportunity to promote the public good and magnificence of the Metropolis, remove the stigma which was so justly cast upon their fathers. The Government too ought to take advantage of this, possibly temporary, feeling, and produce works which will not only ornament the City, but prove that English genius is capable of excelling in every branch of art. To effect this, only men of approved taste, genius, and skill, should be employed; the herd of self-styled Architects being scarcely capable of adorning a shop-front to advantage. They consider that serving an apprenticeship to a mason or carpenter, and acquiring "the great art of scoring straight lines, and setting off their proportions by scale and compass," is all that is required to form a complete Architect; but the paltry buildings which are daily erecting woefully prove that taste and genius in the combination of the different orders and parts are required to produce grandeur and elegance. These mere mechanical architects form entrances to playhouses by massy Doric porticoes; erect Do-

ric steeples above Corinthian porticoes; and adorn the edifices appropriated to the service of our bloodless religion with ox heads, axes, &c. fit ornaments, as Mr. Gwynne calls them, "for a butcher's shop or slaughter-house." In your last Number, p. 388, your valuable Correspondent "E. I. C." has justly reprobated some other absurd combinations of orders and parts, equally offensive.

It is not my intention to enter into a disquisition upon the merits or demerits of Architects, but to offer some observations on the "Improvements now carrying on, or suggested" in the City of Westminster. Permit me first to draw your attention, and that of your readers, to a most necessary improvement, and one that I am surprised has never before been mentioned. It is a national disgrace, while the Government is voting immense sums of money for the erection of new offices and buildings, to suffer the invaluable *hijou* at Whitehall to remain in its present dilapidated state: the festoons and heads which connected the capitals of the Corinthian columns in the third story of the West front are gone; the frieze broken to pieces; the architraves of the windows are sadly mutilated, and indeed the whole façade presents a most dilapidated appearance. Neither is the East front in much better order, the festoons are not entirely gone, but their beauty is destroyed by the discolouration of the stone. This fragment of a Palace, which, had it been completed, would have done honour to any age, and have stood a record of the capacity of its great designer, surely deserves a better fate. It will be time enough to permit the beautiful productions of our English Palladio to moulder away, when we possess a genius capable of excelling him, but let us not become the scorn of foreigners by suffering buildings of acknowledged merit to crumble into dust, while we admire almost every novel and tasteless production of the modern schools.

Mr. Gwynne, among his other improvements of the Metropolis, suggested that this spot should be improved by the addition of another wing exactly similar to the Banqueting House, and a centre, the entrance to which should fall directly opposite the Horse Guards. The inner court to form a square of three sides next the Thames, the North

and South to be ornamented by colonnades, and the East open to the river. This, says the same writer, would be the means of introducing a public ornament truly elegant and useful. At present the East end of the Banqueting House, and the classical statue of James II. by Gibbons, are quite out of sight, and almost unknown. If this plan was adopted, the incongruous pile of buildings on the banks of the river would be removed, and these beautiful specimens of art seen to advantage from the water; and if the centre square was laid out in walks and shrubbery, the whole would present a very beautiful appearance.

As, however, I do not expect that this noble plan will be undertaken, I sincerely hope that Sir Charles Long's idea of insulating the present building will be carried into effect (for what can be more absurd than the appending of stables either to a *Banqueting House* or *Chapel*), and the place now occupied by the stables be converted into a garden enclosed within iron-rails*. The South side should then be cased with stone, and adorned with appropriate pilasters, windows, and antæ: as it is at present, the eye is offended at the sight of an immense red brick wall with one stone window let in near its entablature. The excrescence on the North side should then also be removed, and its front made to accord with that on the South.

All writers upon the subject of Westminster Improvements agree as to the necessity of a Triumphant Arch on the verge of St. James's Park; the only difference, therefore, is, which would be the most eligible site for such a national monument. Mr. Gwynne proposed that the Haymarket should be continued to St. James's Park, where a triumphal arch was to be erected as a termination to the view, and form a noble entrance into the parks. Your Correspondent, "T. A." in the last Number, p. 389, proposes that the site of Carlton House should be occupied by a range of houses forming the segment of a circle in the centre of which should be the triumphal arch; hence a *direct road across the Park to Story's Gate*, and then erect

a crescent, facing the Abbey Church, leading to the Houses of Parliament. I consider that the plan of the "Member of Parliament" for laying out this plot of ground to be far superior in point of taste to any hitherto-suggested. If we continue Regent-street a short distance through Pall Mall, and terminate this fine communication between the Parks in a handsome crescent opening into St. James's Park, we shall make both ends uniform, and as the crescent at the Regent's Park end is adorned by the statue of the Duke of Kent, this would be a most appropriate situation for the proposed monument to his royal father, executing by Mr. Math. Wyatt; or, as the "Member" has proposed, the Waterloo Monument, "if the address of the House of Commons, to which Lord Castlereagh committed the Crown to an assenting reply," should ever be carried into effect. The making a road across the Park to Story's gate would necessarily encroach upon the recreations of the publick, to destroy which, it has been emphatically declared, *would risk the value of three crowns!* and to which his present Majesty has signified his decided aversion; and hence one of the reasons which prevailed in preparing Buckingham House as a palace. "T. A." has very severely deprecated the idea of stabling so near the Abbey; but when it is known that this building will form a very neat quadrangle in the Doric order, and not be above six and twenty feet high†, I do not think your Correspondent would at all improve the place by erecting an extensive crescent of Italian houses, which every man of taste must well know cannot harmonize with the grandeur and sublimity of the Pointed style. If these designs were carried into execution, the Abbey would, ere long, be entirely surrounded by such absurdities as would go far to prove that the present age is as destitute of the true principles of taste as that of the Goths and Vandals.

I think, Mr. Urban, I have completely proved the futility of T. A.'s plan for the improvement of the City of Westminster; it now remains to notice his objections to what he designates Sir Charles Long's plan, and

* To this I would suggest the removal of the statue of James II. which requires to be more public to make it better known and more generally admired.

† An elevation of it is exhibited at the Royal Academy for this year.

which will be carried into effect under the direction and from the plans of Mr. Soane. What site could be selected at a less expence I am at a loss to determine: the idea of pulling down *some hundred houses* is preposterous; no such demolition was ever intended as connected with this plan, though it is true Sir Charles Long suggested the destruction of the island of houses between Parliament and King-street; even then the statement is exaggerated. It would have been advisable if "T. A." had made himself acquainted with the details relative to the erection of the Triumphal Arch at Downing-street before he complained of the want of a vista; for at the intended site the medium is rather happily attained. A beautiful range of buildings* is carried up Downing-street on the North side, and a similar one is intended to be erected on the South side. The arch of Constantine thrown across the street at their angles will admirably connect these public offices. Here will be vista enough for those who pass Whitehall and Privy Gardens, and at such a distance as cannot fail of not only attracting the attention of every passenger, but of producing a most beautiful appearance to the eye: the supposition, that the arch would be more noticed by foreigners arriving into town if it were on the site of Carlton Palace than at Downing Street, I consider to be the reverse of the fact. Westward it will open to St. James's Park, and what finer vista could be required? indeed I think it the most appropriate site on the verge of the park hitherto named for the much-desired triumphal arch. His Majesty in his passage to the Houses of Parliament from the New Palace would have an excellent view of the West façade, which should record the glorious achievements of the British Navy. This decorated with statues of his late amiable father, the illustrious Lords Howard of Effingham and Nelson; with the defeat of the Spanish Armada, and the battle of Trafalgar

represented in basso-relievo; and other appropriate sculpture. On his Majesty's return he would be reminded of the invincible valour of the British arms; by viewing the East façade, to be decorated with statues of his own Royal person, the Dukes of York and Wellington, with, besides other appropriate sculpture, the battle of Waterloo in basso-relievo. And his Majesty would be no longer compelled to pass under the low arches and gloomy vaultings of the Horse-guards†.

I am sorry, Mr. Urban, that your Correspondent should, while he considers the Navy more deserving of a triumphal arch than the Army, make such an invidious and contradictory distinction as that of erecting a new trophy to record the deeds of the latter, and suffer those of the former to be perpetuated by patching up a worthless piece of masonry, that ought long ago to have been sacrificed to public advantage and good taste. If we are to have distinct monuments to British valour; make them worthy of the men whose deeds they are intended to transmit to posterity, and show how highly we esteem and appreciate their valour and patriotism. An excellent site for the erection of a Naval trophy would be at the entrance into the park from Great George-street; this would have a noble appearance from the summit of Westminster-bridge one way, while it would command the whole extent of Bird Cage-walk on the other. His Majesty might then go to the Houses of Parliament through that at Downing Street, and return by the arch at Storey's Gate. If this were carried into effect, we should indeed be making amends for the apathy of our Government in doing justice to British valour, as it is understood that the entrance into the Court of the Palace at Buckingham House is to be through a triumphal arch commemorative of the military triumphs during the last war.

I must confess I cannot see any thing so preposterous in Sir Charles Long's plan for pulling down the houses between Parliament-street and King-street: it would be difficult of accomplishment, as Sir Charles allows, owing to the expence, but that it would be a great national advantage I certainly

* A perspective view of the proposed buildings is in the Royal Academy Exhibition. It represents two triumphal arches, one at the end of the range of columns, and the other at the immediate entrance of the Park; the former, however, is the only one I believe determined on; which should

† This entrance has been justly characterized "mean and pitiful," for a single trooper can hardly get in or out."

believe. The sides of this spacious street should then be ornamented upon the system adopted in Regent-street; "that of building a number of houses upon an uniform plan, forming a centre of a pediment or otherwise, and thus give to the whole a palace-like appearance. It cannot fail to produce a good effect, as it varies the outline of the common street-house, and gives a sort of grandeur to what might otherwise appear mean and insignificant."

To the other plan of Sir Charles Long for pulling down the island of houses between the North side of Bridge-street and Westminster Hall; there appears to me to be several objections. New Palace-yard being considerably lower than Bridge-street; if we lower the latter to the level of the former, the descent from the bridge would consequently become dangerous, and the remaining houses in Bridge-street greatly inconvenienced and injured. And if New Palace-yard were to be raised to the level of Bridge-street, the proportions of the Hall would be considerably injured. The houses to the East of Westminster Hall "will remove themselves, if no human aid is applied to their removal;" and upon their space should be erected another wing, the architectural character of which should accord with the Hall. This is almost too much to hope for, seeing how parsimoniously the Committee of Taste have acted in erecting the façade of the West flank of the hall. The banks of the river might then be improved by forming a terrace for the recreation of the public, or enclosed as far as the stairs where the civic processions land, with iron-rails, and be annexed to the Speaker's garden, which is already much too confined and incommodious.

I will not now trespass any longer upon your pages, but shall at my earliest leisure recur to this interesting subject, and furnish you with some additional observations. C.

—◆—
LONDON.

IN Lord Braybrooke's splendid publication of Samuel Pepys's Diary, vol. 1. p. 209; it is incidentally mentioned that Sir J. Robinson, Lord Mayor in A.D. 1663, whom he characterizes with some disrespect, was "resolved to do great matters in pulling down the shops quite through the City,

as he hath done in many places, and will make a thorough passage quite through the City, through Canning-street, which will be very fine." This seems to prove that the road along Watling-street, Cannon-street, and Eastcheap, was then the common thoroughfare to the Tower and eastern part of the City, and afterwards followed by the placing of London Stone at the side of St. Swithin's Church. It is also very probable that this Lord Mayor availed himself of his official station to introduce other similar improvements; which, though the fire in 1666 might for some time prevent, yet were afterwards facilitated by the clearing the ground and erecting in the reign of Queen Anne the stupendous monument of skill and honour, St. Paul's Cathedral, which suggested the levelling of the whole way, and opening the road to its present height and width along Cheapside, Cornhill, and so to Whitechapel. This became requisite by the increasing population which followed the restoration of the monarchy as its natural consequence, with such other improvements as would spring from ruins and devastations of such a conflagration. It is computed that the carriage-way in many places has been raised more than 15 feet, in order to preserve a corresponding level from one end of the town to the other. The tessellated pavement found some years since at the excavation made for the sewer in Leadenhall-street, and now deposited in the British Museum, lay above 15 feet from the modern surface of the street, nearly opposite the East India House. It is scarcely possible to conceive the delight which must have been experienced by the inhabitants of London at the time, when recollecting the undulations of Snow-hill, Stocks Market, Ludgate-hill, and Fleet-ditch, they could then travel upon an even line as far as the eye could reach; and this would give general preference above the ancient Watling-street, the great highway of their ancestors. The way through Stocks Market would very soon be intercepted by the customary privilege of obstructions accorded to those who had the general resort to this principal market in the Metropolis; but these receded, some to a vacant space near Honey-lane, and others to the garden plot and courts adjacent to the deserted palace at Leadenhall. Whoever will re-

fer to a map of London, at the period here alluded to, will have the pleasure of tracing these places, and of following my steps through them all; and he will see that after the question was decided as to fixing the ground for the area of the Cathedral, the projectors of the re-building the City, preferred the highest ground in Pannier-alley for the grand opening of the central way. Every obstacle being removed but the Conduit near Wood-street, which necessity in aftertimes obliged the Commissioners to withdraw.

The water of this Conduit was not lost, but rather found its way to other places, where wells have been sunk in the neighbourhood, which have peculiarly excellent qualities, a never-failing spring, and all within 20 feet of the surface; and although there are many small wells in almost every part of the City, yet the principal ones form, as it were, the angles of the several diagonal lines from East and West; as from the Postern well on Tower-hill to that at Aldgate, thence to that at the General Post Office or Church of St. Mary Woolnoth, thence to St. Antholin's in Budge-row, thence to Guildhall, and thence to Newgate-market, whence the line crosses to Hare-court in the Temple, &c.

We cannot contemplate these peculiarities of our City without subjoining to them the judicious selection of its site by the founders of our people for the capital of our ancient and prosperous Empire, upon a soil so amply supplying this first essential of human comfort and health, and on the banks of the River Thames. I mean on such a part of it as is deep enough for all the purposes of inland and foreign commerce, aided by a constant tide, so correct as to admit of calculation to ascertain the hour and the minute of its return; although at all times receiving the offscouring of all that is vile, yet having the power to purify itself; and wafting in its course the pestilences of Metropolitan corruption, and calling to our recollection the only lines of Denham's Cooper-hill worth remembering.

"O could I flow like thee, and make thy stream

My great example, as it is my theme;
Tho' deep, yet clear, tho' gentle, yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing
A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

April 5.

THE English Language, compounded as it is of the ancient Saxon and Norman French, together with some foreign words which have been occasionally introduced by the commerce and mutual intercourse of nations, cannot boast much regularity or analogy in its structure; and while its copious abundance in words would raise it high in the scale of beauty, its manifold inconsistencies sink it far below the level of correctness.

I have been particularly struck with one expression which holds a place not only in conversation, but in the compositions of some of our most correct authors, and is of such very frequent occurrence, that if it be really an inaccuracy, it is one of a very flagrant description. When we would express certainty by the sentence, "I have no doubt," or "I do not doubt," we tack on a little word *but*-win., which, methinks, materially alters the intention at least of the expression. Instead of saying "I have no doubt that such and such an event will take place," &c. which is as obviously correct as any thing can possibly be, we say, "I have no doubt *but* such will take place," or "I do not doubt *but* that such will happen."

Now I should much like to be informed what is the *advantage* at least of this little conjunction, even supposing it did not weaken the expression: for the signification intended to be implied, would destroy at least the simplicity of the sentence.

Dryden makes use of this expression in the following line:

"I do not doubt *but* I have been to blame."

And Addison, in the very paper in which he treats of the English language, Spectator, No. 135, says, "I shall communicate to the publick my speculations on the English language, not doubting *but* they will be acceptable to all my curious readers."

Now this word, I contend, is not only useless, but actually negatives the meaning intended to be implied. He would seem to say that he does not doubt (*i. e.* has no doubt) *but* (*except*) they will be acceptable, &c.: and so we may reasonably conclude that he has no other doubt, *except* that they will be acceptable, &c. Consequently, he doubts that they will be acceptable, but doubts nothing else.

The use of this expression, I am aware, is in some degree justified by Johnson, who defines the words "but that," and "but," singly to have the same signification as the word "that." But even admitting his statement to be correct, I am equally at a loss to discover the advantage of using this expletive conjunction for a purpose so utterly at variance with its other significations; and being a warm advocate for simplicity and consistency myself, I should be heartily glad to see this strange meaning of the word formally expelled from my native language.

I am also aware that this peculiarity is in some degree visible in the Latin tongue, under the word "*quin*," as the following quotation shews,

¶ Non dubium est, *quin* uxorem nolit filius."—*Ter. act. 1. sc. 2. l. 1.*

I may, however, perhaps be mistaken in my ideas on the irregularity of this expression, and if so, should feel much obliged to any of your Correspondents who would set me right. LÆLUS.

REMARKS ON SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S CHRONOLOGY.

(Continued from p. 410.)

MR. URBAN, June 14.

I COME now to the consideration of Mr. Gibbon's first objection to Newton's grand argument, "that, in the course of nature, it is impossible for any number of monarchs in succession to reign more than 18 or 20 years on an average, a piece."

Mr. Gibbon argues thus:

"If there was question about a succession of monarchs in any but these remote times, there would be nothing objectionable in this train of argument; but the case is in reality different," &c.

I. "For if we may pay any credit to the most respectable monuments of antiquity, the life of men, and consequently the length of their reigns, was considerably longer than it is. According to the common account, Phoroneus and Jacob, Cecrops and Moses, and Cadmus, Danaus and Josiah, were contemporaries; and at that time the Hebrews commonly attained, and often exceeded, the age of 100," &c.

"Homer also acknowledges, by the expression *οἱ οὐ βροτοὶ* *οἱ* so often repeated in the *Iliad*, a great difference between the heroes at the Trojan war, and his contemporaries; and although he speaks of their bodily strength, it is very credible that nature did not confine its operations to that

alone. It was not in reality till the time of Solon, that the life of man was shortened to 70 years."

"II. Not only Nature, but also their simple mode of life, would have prolonged their days. The 30 Kings of France (of the third race) lived in all 1427 years, or 47½ each. How different is the lot of their subjects! Take the 30 learned men at the head of Voltaire's list, in his *History of the Age of Louis XIV.* The sum of their lives is 1919 years, or nearly 64 each. But the mode of life amongst the Greek princes was very different from that of ours; so that we should not err in reckoning it even more conducive to longevity than that of our learned men. They had little labour, and still less luxury. Thus most of them died at an advanced age; and in the Athenian History there is not a single instance of a minority; and only two in that of the Lacedæmonians."

I could not, with justice, examine this objection, without a full explanation of it, and trust, therefore, that my readers will excuse the length of the quotation.

First, then, Mr. Gibbon has recourse to what logicians term a "*petitio principii*," for he argues that the old system of chronology is correct; because it places the events, which historians record, at a time when men did live longer than they do now; and consequently does not depend upon any false principle. To confute such an error, it is sufficient to point it out; if, however, my readers are not satisfied, I refer them to Mr. Hooke's Introduction to his *History of Rome*.

Secondly, the age of man was reduced to the present standard long before the time of Solon; nay 500 years before, as we learn from the royal David (*Psal. xc. v. 10*); and the kingdom of Judah, in which 18 monarchs reigned but 390 years, began B.C. 975. We may, therefore, safely apply Sir Isaac's rule to all times posterior to 1050 years B.C. when David flourished; and we shall find, if we reckon backwards, that none of the monarchs mentioned in authentic records, flourished in those days of longevity. Besides, we must recollect that the ancient chronologers never made any distinction in the length of the reigns they record, and formed their calculations on the supposition that a reign and generation of men were equipollent, which is notoriously not the fact, whether we speak of the present or past times. Therefore,

whatever the length of a generation may have been, we must deduct 8 or at least 2 sevenths to reduce it to the length of a reign. It may not perhaps be deemed nugatory to observe, that Horace (Od. Lib. i. 3) speaking of Prometheus, and the miseries his crimes introduced into the world, says,

"Semotique prius tarda necessitas
Lethi corripuit gradum."

This Prometheus was represented as having been confined to Mount Caucasus, but after 30 years to have been set at liberty by Hercules, who is said to have died about 40 years before the Trojan war. He is also said to have been the grandfather of Hellen and Amphictyon, who was the third king of Athens. Whence we may conclude, that in the vulgar opinion, the days of longevity had ceased at least 100 years before the Trojan war.

Thirdly, even admitting Homer's assertion to be true in its full extent, yet it by no means follows that superiority of strength was accompanied by longevity. For in the present age, do we not often find that unhealthy and weak persons attain a very advanced age; and very commonly outlive their more healthy neighbours? But who will believe this assertion of the poet, except those croakers against the present, who wish to persuade us that every succeeding generation is more wicked, and less spirited than the former? Such men have existed in all age, and probably will continue to do so as long as the world lasts, or until man has dwindled down to a race of pigmies. Homer, however admirable a poet he confessedly was, is no philosopher. We must recollect also that he lived in a state of the greatest poverty, and must therefore naturally have been discontented with his contemporaries, who refused him those honours to which he had so just a claim. Poets, and bards amongst uncivilized nations, are always greatly esteemed; as is universally acknowledged by historians. Homer, for some reason or other unknown to us, did not receive this treatment, and expresses his indignation by this assertion of the superiority of his ancestors.

But we must recollect that we are ignorant of the true age of Homer, as compared with the Trojan war. He is generally represented as having lived

culus makes the interval about 350 years; but observes, that "Homer lived longer after the Trojan war, than is generally supposed, as may be collected from his expression * οἷος ὦν ἔπειτα σίει."

If this be the case, upon what authority does Homer assert this fact, that can entitle it to the notice of historians? But for my part, so far am I from thinking it any proof of the length of the interval, that from it and other internal evidence (which shall be the subject of a future dissertation), I think we may satisfactorily prove the contrary. But let it suffice at present to remark, that Homer puts a similar expression into the mouth of one of his aged heroes, who is speaking of those who flourished in the time of his youth.

II. I know not on what authority Mr. Gibbon asserts that the mode of life amongst the early Grecian monarchs was less luxurious and less exposed to danger than those of the present age. When Greece was confessedly infested with pirates and robbers, and contained nearly as many states as cities, could any peace be lasting? If we attend to the history of the heptarchy† in our island, or that of any of the uncivilized Indians, do we not find a continued series of wars, tumults, assassinations, and usurpations? and why should we suppose that human nature varies in different parts of the world?

Again, even supposing that they died at an advanced age, if as I have shown the life of man was no longer than at present, and the succession was constantly from father to son, as is asserted, we shall find it difficult to prove that the son always survived his father 40 years, or more; as it is evident that in proportion as the latter reigned longer, the other would reign a shorter time.

For instance, suppose A ascends the throne at the age of 30, and has at the

* We must however, remark, that these words are not in the text: but are added from conjecture in every edition of the author, since that of Ursinus.

† Yet there was no more luxury then, than in the early ages of Greece: but we find, from authentic records, that 18 kings of Mercia reigned but 245 years; 17 of Kent, 374; 14 of Essex, 300; 17 of Wessex, 303; where the averages are respectively 12½, 22, 21½, and 18 years.

time a son B about 5 years old. If A reigns 40 years, B will then be 45; supposing he reign 40 years, and have a son C at the age of 25 or 30, C would ascend the throne at the age of 55 or 60; and is it credible that he could have reigned 40 years? But such is the assertion of the artificial chronologers; the absurdity of which will be still more apparent if we carry on this example to the 20th generation; as they do.

Again, Mr. Gibbon asserts, that the learned, and subjects, generally live longer than monarchs. The fact is unquestionable, but what then? Surely he does not suppose that the ancient Greeks were philosophers: or that their mode of life was more simple. And how can he compare 30 members of the same family, with 30 individuals who lived in different times and places, and were in no wise connected with one another?

When did the golden age exist since the fall, but in the imaginations of the poets? When was there a time when men abstained from rapine, murder, and war? Luxury certainly could not have prevailed to such an extent amongst the monarchs in question, as it does now; but neither did it at Rome in the early ages of the Republic, nor in France, nor in England; and yet we find that they are no more remarkable for longevity; nor did our Saxon monarchs ever exceed the average of 22 years.

As to there having been no minorities at Athens, I think we may safely ascribe it to their uncertain ideas of hereditary succession, or the ambition of the elder members of the royal family. The case was different at Sparta.

And although we have only two minorities on record, it is very possible that there may have been more, which the annalists did not care to mention.

Moreover, I imagine that when there have been several minorities in any succession of monarchs, the average is generally greater—certainly not less. Thus then I hope I have sufficiently defended Sir Isaac's argument; and will proceed in a future paper to consider Mr. Gibbon's remaining objections.

In my last I ascribed 68 years to the reign of Cyaxeres, king of Media; if this length appears incredible to my readers, I offer the following observations to their notice.

great anarchy and confusion prevailed in the country whilst it remained under the government of the Scythians; is it not probable then, that the king of Medea then reigning, was murdered during this time of confusion, and his infant son set up in his place by the Scythians, as having little to fear from a minor? The method by which the Scythians were expelled, that is, the murder of their chiefs at a banquet, seems to strengthen this conjecture. Thus, then, I would arrange the Median history:

B. C. 711, the Medes revolt from Sennacherib king of Assyria.

B. C. 709, Dejoes elected king.

B. C. 656, Phraortes his son succeeds him.

B. C. 639, Phraortes killed in an unsuccessful attempt against Nineveh. Succeeded by Cyaxeres.

B. C. 635, Scythians overrun Asia.

B. C. 630, Cyaxeres put to death: his infant son Astyages succeeds him.

B. C. 606, Astyages expels the Scythians; and a few years after takes Nineveh.

B. C. 571, Ajaxeres (the Astyages of Herodotus) ascends the throne.

B. C. 556, supplanted by Cyrus.

In this manner I think we may easily account for Herodotus's mistake in the name of the grandfather of Cyrus. I have little hesitation in rejecting the story about Cyrus's birth, which is certainly accompanied by many fabulous relations; and upon the whole, it seems much more probable that Cyrus supplanted his son-in-law than his grandfather; besides, we must recollect that Herodotus himself (Lib. i.) relates that there were three different accounts of the birth of Cyrus, of which he selected the least flattering one. It is hardly credible that when the grandson was able to head a revolt, that the grandsire should be young enough to command his own army; as he is said to have done. A. Z.

ST. GILES'S IN THE FIELDS.

THE ancient and modern states of this large parish present a greater contrast than that of any other in the Metropolis or suburbs. In an excellent account of it recently published *, and which is deduced from records of St. Giles's Hospital and other authentic sources, it is calculated that about

* By John Parton, esq. formerly Vestry

the reign of Henry IV. the whole number of house-holders could not have amounted to 200. In the 1st year of Edward VI. the number of what are termed "*houſeling folk*" (ſuppoſed to mean communicants at the pariſh church) was returned at, 305. This number, judging from the ſmall increaſe of buildings, as repreſented in old plans and views of London, was probably not much augmented until the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. The increaſe of inhabitants in the next two reigns, and during the interregnum, was only moderate, owing to the abſurd reſtrictions againſt building in the out-pariſhes, which were only taken off towards the cloſe of the latter period. It was afterwards aſtoniſhing, being ſtated in an account received by Veſtry from the Churchwardens in 1711 (and which was taken purſuant to the Act of Parliament for building Churches) at 2999 houſe-keepers, whereof there were 269 gentlemen, 1923 tradesmen, and 807 poor houſekeepers, making, upon an average of about 7 perſons to each houſe, 21,000 inhabitants.

At the end of the reign of James I. the number of houſes mentioned in the rate-book was only 897. At the latter end of the reign of Charles II. it had increaſed to more than 2000. In the reign of Anne, the number of houſes amounted to upwards of 3000, although the Seven Dials, and its neighbourhood, was then unfinished. In 1801 the number, including Bloomsbury, was 3681; in 1811 it amounted to 4828; and in 1821, to The total yearly rent of the houſes in St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, as charged to the poor's rate for the year, amounted, in 1730, to 58,267*l.*; for 1760, to 61,057*l.*; for 1791, to 107,939*l.*; for 1801, to 128,068*l.*; and for 1811, to 213,260*l.*

The number and expenſes of the poor in different years, is only to be eſtimated from circumſtances, except in occaſional inſtances. In the year 1642 the whole diſburſement for the poor amounted only to 53*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*; the total of money received on account of the Church and Pariſh was 82*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; the diſburſement for Church and Pariſh the ſame year was 41*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* making the whole amount of money received for Church, Pariſh, and Poor, 123*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* The total diſburse-

countant's hands a ſurplus of 26*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* In 1649 there was laid out for the poor 173*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* In 1676 there was diſtributed on the ſame account by the Churchwardens 446*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* and by the Overſeers 1,320*l.* making a total of 1,766*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* And the following year the whole money expended in ſupporting the Poor was 2,103*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* Its amount for the like purpoſe in 1817, was no leſs than the enormous ſum of 39,116*l.* 9*s.*

The details regarding the very early ſtate of the pariſh are extremely curious.

In the flouriſhing periods of St. Giles's Hoſpital, nearly the whole of the pariſhioners were the tenants of that eſtabliſhment, which then owned moſt of the land in the pariſh, together with the manor of St. Giles. They are ſtated to have been of various deſcriptions, and to have held greater or leſſer quantities of ground, according to their conditions and circumſtances. Few of them, however, poſſeſſed more than two acres in one ſituation, and more generally but one, or half an acre. Theſe portions of land were for the moſt part laid out in curtilages or gardens, and had dwellings attached. The uncultivated parts conſiſted of paſture and marſh land.

The whole pariſh was divided, as at preſent, into North and South, by the great thoroughfare of High-ſtreet and Holborn. The former was called by different names, as St. Giles's-ſtreet, the King's high-way leading from London to Tyburn, &c. It had a common ſpring or conduit in the middle of it, and at the end, oppoſite Drury-lane, a ſtone-cross. Beyond ran Holborn, and terminated with the pariſh itſelf, near the bars of the Old Temple, which ſtood on the Eaſt ſide of Chancery-lane. This pariſh, from lying on the outſide of theſe, was hence denominated St. Giles *without* the Bars, &c. and which addition preceded that of "*in the Fields*," by which name it was afterwards diſtinguiſhed. The other great ſtreets were Crown-ſtreet, at the Weſt end of the Church, which was then called "*Old-ſtreet*" (Eldeſtrate), and which led entirely through fields to Weſtmiſter (uniting at its termination with St. Martin's-lane), "*Le Lane*," now Monmouth-ſtreet, and the *ancient* Aldewych, or preſent Drury-

which there were several intersecting other parts of the parish, have no distinguishing names in the old grants.

The principal road sides were not only bordered by ditches, but the lesser ways. The chief of them was "Blemund's-dyke," called in after-times "Bloomsbury-ditch," and "Southampton-sewer," which divided the two manors of St. Giles' and Bloomsbury. The next was the "Marshland-ditch," afterwards "Cock and Pye-ditch," and enclosed the whole of the present Seven Dials. "Spencer's-ditch," the other principal one, ran behind the houses on the South side of Holborn, and was so called from its contiguity to land of a great family of the name of Spencer or Dispenser, formerly parishioners. Each of these ditches, besides others of minor consequence which separated the grounds of the different inhabitants, are to be traced in the present common sewers.

The houses, though confined to particular spots, stood principally on the North side of St. Giles's-street, and the South side of Holborn. They are stated in the leases granted of them by the Hospital, to have been, for the most part, shops; and the nature of the trades carried on in several of them may be guessed at, by the description of persons who occur as parties or witnesses. Among them are, Reginald le Teulleur, William le Chandeller, Gervase le Lyngedrap, Robert Cordivac, William le Mason, and others. The next best-inhabited part seems to have been on the East side of Drury-lane, or site of the present Lewkenor's-lane, Parker's-street, &c. The principal residences were the mansion of William Blemund or Blemonte, from whom the manor of "Blemundesbury," or Bloomsbury, took its name, and three or four inns or houses of entertainment. Among the latter were the Broche Horse, the Swan on the Hop, and the Rose.

Like several of the other parishes in the suburbs, the greater part of the soil at the early period spoken of was marshy. This is not only indicated by the ditches which it was intercepted with, but by the various places in its vicinity which terminate their names with the addition of *bourne* or *brook*, as *Ty-bourne*, *West-bourne*, *Mary-le-bourne*, *Old-bourne*, &c.; and by the mention of *ponds* in different parts of

the parish, at which various accidents are stated to have happened, and some of which existed almost within memory. Such were "Marlyn's-pond," "Capper's-pond," "Smith's-pond," &c.; all of which stood in what are now the most populous parts.

To the foundation of St. Giles's Hospital, by Matilda, Queen of Henry I. in the year 1101, is probably to be attributed the first draining of the land, and the formation for that purpose of the various ditches mentioned. Before this period a small chapel or oratory only stood on the site of the present parish Church, of which one John, *bona memoria*, is said in the Charter of Henry II. to have been chaplain. With that establishment the district was erected into an independent parish, of which the former had the advowson, and of course new residents were attracted. Accordingly, Fitz-Stephens notices this portion of the suburbs as abounding in his time with gardens and residences of the Citizens of London, and enlivened with corn-fields, water-mills, and other rural appendages. These residences and gardens, as appears from the hospital grants, kept on increasing till the whole, about the reign of John, and for ages afterwards, presented the appearance of a considerable and populous hamlet.

Such is stated to have been the very early state of St. Giles's parish. Its lands, for the most part pasture, or covered with gardens and cottages, divided by ditches, and crossed by roads and ways of a character completely rural. Heightening these features of rusticity, lay its high street bordered with country shops, and venerable from its ancient stone cross and hospital; accompaniments which must have given to the whole a considerable share of picturesque effect, and have rendered the denomination of "*Villa Sancti Egidii*," by which it is generally recognized in old writings, strictly appropriate.

Of its modern state, from the dissolution of the hospital downwards, there are numerous interesting details.

The first alteration in the appearance and population of the parish, seems to have taken place sometime previously to the dissolution of the hospital, and was occasioned principally by the extinction of the small landholders, whose estates had become

vested in that foundation, and been let out in large plots of ground to particular tenants. A large inn, which stood at the corner of Drury-lane, called the "White Hart," for instance, enjoyed near that time most of the once-inhabited site of Lewkenor's-lane, Parker's-street, &c. before-mentioned, which had changed its name from Aldewych Close to White-hart Close; and other large portions of ground were occupied by a few individuals. So that in the grant made of the hospital possessions here by Henry VIII. the greater part is described as pasture and marsh-land; verifying the lines of Goldsmith,

"One only master grasps the wide domain,
And half a tillage stunts the smiling plain."

This paucity of dwellings and inhabitants continued till late in the reign of Elizabeth, as may be seen by the plans of London of Ralph Aggar, and Hogenberg, both taken near the middle of that reign. In these, the entire sites of Great Queen-street, and thence Northwards to the back of Holborn, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Long-acre, Seven-dials, and nearly the whole of Bloomsbury, is represented as fields. On the site of the hospital alone there appears a new cluster of buildings, partly encompassed by remains of the hospital wall.

From this period Holborn began to be connected with St. Giles's by building; Drury-lane, described to have been miry and nearly impassable "by reason of the continual rode there," was paved, and near the Church, as well as elsewhere, dwellings began fast to multiply. Their amazing increase afterwards has been described.

MR. URBAN,

June 12.

AS your excellent Magazine is chiefly taken in by those who are the best friends of Church and State, permit me to occupy a column of it in calling the public attention generally, and that of the higher orders of our Clergy in particular, to an innovation in the service of the Established Church, which, from fashion it may be, or perhaps from the alleged increase of knowledge and liberality in these times, is unfortunately increasing, and ought certainly to be diminished.

The innovation I allude to is the manner of selecting and of singing the

Psalms and Hymns for the purposes of Public Worship. This is done, I am sorry to observe, to the annoyance of many well-disposed persons, who admire the Psalms of David as set forth by authority, and who would gladly join their voices, as they have been accustomed to do, if the tunes, as heretofore, were at all familiar to their ear.

But the fact, Sir, is, that not only are these Tunes unknown to them, but are frequently of such a description as to be little calculated either to administer to sober meditation, or to beget serious impressions. They are many of them of a cast far too lively and volatile for the words to which they are joined, and for the purposes they are intended to serve; to say nothing of the ordinary source of talent from which they occasionally emanate. The very language too is in some cases changed, and as far as it departs from the solemn phraseology of our Prayer-book versions of the Psalms, I feel assured, Sir, you will agree with me that it is not changed for the better.

In these innovations our Established Orthodox Church is following, but too closely, the example of the Methodistical Chapels, where, among the sectaries of various denominations, sound often supplies the place of sense, and the harmony of their singing allures to the fanaticism of their preaching. In these places of worship selections are made almost at pleasure, and at pleasure are changed, the devotion of to-morrow frequently breathing a very different spirit from that of to-day; and in their Psalms and Hymns new tunes are substituted, which only the Clerk and Charity-children, who are previously taught, can with the least propriety attempt to sing.

Who, Mr. Urban, with common patience can listen to the Psalmody now set up in many of our Established Churches, where the Old Hundred, and many other grand tunes, are rejected to make room for the meagre compositions of some petty performer. They may tell us that even Handel's music has, among modern amateurs, lost much of its earlier influence. It has so; but this rather proves the decay of taste in our own times, than any defect of sublimity in his compositions. They will stand the test of judgment and reason in all ages. His

was a mighty genius, which assimilated with the awfulness of Holy Writ a commensurate awfulness of harmony in expression. The melodies of Scripture, as they come out of his hands, were indeed truly divine.

I heard a Clergyman once say he was about to publish a *Gentlemanly* translation of the Acts of the Apostles and St. Paul's speech. I suppose upon such a ground it is that the repeated alterations I allude to are adventured upon. Any comparison, however, between these new and our old version of the Psalms will only tend to shew "the nakedness of the land," and how hazardous it is to depart from a faithful expression of the solemn sense of Scripture. What should we think of any one who should propose an alteration in that divine abstract of Christian devotion, the Lord's Prayer? If we are to continue the reading of the old sublime Psalm of David, which no person of taste can ever wish to see superseded, it ought certainly to be accompanied by the singing of either the new or the old version of the same Psalms.

I see, Sir, by the Papers, that the Bp. of Winchester has declared "that in the absence of the Vicar, such Psalms should be sung in the Church as the Carate should point out, that *the whole of the service should be under the direction of the officiating Clergyman*, and that Clerks and Organists are not to direct what is to be sung, but to follow the orders of the Minister."

Such being the case, a resident Minister might take the trouble of selecting the most appropriate Psalms and Hymns upon every occasion for the Clerk to give out, and might recommend to a congregation generally to join in them, as is done in Marylebone Church. This would have a much more solemn effect on the feelings than the standing to hear the Children of National Schools, whose time is wasted in learning to sing in parts, and where, in my opinion, all excitement to religious fervour is absolutely annihilated.

If, Sir, our Bishops and Archdeacons (men for the most part exceedingly "clear in their great office") would in their respective Visitations and Charges to the Clergy, think proper to give such directions upon this subject as the importance of it impe-

ratively demands, it would essentially benefit religious worship, and animate many well-disposed persons, who, like the writer, are members of our old and excellent Established Church.

Yours, &c.

R.

MR. URBAN,

June 10.

AMONG the current observations on the living manners as they rise, the subject of Beauty affords a wide extent, which seems not prone to decline, at least in this country. Nature has certainly given the palm to the female face and form, and within the last century much more has been done to secure it than at any former period. The ravages of the small pox are now unseen on any face in this land, except it be on those of the remains of a former day. Inoculation, and subsequently Vaccination, have now effected what our ancestors never suggested in this respect, and thus all our modern women have become lovely. But it is not so with the men; the time has gone by when they used to be proud of personal dignity, features, and figure, which are now lost in a general familiarity of deportment and dress! the grave and dignified has given way to the affable, the courteous, and condescending,—all very agreeable it is true; but it has reduced that personal power which once gave dignity and respect to the figure and behaviour: plain and ugly men were then much more rare than at present, so much so, that they were mentioned as rarities; it is now rare to see a man of fine figure and beautiful features; and indeed we respect him less for his beauty, but more for his merit.

Pelisson, the historiographer to the King and Academy of France, had so unfavourable a countenance, that the Marchioness of Sevigné said, that "he assumed too much of men's privilege of being ugly." The French women were always said to have favoured polished and handsome men, and by their courteous preference, to have rendered them vain. When a pretty Frenchman in his early travels came to England, when you and I, dear Urban, were upon our preferment, he was so much less admired here than in his own country, that he complained of the English *décheté*, and longed to return to his beloved Paris. It is now observable, almost to a proverb, that the prettiest English women attach

themselves to and marry the ugliest men; and there is scarcely any one of general acquaintance who does not remark this in his own circle. Thus the women do not grow jealous of their husband's person, and the husbands are flattered with the compliment of possessing a beautiful wife. Perhaps there is scarcely any instance of young women falling in love with handsome men; they prefer the greater manliness and character of those features in their husbands which are quite unadorned, except when alighted at the altar of their beauty. But it is not so with women in advancing life, they would not hesitate of two offers to take the handsomest man, though with less fortune, because it would prove that their own beauty had not declined, or that they had sufficient merit to attract regard.

Martina was in the wane of 55 years,—she had in early life refused a very fair proposal from a young gentleman whose manners were not sufficiently polished for her society: he married another lady, who took the trouble to polish him, and they lived happily until death! Martina never forgave her own improvident refusal; she lived till an opportunity offered, most unexpectedly, to retrieve the cause of her regret, but it was almost too late, and she who had of late years accustomed herself to decry matrimony, and to cherish causes for despising the men, now found herself almost overwhelmed in difficulty, whether to reject the present opportunity. While she was pondering and taking counsel of her maiden aunt of about ten years her elder, it was intimated that another friend, if encouraged, would aspire to her hand,—the whole current of her circulation was thereby so quickened, that her former gravity and discontent were suddenly transformed into gaiety of heart, agreeable manners, smarter dress, and more lively demeanour; the world, which for her had hitherto worn a sable hue, and life become of small value, was now discovered to be daily illuminated by the Sun, and every passing day so filled with cheerfulness, that death was put off to another lustrium, and the boys were all amiable, and the men made up of nothing but manly and virtuous qualities. Her daily mirror, which had presented the truth, all showed some honest defects

which truth could not hide, but the eye which now looked upon it was too dim to discover them;—the greater merit shone in the pleasing but difficult power of disengaging between the two aspirants to her favours,—but the same dimness prevented her from even discovering in herself the real charm of their attraction;—Martina had an excellent fortune in land and Bank stock! Her lovers had neither, but they professed that all they had was hers; they were both good men, and exercised their talents, one in the Church, and the other in physic. The Churchman had attractions and merit, but had the misfortune to be far removed from all chance of a mitre, and moreover he was proverbially plain; the Doctor was a lively man, of ten years earlier life, and had a sparkling eye, florid complexion, and was much oftener called into council for the tottering body, than his rival was for the shattered soul; besides, he seemed to know a thing or two which the parson had never attained. She turned away from the Churchman, and gave her hand to the Doctor. She was proud of her choice, and every congratulation to her husband was embellished in her own ears as a compliment to herself. They lived happily while her fortune lasted, and in her widowhood of poverty she first learnt that she had been mistaken in her choice; while her friend the parson in his old age administered to her the cup of consolation! She had not known until then the correctness of Des Cartes' maxim; "never to decide on the smallest case before it is clearly and distinctly known." Had she applied it to her judgment on persons, she had saved her fortune.

The sensible reader will now exercise her judgment, whether this case is likely to be a symbol of the TRUTH. A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

June 13.

TO those of your readers who may be considerate Landlords, allow me to submit the following questions, with their answers:

1. Does not the practice of letting land in large farms, contribute to keep up the price of corn?

Yes; by placing its cultivation in the hands of a few wealthy men, who can afford to store it, and thus influence the market.

2. Is not a large farmer able to pro-

duce a greater quantity of corn on a given track of land, than a small farmer?

No; he may produce a certain quantity of corn by a more economical method, but he does not produce a greater quantity of corn on a given track of land.

3. Who then profits by the improved process of the large farmer?

Himself alone.

4. Does not the system of large farms reduce the quantity of provisions of various sorts raised for the country markets?

Yes; the raising of provisions for the market, the two grand articles of cattle and corn excepted, is beneath the attention of the large farmer.

5. Does not the letting of land in large farms give the farmer too great a power over the labourer?

Yes; by reducing the number of those who have employment to give.

6. Does not a given track of land, portioned out into small farms, maintain a greater number of individuals than when cultivated in one large farm?

Yes; because the number of persons employed on a farm is not in a ratio with its extent. Let us suppose a track of land cultivated in a single farm. It supports a farmer and, independently of labourers, say five servants. Let us suppose the same track of land divided into five farms; here are five farmers, each of whom, independently of day labourers, must have a certain number of servants, say three. Here are 20 people maintained, instead of six. Add to this, that the large farmer will employ only one tailor, one shoemaker, and so on; while the five small farmers will employ probably five tailors, and five shoemakers.

7. Does not the system of letting land in large farms tend to lower the moral character of the agricultural labourers?

Yes; by depriving them of that great stimulus to industry, economy, and good conduct, the prospect of ameliorating their condition. When land was more generally divided into small farms than at present, a farm servant might hope, in some years of laborious service, to save a little sum of money sufficient to stock a small farm. This prospect elevated his character, saved him from the contagion

of many low vices, and particularly inspired him with resolution to avoid that bane of rustic happiness, the village ale-house.

But how can a farm-servant or labourer hope ever to be able to stock a large farm? He finds himself tied for life to his condition. Having no powerful motive to economy and good conduct, he naturally seizes what present gratifications lie within his reach,—he finds a momentary solace in the ale-house, and hence to the parish workhouse! The transition is easy.

Yours, &c.

Z.

ON RESISTING THE EFFECTS OF FIRE.

THE public attention has been recently directed to some wonderful feats of a Mons. Chabert, who, about six years ago, exhibited in Pall Mall, as a Russian. In the art of resisting fire, and swallowing boiling liquids, active poisons, &c. he certainly surpasses all the charlatans of this or any preceding age. On Saturday, the 3d of June, M. Chabert made the experiment at White Conduit House, of entering into a hot oven, together with a quantity of meat, sufficient, when cooked, to regale those of his friends who were specially invited to witness his performance. Mr. C. previously ordered three large faggots of wood, which is the quantity generally used by bakers, to be thrown into the oven, and they being set on fire, twelve more faggots of the same size were subsequently added to them, which being all consumed by three o'clock, Mr. C. entered the oven with a dish of raw meat, and when it was sufficiently done, he handed it out, took in another, and remained therein until the second quantity was also well cooked; he then came out of the oven, and sat down to partake, with a respectable assembly of friends, of those viands he had so closely attended during the culinary process.

The power of resisting the action of heat (says the *Literary Chronicle*) has been claimed or possessed by individuals in all ages. At first it was supposed to be miraculous, and owing to the immediate interposition of the Deity. It has even been admitted, in courts of justice, as a conclusive proof of guilt on some occasions, and of in-

nocence or superior sanctity in others. An exceedingly minute and interesting account of the fire ordeal of the Hindoos was given in the Asiatic Researches by the celebrated Governor Hastings; and in the Antigone of Sophocles, the guards accused of neglect by Creon, to prove their innocence, offered to handle hot iron or walk through fire; and Virgil tells us, that the priests of Apollo, who attended the temple on Mount Soracte, had the faculty of walking with naked feet over burning coals, and Varro affirms, that they were rendered insusceptible of the effects of fire only by means of a composition. The priests of the temple of the goddess Feronia were not less dexterous; and Strabo tells us, that this drew every year a great number of curious people to visit and enrich the temple. The city of Thyane had a temple dedicated to Diana Persica, whose priestesses could also tread with impunity on the hottest coals. In more modern times, Spain had its *Saludadores* or *Santiguadores*, who were nothing but impostors, pretending that they were descended from St. Catherine. To prove their illustrious origin, they showed on their body the impression of a wheel, called themselves *incombustible*, and managed fire with great address. Leonard Vair reports, that one of them having been in good earnest shut up in too hot an oven, was found burnt to a cinder when it was opened.

The trial by fiery ordeal, which, for a long time, the criminal jurisprudence of Europe tolerated, to those who did not carry arms, as a mode of appealing to God, was performed in various ways. The first, which was used by the nobles, priests, and other free persons, was the trial by red hot iron. It consisted in carrying a bar of iron about three pounds in weight, heated to a greater or less degree, according to the nature of the accusation, and to a greater or less distance, according to the sentence; or in putting the hand into a red hot gauntlet, or in walking over hot iron bars or plough-shares, from nine to twelve in number.

The earliest instance of the fire ordeal in Christendom occurred in the fourth century. Simplicius, Bishop of Autun, had quarrelled before his promotion, and his wife, unwilling to quit him after his promotion, continued to live with him. The sanctity of Sim-

plicius suffered by the constancy of his wife's affection, and it was rumoured that the Bishop persisted in opposition to the ecclesiastical canons to taste of the sweets of matrimony; upon which his wife, in the presence of a great concourse of people, took up a considerable quantity of burning coals, which she held in her clothes, and applied to her breasts, without the least hurt to her person or her garments, as the legend says, and her example being followed by her husband, with the like success, the multitude admired the miracle, and proclaimed the innocence of the loving pair. A similar trick, as Mosheim terms it, was played by St. Brice in the fifth century. The Empress Maria of Aragon, wife of Otho III. had accused a young Italian Count of having endeavoured to seduce her, and he was put to death; but his widow, with the head of her husband in her hand, demanded to be admitted to the fiery ordeal in order to prove his innocence, and holding, as long as was thought necessary, a red hot bar of iron without being burnt, this miracle was admitted as proof, and the Empress was condemned to be burnt alive. If the Monkish historians tell the truth, our Queen Emma, mother of Edward the Confessor, passed unharmed over nine burning plough-shares.

Another form of trial, attended with greater ceremony, was that undergone by Luitprand, a Milanese priest, who, in 1103, offered to prove the truth of an accusation against his Bishop, by walking through a blazing pile of wood. He entered, it is said, through volumes of flame, which divided before him, and came out amid the acclamations of the people. It was remarked, however, that his hand had received some injury from the fire, when throwing holy water and incense into the pile, and that his foot was bruised. However, this proof was thought insufficient by the Pope, who acquitted the Archbishop. In truth, says Ducloux, who has inserted an able essay on Trial by Duel and the Elements, in the fifteenth volume of the *Memoirs of the Academie Royale des Inscriptions*, if we consider the whole story, diminish the size and brightness of the pile, and increase the injury done to the hand and foot, and regard the sentence of the Pope as directed against a fanatic, the wonder

of this pretended miracle will cease. Aldobrandini, a Florentine Monk, in the eleventh century, also walked through the fire, to prove an accusation against his Bishop, and hence got the name of Petrus Igneus. All trials of this kind were condemned by Pope Eugenius V. as false and superstitious, and Frederick II. prohibited them as absurd and ridiculous. These facts are now quoted to show that, by a little management, the handling of fire has always been practised, and we need not add, that it was done by natural means, and not by any miracle.

In the time of the ridiculous quarrel between the Dominicans and Franciscans, one of the former proposed to prove the sanctity of Jerome Savonarola, by walking through a blazing fire, and a Cordelier made the same offer to prove the contrary; but at the sight of the flames they both ran off. George Logothetus also tells us of a man who refused to submit to the fiery ordeal, saying, he was no charlatan, and when the Archbishop pressed him, he sagaciously replied, that he would have no objection to take the burning bar, provided he received it from the hands of his eminence.

As the minds of men became more enlightened, the miracle of the resistance of fire was disputed, and it was referred either to imposition or natural causes. Jerome speaks of an impostor, calling himself the Messiah, who held in his mouth straw on fire, and vomited forth flames, and by this means excited the Jews to revolt. He was put to death after the capture of Betis.

Itinerants have, however, from time to time, appeared, who have exhibited feats with fire, which have attracted the notice not merely of the vulgar, but of the scientific. An Englishman of the name of Richardson, seems to have attracted great notice in Paris about 1677, by his feats with fire, which obtained for him the title of the incombustible man and the fire-eater. He announced in his bills the following performances:—1st. He chews live coals, which may be seen burning in his mouth for a long time. 2d. He melts sulphur,—makes it burn in his hand,—and then puts it, while in flames, on the point of his tongue, when he finishes by swallowing it. 3rd. He puts a burning coal on his tongue, on which he cooks a piece of

raw flesh, or an oyster, and, allows it to be blown with bellows for half a quarter of an hour. 4th. He holds a red hot bar of iron in his hands for a long time, without its leaving any mark. He places it on a smoothing iron, and then takes it in his mouth, and, with his teeth, throws it against the chimney (near which the experiment was made), with as much force as another could throw a stone. 5th. Lastly, he swallows melted glass and pitch, sulphur and wax melted together, and in flames, so that the flame comes out of his mouth, and this mixture makes as much noise in his throat as if a hot iron were plunged in water. Richardson further promised, when the weather became less severe, to walk barefoot on red-hot iron plates, and to perform some other feats no less surprising; and there can be no doubt that he seemed to do all that he promised; for, in the *Journal de Savans* for 1677, there is an attempt, and with considerable success, by M. Dardart, an academician, to explain every thing Richardson did upon rational principles. Dr. Peyer, of Schaffhausen, also probably alludes to the same individual, in a letter to Dr. Harder de Ignivomo circumforaneo, dated October 1677. 'Last month I saw, at Geneva, an Englishman, who handled and eat fire in various forms. He put into his mouth burning coals, sometimes alone, sometimes sprinkled with sulphur, to make them burn brighter, and chewed and swallowed them. Also, he applied very rapidly a hot iron to his tongue, without injuring it. Lastly, he swallowed common wax, pitch, sulphur, and sealing wax mixed, melted, and on fire, the smoke and flames issuing out of his mouth. So strange a phenomenon appeared to some a miracle and astonishing, and some even openly accused him of being assisted by the Devil. Some ascribed the whole to a particular composition, capable of protecting the tongue and mouth against fire, but which nobody had seen or knew any thing about. The more curious with myself, instructed by Hippocrates, thought a great deal depended upon habit.'

About 1754, a Mr. Powell seems to have had celebrity as a fire-eater in England, and, in one of his printed bills, he states, that he had exhibited not only before most of the crowned

heads in Europe, but even before the Royal Society of London, and was dignified with a curious and very ample silver medal bestowed on him by that learned body, as a testimony of their approbation, for eating what nobody else could eat. Indeed, his wonderful performances in the fire-eating way appear to have been surprising.

The last remarkable instance of an incombustible man, previous to Signora Giraldelli and M. Chabert, occurred in a Spaniard, *Senor Lionetto*, who exhibited in Paris about 1803. He afterwards went to Naples, where he attracted the particular notice of Dr. Sementini, professor of chemistry, who gave an account and explanation of his performances.—‘I approached as near to him as possible, that I might observe minutely whatever was most particular in his experiments—of which the following is an account:—*Signor Lionetto* commenced the proof of his incombustibility by putting over his head a thin plate of red hot iron, which, at least in appearance, did not alter his hair. The iron had scarcely come in contact with it, when a considerable quantity of dense white vapour was seen to arise. A second plate of red hot iron was likewise passed over the whole extent of his arm and leg. With another red hot iron he struck his heel and the point of the foot repeatedly; in this experiment the contact of the fire was longer than in any of the preceding. From the sole of his foot so much vapour was disengaged, that being very near the experimenter, my eyes and nose were sensibly affected. He also put between his teeth a heated iron, which, although not red hot, was still capable of burning.’

That there have been, at different times, itinerants who have displayed very singular feats with fire, cannot be denied; and, although many explanations have been offered, yet they are by no means conclusive. One of the most common is, that these persons are in possession of a secret preparation, with which they anoint themselves. *Albertus Magnus*, a philosopher of the thirteenth century, in his works, gives the following account of it:—‘A wonderful experiment, which enables a man to go into the fire without being hurt, or carry fire, or red hot iron, in his hand, without injury. Take juice of marsh-mallow and white of egg,

and flesbane seeds and lime; powder them, and mix juice of radish with the white of egg; mix all thoroughly, and with this composition anoint your body or hand, and allow it to dry, and afterwards anoint again, and after this you may boldly take up iron without hurt. This would form an antacid paste, which, however, would not serve for the purposes of deception, as it would be abundantly visible.

M. Panthot, in the *Journal des Sçavans* for 1680, communicates to the editor what he calls the secret of fire-eating. ‘This secret was revealed by the servant of *Richardson*, who was the first to exhibit, about three years ago, this wonderful experiment, which many ascribed to his dexterity only. It consists merely in rubbing with pure spirit of sulphur, the hands and other parts to be exposed to the fire. This spirit does not act, as commonly believed, in checking the activity of the fire, but it renders the person on whom it is applied less susceptible of its action, because it burns and scorches the scarf-skin particularly, which it renders as hard as leather, so that, for the first or second time, the experiment is not so well borne as afterwards, because, the more it is tried, the more the skin becomes hard and callous, as happens to farriers and blacksmiths, whose skins become so hard, by frequently handling hot iron, that they are often seen to carry it quite red from one anvil to another, without being burnt. However, if, after several repetitions of the experiment with this spirit of sulphur, the person washes with warm water or wine, the scorched epidermis is removed along with what is hardened, and he has no longer the same power of handling fire, until the same application has again scorched and hardened the skin. To this secret *Richardson* added some slight-of-hand, which could never be discovered, in respect to the live coals which he placed on his tongue, and on which he dressed a bit of meat, because he applied immediately next his tongue another very thin slice of veal, so that the coal, which was between two layers of meat, could not burn him at first, and was soon extinguished by the moisture with which his mouth gradually filled. *Richardson*’s servant also confessed that the remedy might be strengthened by mixing equal parts of spirit of

sulphur, sal ammoniac, essence of rosemary, and onion juice. With regard to the effect of the coals, wax, sulphur, and other substances which he swallowed so often upon his stomach, it is certain that he would not long have had the trouble of making this experiment upon substances so injurious to the stomach, if he had not possessed a facility of vomiting these caldine substances by the help of warm water and oil, which he took immediately after retiring from the company.

In Hocus Pocus, which has been one of the standard ornaments of book-stalls for half a century at least, we are told that, by using the following application, we may walk on a hot iron bar without any danger of burning or scalding:—Take half an ounce of camphire, dissolve it in two ounces of aqua vitæ; add to it one of quicksilver, one ounce of liquid storax, which is the droppings of myrrh, and hinders the camphire from firing; take also two ounces of hematitis, which is a red stone, to be had at the druggists; and when you buy it, let them beat it to powder in their great mortar, for, being very hard, it cannot well be beat in a small one; put this to the above-mentioned composition, and, when you intend to walk on the bar, anoint well your feet with it, and you may walk over without danger or the least inconvenience.

Dr. Sementini, after reflecting upon the phenomena exhibited by Lionetto, proceeded to try various means which he conceived might benumb the skin, and cover it with a substance, which was a non-conductor of caloric; and he was induced, by the sharp sensation excited by the vapour disengaged when the heat was applied to Lionetto's incombustible skin, to try, in the first place, acids and the acidulous salts, and he found that, by repeatedly rubbing one part of his body with dilute sulphurous acid, that his skin became gradually less sensible to the action of caloric; and that he was at last able to pass a plate of red-hot iron over it without injury. He afterwards ascertained, that dilute sulphuric, nitric, or muriatic acid, produced the same effect, though less quickly or certainly; and, lastly, a saturated solution of burnt alum, repeatedly applied, was preferable to all other substances he had yet tried. By accident, however,

he made a further discovery. —Wishing to examine if washing the almost incombustible part would make it lose the quality it had acquired, he rubbed it with hard soap, washed and dried it with a cloth, and applied the same plate of red-hot iron. I then discovered, to my surprise, that the skin of that part not only preserved the same insensibility to the action of red-hot iron, but had even become stronger than at first. I again rubbed the same part with soap, without wiping it with the cloth, and passed over it the iron very red hot, without feeling any painful sensation, or even having the hair burned. Remembering the crust which I observed on Lionetto's tongue, I determined to rub mine with the same soap; in consequence of which it became equally insensible to the action of fire. I began with pieces of iron slightly heated, raising them gradually till they were perfectly red hot. I made a soft paste of soap, triturated in a mortar, and water saturated with burnt alum, and, spreading this composition on my tongue, the experiment succeeded completely. Still more simple I found the process of first bathing the tongue with sulphurous acid, and afterwards rubbing it often with a piece of soap. The experiment succeeded still better, if, after bathing the tongue with this acid, I covered it with a thin stratum of sugar reduced to impalpable powder, and rubbed it afterwards with the soap in the same manner. The sugar, in this case, like a mordant, made a greater quantity of soap attach to the tongue, and adhere more solidly.

Professor Sementini then goes on to show that he could repeat, upon his own body, almost all Lionetto's experiments, making allowances for the little tricks and deceptions with which they were accompanied. I am still, however, inclined to ascribe the whole, with Dr. Peyer, to the natural powers of the body, increased by repetition and habit, and a great dexterity in making the experiments, so as to reduce the heat applied, or the quantity of the material employed, without its being observed. M. Dollart, more than a century ago, expressed the very same opinion. * What Mr. Richardson does in public, is assuredly very surprising; but, when we reflect on the properties of the substances he employs, and the dexterity with which he uses them, if

believe that it will be thought that he can have no other secret than natural power, increased by habit.'

I have never seen any of the common fire-eaters, but I understand that they make a practice of putting live coals in their mouth, and blowing out the flames,—of holding a heated bar of iron between their teeth, &c. &c. In performing these experiments, they are said to practise a great deal of deception, and to be rather jugglers than real fire-eaters.

The melting point of lead is 600° Fahrenheit, it does not appear that there is any very great difficulty in immersing the finger for a moment in melted lead. M. Dodart says, that plumbers will often plunge their hands in melted lead to get out pieces of iron thrown in purposely. Mr. Tilloch's plumber informed him, that one might draw his finger through melted lead, and having in his hand a ladle full of melted solder, he instantly passed his finger through it. He added, that it was necessary that the finger should be perfectly dry; if otherwise, the person might get what is called a *thimble*, i. e. some of the metal would stick to the finger, and give a severe burn. Mr. Tilloch even learned from a gentleman, that he saw an iron-founder skim melted iron with his hand, who said that he could only do it when the iron was boiling hot; if of a lower heat it would burn him. Of all the experiments which Mr. Richardson performed, M. Dodart found that of swallowing melted glass the most difficult of explanation. M. Dodart thinks that it may be done by dexterously using a great quantity of saliva, and accustoming the parts to bear a great degree of heat.

Some curious experiments made by Dr. Spry, of Plymouth, show, that melted lead is not always fatal, even when it reaches the stomach. When the Eddystone Lighthouse was burnt down, one of the light-keepers, in attempting to throw a bucket of water upon the burning cupola, was covered with a torrent of melted lead, which burnt his face and shoulders severely. He also asserted that some of it had gone down his throat, but was not believed, as he was not very ill until the day of his death, which took place on the eleventh after the accident. The body was opened by Dr. Spry, who found a mass of lead in the stomach, weighing seven ounces and a half. As

the Doctor performed the dissection without any professional witness, the accuracy of his statement was now called in question, and, in defence of his character, he poured melted lead in various quantities, over the throats of fowls and dogs, which survived several days, and were at last killed and dissected in the presence of Dr. Huxham, to prove that the lead had actually reached the stomach.

WILL OF BISHOP BARRINGTON.

(Concluded from p. 520.)

The following bequests are next made to several Charities:—To the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1,000*l.* To the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1,000*l.* To the Clerical Orphan Society, 1,000*l.* To the British and Foreign Bible Society, 500*l.* To the National School, Baldwin's Gardens, for the instruction of poor children on the Madras System, 1,000*l.* To the Missionary Society for Africa and the East, 500*l.* To the Society for the Deaf and Dumb in London, 500*l.* To the School for the Indigent Blind in St. George's Fields, 500*l.* London Fever Institution, 500*l.* St. George's Hospital, at Hyde-park-corner, 500*l.* Middlesex Hospital, 500*l.* Institution called the Stranger's Friend, 500*l.* Refuge for the Destitute, situate at Middlesex House, Hackney-road, 500*l.* Society for the Suppression of Vice, 500*l.* Philanthropic Society, 500*l.* Female Penitentiary, 500*l.* Magdalen Hospital, 500*l.* Mendicity Society, 500*l.* His Lordship gives 3,000*l.* to be applied by his executors as they should think most advisable, for the purpose of erecting a school or schools for the instruction of poor children of the Diocese of Durham according to the Madras System, or for promoting that benevolent purpose in any manner they should deem most proper and most likely to effect its salutary object—and to aid and assist any institution in the diocese for that object. He gives to the Royal Humane Society in London, 500*l.* To the Asylum for the Recovery of Health, in the New-road, Pancras, 500*l.* To the Society for the Conversion and Religious Instruction and Education of Negro Slaves in the British West India Islands, 1,000*l.* His Lordship gives 3,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* three per cent. *Consols.* upon trust, to pay the interest half yearly to the Society for the benefit of the Poor Clergy of the Diocese of Durham and Hampshire and their families. To the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, he gives 500*l.* to be applied for the benefit of the Protestants of the Vaudois Churches in the valleys of Piedmont, as the Society shall from time to time direct.

His Lordship then states that he is desirous of creating a perpetual fund, to be applied towards the augmentation of small livings in the Diocese of Durham, and directs his executors, as soon after his decease as conveniently may be, to purchase in the joint names of the Bishop of Durham, the Archdeacon of Durham, and the Archdeacon of Northumberland for the time being, the sum of 3,334*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* three per cent. Consols, in trust, to accumulate the same; and when the dividend and the accumulations, or any addition which may be made by any persons, shall, in the opinion of the Bishop and Archdeacons, amount to a competent sum of money for the purposes after mentioned, they are to signify the same to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and request their concurrence in augmenting, from the accumulated fund, and by a competent sum from the funds under their disposition, one or more poor livings in the Diocese of Durham, in the manner prescribed by the rules for the regulation of Queen Anne's Bounty; and if the Governors of that Corporation shall concur in this good work, the Bishop and Archdeacons shall dispose of the dividends and the accumulated fund, towards effecting the object in view, but if the Governors do not concur, then the Bishop is to dispose of the funds as he shall think proper for the benefit of such incumbents of poor livings.

If by the augmentation of all the poor livings in the Diocese of Durham, or by any other means, the objects of this benefaction shall, in the opinion of the Bishop of Durham for the time being, fail, then the Bishop is to apply the 3,334*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as he shall think proper for the benefit of the objects of the charity for the relief of poor widows and children of the Clergy, commonly called the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and in extension of that branch of the charity called Special Cases. He gives 3,000*l.* three per cent. Consols, upon trust, to pay the dividends to the same branch of the said charity. He gives 3,000*l.* three per cent. Consols to the Archdeacons of Durham and Northumberland, to apply the dividends in the purchase of prayer-books, to be distributed by them among the district cities of the Diocese of Durham. He gives his secretary Thomas Henry Faber, Esq. 100*l.*; his secretary Thomas Porteus, Esq. 100*l.*; Rowland and Frederick Colberg, nephews of Miss Colberg, 500*l.* each at the age of twenty-one years; Thomas Davison, his land agent at Sedgfield, in Durham, 100*l.*; Thos. Dawson, his bailiff at Auckland Castle, 50*l.*; Mary King, housekeeper at Auckland and Durham Castles, 100*l.*; William Manns, gardener at Mongewell, 300*l.*; Thomas Blackmore, porter at Auckland Castle, 50*l.*; Thomas Stibbald, gardener there, 50*l.*; James Price, 100*l.*; Wm. Moss, his gamekeeper at Mongewell, 100*l.*; Hannah Gibbs,

housemaid at Mongewell, 50*l.*; Ann Spatton, dairymaid there, 50*l.*; Sam. Lewis, his butler, 150*l.* and all his wearing-apparel if Samuel Lewis shall be living in his service at his decease; Daniel Grant, his coachman, 100*l.*; and to such other of his servants as shall be living with him at his death, if they have been five years in his service, 50*l.* each; if three years 20*l.*; if one year 10*l.*; and also in addition to all the above legacies, to each of his servants living with him at his death, a year's wages. He gives Richard Gill, his woodman, an annuity of 20*l.* during life; to Mary King an annuity of 15*l.* in addition to her legacy; to his servant Jane Branth, an annuity of 25*l.* He directs 200*l.* to be distributed among the poor of the city of Durham; 200*l.* among those of Auckland; and 100*l.* among those of Mongewell.

His Lordship states, that by certain indentures in March 1817, and Jan. 1821, Wm. K. Barrington, George Barrington, and Robert Price are possessed of 40 shares in the Oxford Canal in trust for him, he directs these to be sold, and their produce applied to the general purposes of the will.

He gives 40,000*l.* three per cent. Consols, upon trust to pay his excellent friend Mrs. Ann Kennicott, of Windsor, widow of the Rev. Dr. K. the annual sum of 100*l.* during life; and to Ann Franklin, of Hackney, who lived in his service fifty-six years, a similar annuity; and "I, the said Shute, Bishop of Durham, justly sensible of the unceasing attention and unvarying kindness of the said Ann Elizabeth Colberg to my late dear wife and myself during a period of twenty-five years, feel and acknowledge it to be a debt of gratitude which I cannot highly pay; but to give such proof as I can of the high sense which I entertain of her virtues and her merits, I most gladly direct the trustees for the time being, to pay to Ann Elizabeth Colberg, during the joint lives of herself and Ann Kennicott and Ann Franklin, the annual sum of 1,000*l.*;" and their annuities, in the event of their dying first, to be successively added to her's.

The will then recites an indenture of May 31, 1814, by which 42,000*l.* three per Cents. was granted upon certain trusts. He revokes all those trusts, and declares that the whole sum and the dividends shall, immediately after his decease, be transferred to trustees; but inasmuch as the power of charging it with 10,000*l.* for building a mansion at Beckett, contained in the indenture of May 31, 1814, is given to George Viscount Barrington only, in the event of his surviving the testator, and the Viscount may depart this life without executing the same, he directs that the 10,000*l.* immediately after his death shall be raised out of the 42,000*l.* and paid upon the trusts after mentioned. He gives 20,000*l.* to trustees, as a fund, together with the 10,000*l.* for erecting and furnishing the mansion for the

Viscount Barrington for the time being, on the estate at Beckett, according to the plan delivered by Mr. Atkinson, architect. And whereas the professional duties of my nephew George Viscount Barrington are such as will prevent his becoming resident in the intended mansion at Beckett, he directs that the building and finishing of it shall be under the direction of his great nephew William K. Barrington, or the owner of the estate for the time being, with full power to add to or alter the plan. It is his wish, that the china now deposited at Mongewell should be preserved and continued as heir-looms to his family, and that a room should be built and expressly set apart for its reception at Beckett. That mansion, with out-houses, stables, &c. to be completed within ten years, at the utmost, of his decease.

The residue of the Bishop's personal estate is divided into two parts, one to George Viscount Barrington, the other to the same trusts as the 10,000*l*.

He appoints George Viscount Barrington, Wm. K. Barrington, and Aug. Barrington, his executors. He declares his will to be, that John Burley shall be entitled to the same professional charges as he would be if he were not one of the trustees; and that the legacy of 100*l*. shall not be in satisfaction of money due, or of such professional charges; and the executors to be accountable only for their actual receipts, &c.

The will was signed Dec. 10, 1825.

SHUTE DUNELM.

The first codicil commences by stating, that 40,000*l*. had been, by the will, bequeathed to Wm. K. Barrington and Aug. Barrington, upon trust to pay certain annuities.

He now directs that one moiety shall be transferred, after the determination of the annuities, to a society to be hereby established, to be called "THE BARRINGTON SOCIETY for promoting Religious and Christian Piety in the Diocese of Durham." This Society is to consist of Life and Annual Governors, and the Bishop of Durham and Archdeacons of Durham and Northumberland for the time being, shall be Official Governors. All persons making a donation of fifty guineas or upwards, and executors of persons bequeathing a legacy of 100*l*. or upwards, shall be Life Governors; and Annual Subscribers of five guineas or upwards, Annual Governors. The Bishop of Durham for the time being to be President. The Governors shall assemble in the city of Durham, and a General Meeting held on the first Wednesday in September, in every year; and a special General Meeting shall be called at any time on the requisition of one Official Governor, or two Life or Annual Governors. That the dividends and annual subscriptions shall be applied as fol-

lows:—one moiety to the religious education of not less than five sons of living or deceased Clergymen of the Established Church, resident, or at the time of their decease resident, in the Diocese of Durham, not possessing or not having left sufficient means to give such sons a useful and proper education. No boy to be admitted till he shall have attained the age of 14, and shall have been completely instructed in the rudiments of the Greek and Latin languages, such competency to be determined on examination by some clergyman nominated by the President or one of the Official Governors. That the contributions to the education of the boys shall be by annual allowance, or by defraying all or any part of the expenses of their education; or any other mode that may be deemed more expedient. That no boy shall be entitled to the benefit of these provisions for a longer period than three years, unless intended for holy orders, and apparently of a character and disposition fitted for the sacred function; in which case an annual allowance, in the nature of an exhibition, may be made to him for four years longer, provided he be a member of, and resident in, either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. That preference shall be given to boys of the greatest talent and application, to sons of clergymen deceased, and to sons of parents with large families and comparatively small incomes. That in case any boy shall, in the opinion of the majority of the Governors, misconduct himself, the Governors shall have power to withdraw his allowance.

That the other moiety of the dividends, and the subscriptions, shall be applied in promoting the erection, enlargement, and fitting up of churches and chapels in the Diocese of Durham, in such manner as shall best tend to the interests of pure religion and the Established Church. And in case there shall, at any time, be no proper objects for the application of this moiety, the unapplied part of it shall be applied to the same purposes as the former. It shall be lawful for the Bishop of Durham to make any bye-laws or regulations for this Society.

The other moiety of the 40,000*l*. three per Cents. the Bishop gives to trustees, to pay two-thirds of the dividends thereof to the Perpetual Curate for the time being of Bishop Auckland, in augmentation of that Perpetual Curacy; and to pay the remaining third of the dividends to the charity for the relief of Poor Widows and Childrens of the Clergy, in aid of that branch of the charity called Special Cases.

This codicil is dated, as well as the will, Dec. 10, 1825.

The second codicil enjoins the completion of the purchase of the estate at Worthing noticed in the will, in case such purchase shall not be completed in his life time; and is dated Feb. 25, 1826.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

136. *The Fifty-second Annual Report of the Royal Humane Society, instituted 1774, to collect and circulate the most approved and effectual Methods for Recovering Persons apparently Drowned or Dead. To suggest and provide suitable Apparatus for, and bestow Rewards on those who assist in, the Preservation and Restoration of Life.* 1826. 8vo. pp. 137.

IF we suppose that the life of one man is essential to the support of several others, the life of that man is evidently an estate, or rather an annuity, upon which those others live. Let us further suppose, that there were neither medical practitioners or drugs known; it is evident, that the numbers of inefficient members of society would be alarmingly increased; that survivors would, in a manner, have double families to maintain, and that the permanency of a state of civilization would be seriously affected; for a state of warfare only concerns a few, but the state of things supposes the whole community. The portion of labour and service, which a man who dies at twenty-one years of age can have rendered to society, is but small; but that of him who lives to old age considerable. Take a weaver for instance; the young man can, we suppose, have woven only one thousand yards, and the old man a hundred thousand. By so much the more has the latter augmented the wealth of society, and if the cost of his maintenance has been greater, that cost has been a customer to stimulate the exertions of others, to provide for his wants, and an even balance is struck upon making up the accounts, because it is a truism, that the more one man does produce, the more others must produce also. We give a very superficial sketch; for we only mean to show the value of life—only to say, that if mankind died prematurely, the existing state of things could not be supported; and to talk of any other state of things, is to suppose an alteration by Providence.

The doctrine of Malthus is only sound in one view; for certainly it is not an intention of Providence, that war, famine, or disease, should be punishments for multiplying the species. Laws of Providence must be incon-

trouable, or they are not laws, of Providence, only results of circumstances. War, famine, or disease, do not necessarily augment with population; for that of Ireland has encreased under all its miseries of want and overstocking. The same diseases prevail in a population of fifty or five hundred; and though the danger is of course greater where the subjects are more numerous, yet Providence creates no new diseases in consequence of superior numbers, or increases the asperity of old ones. It permits civilization to cure much of these evils; in case of war it prompts the invention of gunpowder, and a separate profession of armed men, in order to prevent all the adults of a nation going to war, as among barbarians; in case of famine it prompts emigration, superior culture of the soil, and even new articles of food, as potatoes; and as to disease, it excites the prevention of their effects, by medical improvements, vaccination, quarantines, &c. &c. In short, we venture to affirm, that the increase of population has been attended not with increased wars, famines, or diseases, but with augmented means of preserving life. Of course, if more people are born, more people must die, but according to the positions of Mr. Malthus, here should, under Providence, be no increase; but where one now dies in a population of one hundred, not two but four should die prematurely in a population of two hundred; but the tables of population support no such theory. Providence throws the heaviest burden of disease upon infancy, as if it thought, that those who render no service to society, should be taken from it in preference to adults. The sum of all is, that Providence seems to make superior population a stimulus to superior civilization, the improvement of arts, &c.

For this reason, setting aside the divine benevolence of the institution of hospitals (which no reasonable man disputes), and which in common with all things of the kind, applies to the Royal Humane Society, we see other prospective benefits of the first moment. We see, that dissolution is so far from being an instantaneous pro-

William is justified in prognosticating a further increase; and this is gold, though it does not glitter.

were, during the last year, restored, after having come into the world to all appearance dead" (p. 24). Thus, as Mr. Fennel says,

139. *A Sermon for the Benefit of the Royal Humane Society, preached in the Parish Church of Romford, Essex. By the Rev. Rob. Fennel.* 8vo. pp. 35.

"In each branch of its system, the possibility of deriving good from this society is brought to the home of every individual." P. 25.

IT is evident that, through the prolongation of life by temperance and the art of medicine, Providence deters us from the waste of that first quality of animal existence. It is also evident, that many modes of death are not sudden; and that physicians, if such there were professionally, who undertook exclusively the art which the Royal Humane Society make the basis of their institution, would, if successful, be men who had brought the Therapeutick science to the utmost practicable point of perfection. For there is a wide difference between restoring a person where life is only struggling with disease, and where it is combating with death itself. The Royal Humane Society has, therefore, a very high claim in a scientific view. It has succeeded in a most difficult attempt. And moreover, the value of life—it may be incalculable, where there is dependence. Mr. Fennel eloquently says,

140. *The Christian Hearer: designed to shew the importance of hearing the Word, and to assist Christians in hearing with profit.* By the Rev. Edw. Bickersteth, Assistant Minister of Wheler Chapel. 12mo. pp. 332.

"THE Author was led to the subject of the following Treatise in the discharge of his ministerial duty, by considering how very few in this vast Metropolis, and throughout this favoured country, habitually hear the word, though preached in the very midst of them, in comparison of those who greatly or altogether neglect that duty—and how very few even of habitual hearers, fully improve what they hear to their spiritual edification." Preface.

"Nor is this state of things confined merely to the Metropolis; it is in a great measure true of most parts of the country, that but a small proportion attend the ministry of the word." Id. vii.

"While blessed with the comforts of a happy home, we may meditate on the visitations which may deprive us of its enjoyments, and picture to ourselves the woes of connubial bereavement; but those only who have felt it in all its reality, can form a just estimate of its dire affliction. To witness the partner of our home, the stay and support of a family, perhaps, who had been wont to share with us in pleasures which the world could not understand, and to solace us amid griefs which they would not pity—to see him glide from our gaze amid the fond attentions of surrounding friends—to see the vacant seat at the family board, with all its concomitant recollections, memory, ever cruelly retentive on such occasions, pointing each shaft of sorrow—these in themselves are woes, which it may require all our Christian fortitude to sustain." P. 19.

It is utterly unnecessary to prove self-evident things—to prove the value of the medical art, and its superior value, when directed to its most perfect exemplification. It appears, that the processes of the Society have been successfully extended to still-born infants;

This utter neglect of religion and morals is a very serious charge; and we shall examine it philosophically. To begin with the Londoners. Setting aside certain parts of the population, who live by guilty means, an evil inseparable from large aggregates of people, there is no part of the kingdom where morality is more respected than in the Metropolis. Housekeepers, with families, preserve a constant attention to propriety. There is less cheating and extortion practised in their shops. The children are sent to school, and taught their catechism. The mothers attend to their habits, check swearing and vicious propensities; and they will not suffer their female servants to have followers, and by consequence, bastards. Now the very converse of this takes place (the gentry excepted) in the country, among the tradesmen and farmers. Settling at alehouses is universal. Hard-work is the only thing regarded; not the smallest attention is paid to the manners of the young, and bastardy abounds. Below a certain rank of life, scarcely a female goes to the altar who is not in a state of pregnancy; yet the country Churches are not deserted. The ma-

majority of the villagers attend there; but do not alter their habits, because they are uncivilized.

In large cities the inducements to vice are far greater than in the country. One abominable practice prevails, and we are glad of an opportunity to expose it. In many trades, the payment of the men upon Saturday night is consigned to the foreman, who, under pretence of not being able to obtain change elsewhere, takes them to a public-house. The consequences need not be mentioned. But the Londoners in general neglect the Sabbath. It is a great evil, but it is not founded upon indifference to religion or morals. The unremitting confinement of six days out of seven to business, naturally prompts a holiday upon the seventh. This ought not to be; but there is such an appetency for getting money, and enjoying expensive pleasures, throughout the whole nation, that England has become over all Europe proverbial for worldliness, and so will every thickly peopled country become, where living is expensive and difficult.

Now neglect of the Sabbath is a serious evil. There can be no preservation of principle or happiness, where there is not a love of God. A right-minded man goes to Church to say his prayers, and be edified by a sensible sermon; and he wishes the sublime Liturgy to be well read, and the sermon to be made impressive by good elocution; but he by no means wishes for enthusiastical preachers, because he well knows that they turn his attention from devotion to the man, and that enthusiastical preachers will only be followed by enthusiastical congregations; and he also knows, that in a country where wealth and knowledge abound, the mass of the people will never become religious enthusiasts.

The remedy for neglect of the Sabbath, proposed by Mr. Bickersteth, is preaching; but the difficulty does not lie in want of preachers, but of hearers; and the more of these one preacher gains, another loses; for we do not suppose that irreligionists will, under any circumstances, be regular Churchgoers. Civil penalties cannot be enforced, and the remedy which we should propose is religious and moral education, a measure which nearly all mothers and many fathers would warmly patronize. We would put a

case. A. is the minister of one parish, who fills his Church at the expence of his reverend brethren's congregations, by enthusiastical preaching. B. his clerical neighbour, sees that the minds of children are utterly neglected, and that as soon as they are of sufficient age, they are, like colts, put to work. He adopts warmly the expedient of National or Sunday-schools, in order to civilize them, and inculcate religious principles. We think, that the good done by the latter is far greater than that done by the former, because education is a much better mode of teaching a thing than mere exhortation to practice it; and because, when people have got habitual principles of devotion, they are more likely to consider neglect of worship a sin.

In short, we think, that in large commercial countries there is and must be a great preponderance of worldliness. How it may be successfully controlled by systematic education, in moral and religious principles, is shown in that philosophical and benevolent sect the Quakers. If, therefore, instead of recommending persons to go to preacher A. or preacher B. and turn enthusiasts, ALL PREACHERS would direct their energies to fathers and mothers, upon the subject of educating their children religiously and morally, we believe that a better attendance at Church would be one certain result; and many others of the first moment be gained besides.

141. EPIITAPHIA, or a Collection of Memorials, inscribed to the Memory of good and faithful Servants. Copied on the Spot, in various Cemeteries. 12mo. 8vo. pp. 312.

THE complaints about servants are perpetual; but there are only three modes of making dependants of any kind do their duty. One mode is necessity, as among soldiers; the second, interest, in hope of promotion or advantage; the third, affection. To produce this, there must be kind treatment, and liberality with regard to imperfection. Addison has an excellent paper on the subject in the Spectator, which all persons should read, and he there shows the absurdity of expecting perfection or impossibilities from servants. It is assumed by many that they should neither have feelings or passions, nor divided interests, nor thoughts beyond their work, nor views

of bettering themselves, nor any inclination for pleasure; in short, that they should be what human beings never yet were, nor ever will be. The only practicable mode of obtaining the best possible service from them is to cause them to like their places, and make it worth their while to continue in them. The division of labour should also be recollected. Servants who have miscellaneous work will never be so perfect as those who have only distinct duties. Add to this, if people look into their work being done, it will be done; but the necessity of constant inspection is not to be superseded. Even a machine must be constantly overlooked. If all fails, it should be remembered that there are many whom nothing but adversity can reform, among masters as well as servants; and that they who are always changing their servants, know nothing of the art of government. A faithful and useful domestic is a great blessing; and as this acquisition cannot be a thing of trifling moment, we are glad of books of this kind. They may do good by turning the attention of the wise to an object productive of much benefit, and likely to set an excellent example of imitation.

142. *An Essay on Mind, with other Poems.* 12mo. Duncan.

THIS *Essay* is an imitation of the style of Pope, and contains some beautiful similes. The poetry is of a superior description; and the characters introduced are well drawn. We make one extract:

“Man! man! thou poor antithesis of power!
Child of all time! yet creature of an hour!
By turns camelion of a thousand forms,
The lord of empires and the food of worms!
The little conqueror of a petty space,
The more than mighty, or the worse than
base!

Thou ruin'd landmark in the desert way,
Betwixt the all of glory and decay!
Fair beams the torch of Science in thine
hand, [ing land;
And sheds its brightness o'er the glimmer-
While in thy native ... and free,
Thou bid'st the ... smile for
thee,
And treadest Ocean's paths full royally!
Earth yields her treasures up—celestial air
Receives thy globe of life, when journeying
there,

It bounds from dust, and bends its course
on high, [ing sky.
... through the wander-

And yet, proud clay! thine empire is a span,
Nor all thy greatness makes thee more than
man!

While Knowledge, Science, only serve t' im-
part
The god thou would'st be, and the thing
thou art!”

143. *Essays on Geology and Astronomy; the physical Formation of the Planets, the Process whereby Magnetism and Motion keep them in their Orbits, with the Way to find the Distances of the Planets from the Sun, as deduced from the Earth's Distance.* By William Colquitt, B.A. 8vo. pp. 202.

THIS is the work of a man of some genius, well acquainted with a particular subject, writing under the delirium of high fever, and observing neither grammar nor reason, but uttering singular hypotheses. When the author has taken physic, we should be glad to see a work from him as temperate and satisfactory as Parkes' *Chemical Catechism*, but not one making a god of the Sun. He should recollect that the essence of absurdity is impossibility; for no material body can *per se* be cogitative, active, &c.; and if it cannot, then it derives its powers from an imparting cause.

Our author's hypotheses are very curious, and though we do not sanction them, we see in parts much which is far from meriting disrespect.

The Sun. Celestial light is the only immortal substance which man can behold; the Sun is a solid globe invested with this, and the spots are only the parts of the nucleus appearing through a rarefaction of light on that part, and condensation on another. [This may be necessary to produce extraordinary heat in some summers and countries, without which the laws of Providence might be impeded. *Rev.*]

Planets. Every planet which has an atmosphere, and is daily turned towards the Sun, must be inhabited. P. 101.

Venus. The inhabitants of Venus must be more numerous than those of our Earth (if we leave out fish), because three-fifths of the Earth's surface is covered with water, while the surface of Venus appears to consist more of land than water. P. 104.

Earth. Without an atmosphere we could never look upon the Sun through the brightness of his presence. P. 116.

Moon. “I calculate her cold to be 25°

greater than the cold at the North Pole. Therefore not a blade of grass, not a plant, tree, or animal, could grow or exist upon her surface, which for the most part consists of angular and lofty rocks of petrification and crystallization, and large precious stones, and spar, that reflect a strong light. Some of these pyramidal rocks are as lofty as any mountains on the face of the earth, by which they remain longer illuminated than the low valleys, and which extend the light much more than if she had a smooth surface. The unmixed air which gives vent to the volcanic eruption is sufficient for that purpose alone. I have observed the volcano, which appears like a red star upon a bright yellow surface. The Moon has no atmosphere." P. 118.

A poet may here step out of the flower garden for ideas. Mountains composed of one solid diamond, illuminated by a volcano, show gas-light, cut-glass, and mirrors, to be babyisms.

Mars. The surface of this planet is divided into plains and mountains of strange figures, issuing volcanic fire. Apparently it is not yet formed into an inhabited world, but is what our Earth once was. P. 126.

Jupiter. "As Jupiter always shines with a round bright face, with an atmosphere adapted thereto, always of the same temperature, without torrid or frigid zones, and extreme heat or extreme cold, he must of course be well inhabited with remarkably strong and very long-lived inhabitants; so that a young man here of only 21 years old in Jupiter would be 252 years of age, and the lands productive of rich vegetables adapted for their sustenance." P. 131.

(See GIANTS postea.)

Saturn. In consequence of the position of the axis, his inhabitants must enjoy the constant day-light. (p. 135.) May not Jupiter and Saturn, which have no change of seasons, no storms and tempests, produce animals of the same frame and shape as man, invested with hair or plumage, like a leopard, zebra, or pheasant, and their lives prolonged from 1500 to 2000 years? P. 139.

Ring of Saturn. "Herschel assured me that this Ring consists of solid circles. My answer was, 'Doctor, there can be no doubt of that,' and accordingly I informed him of the composition, necessity, and uses of him, to which he agreed. I deem this Ring to be a composition of siliceous matter crystallized, of similar substance to that which his satellites consist of, and those of Jupiter and our Moon,—unmixed with any calcareous or petrificative substance." P. 137.

Moons of Saturn. As these Moons of Saturn, like those of Jupiter, are intended for the sole purpose of giving some light to every part of his body, and other useful purposes; therefore it is manifest that their surfaces are of a rugged and sparkling substance, similar to that of our Moon, without atmosphere, or any thing to diminish their lustre; their cold exceeds all human comprehension. There is no defect in nature, in their not being inhabited, any more than there is in our polar regions, but an advantage for their respective uses. P. 138.

Comets. Solid bodies invested with impenetrable and luminous substance. (p. 166.) The use of them is to clear away the dense and congregated particles of terrestrial and aqueous matter, which abounds in the orbits of the planets, and that, by the timely interventions and intersections of a comet, the planets may have a free circulation in their respective orbits, and by this means prevent deluges, whirlwinds, and earthquakes, from overflowing and harming the planets.—P. 169.

Giants in Saturn and Jupiter. "I conclude that the inhabitants of these great planets, particularly Jupiter, towards his central parts, must receive as much heat as what we receive between 50° North, and 50° South latitude, and their stature and strength full five times greater than the strongest man on the face of the earth [i. e. between 25 and 30 feet high]; and their ages in general from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred years: but the inhabitants of the planet Saturn, by reason of his great distance from the Sun, must be of prodigious strength as well as stature, and cannot be much less than double the ages of those of Jupiter, and adapted with constitutions corresponding with their respective climates. Is it unnatural to suppose that the inhabitants of those great planets are upright, and not much unlike the human frame,—and covered with strong hair, yellow or white, beautifully and tastefully spotted or striped like a leopard or a zebra." P. 78.

Here we shall take our leave of Mr. Colquitt's wonders. An admirable pantomime might be made out of them.

144. *An Outline Sketch of a new Theory of the Earth and its Inhabitants. By a Christian Philosopher. 8vo. pp. 46.*

UPON questions of principle we do not feel ourselves at liberty to exercise courtesy. If sanction be given to the

new impressions therefore of this book, we would recommend substitution of matter to the purpose, in the room of the common place alluded to.

We cannot speak in too high terms of the Preface. It is an excellent dissertation upon the origin of the Saxons and their language. We recommend Mr. Bosworth, in order to render it perfect, to consult Tyrwhitt's "Essay on the Language and Versification of Chaucer," annexed to the fourth volume of his "Canterbury Tales." He will there see the alterations of the ancient Anglo-Saxon, made by their posterity, in the process of converting it into modern English; though many vulgarisms of the present peasantry, as *thilk*, *woll* for *will*, &c. &c. are genuine Saxon. The most curious fact is, that the French words imported were immediately or by degrees made subject to the Saxon idiom.

If a French adverb ended in *ment* (e. g. *certainment*), our ancestors amputated the *ment*, and wooden-legged the stump with the Anglo-Saxon *lick* or *ly*, instead. Because the English adjective has neither *case*, *gender*, or *number*, all the French adjectives, upon their naturalization here, were dismembered of these limbs. By the same merciless mutilation, the French verbs were obliged to relinquish all their differences of conjugation. *Accorder*, *souffrir*, *recevoir*, *descendre*, were regularly changed into *accorden*, *suffren*, *receiven*, *descenden*. We omit other curious facts, exhibited by that admirable scholar Mr. Tyrwhitt.

147. *Some Suggestions for the Improvement of Benefit Clubs, and Assurances for the Lower Classes; also Suggestions for a Modification of the Poor Laws, with Remarks on the comparative Situation of the Landowner and the Freeholder, and on other Subjects.* 8vo, pp. 30.

WE are not going to expatiate upon the utility of Friendly Societies and Life Insurance. We shall therefore give such positions of our author as may be worthy consideration. Concerning Benefit Clubs, he very properly states, that payments should be made by the members, in sums proportioned to their ages. He observes, that to secure 5*l.* for funeral expences, a person of eight years of age ought to pay 1*s.* 10*d.* *per ann.*, but a person of sixty, 0*s.* 4*d.* To secure an annuity of

15*l.* 12*s.* after 60, he proposes a payment for fourteen years, as follows:

Age.		Payment.
10	-	0 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
20	-	1 4 0
30	-	2 10 4
40	-	4 2 0

Now, whether by means of life-insurance it might not be possible to diminish the poor's rates very considerably, we will not affirm. We will only put a case. A parish offers to a poor man, married but not chargeable, a certain sum *per ann.* if he will add another contribution to it, to buy with the joint proceeds a policy of insurance for an annuity after he has attained the age of sixty, the condition being that he shall not become chargeable in the interim.

Our author says:

"Those persons who expect a provision during old age, would be more likely to bear up against difficulties, and to dispense with parish aid, than those who have no such prospect." P. 10.

Another suggestion is, to grant annuities for a hundred years, instead of the Sinking Fund.

"Had that idea been acted upon from the commencement of the borrowing system, the money raised in the reign of Geo. II. would now have been redeemed. The difference of the value of a perpetual annuity and an annuity for a hundred years, is only about thirty shillings, at 5 *per cent.*"

Our author thinks, that machinery might be employed in husbandry work to lessen the number of horses kept.

He proposes to prevent ships sinking at sea, through leaks, by this mode:

"Let the vessel be divided by water-proof partitions, into three or four compartments. The water from the leak then would be limited to one compartment."

This, by the way, is only an idea, taken from the well of fishing-smacks.

"OWEN'S PLAN. The mode of employment proposed by Mr. Owen is less productive than that which we have. On land of little value, we now feed ourselves and our cattle, and pay rent, which is in fact feeding the landlord and those who depend upon him. On such land, by spade-husbandry, labourers could not do any such thing." P. 26.

Fundholders are supposed to have more advantage than Landholders, because they do not pay direct taxes.

Our author says, that

"The fundholders are losers to an im-

mense amount, if we consider the different situations in which the public creditors would now have been, had they purchased land in the year 1763, with the 148 millions then owing to them; land having, since that time, in many instances quadrupled its value." P. 26.

Now our opinion is, that such a large capital thrown upon land would have occasioned so great an augmentation of its price, that it would not have returned 1 *per cent.* interest *per ann.*; * and that the chief cause why money has been able to return good interest, is the power of vesting it in good security, distinct from land.

In p. 13, the author pursues this subject. He says,

"The capitalist, when he buys land, buys at a certain rate, as compared with funded property. Upon the supposition that he bought land forty years ago, his returns will be greater than he would now receive, if he had at that time invested his money in the funds; or if the actual rent of the present day is compared with what was paid when poor rates were at the lowest, the landowner is still a gainer. The Landlord, therefore, cannot be said to be affected by poor rates."

No position is more self-evident, than if provisions rise, *rents* rise, and *poor rates* rise; but then the *mode of assessment by parishes* is most inequitable. A man in the parish of A. who pays 12s. *per pound* poor rates, can sell his corn for no more than another, who pays only 1s. in the pound, and therefore the former pays eleven times the amount of the latter in a NATIONAL TAX.

148. *A Defence of H. R. H. the Duke of York, and of the Sentiments delivered by him in the House of Lords on the Question of the Catholic Claims, with Strictures of the Conduct of the Body calling themselves the Catholic Association, and of the Popish Clergy of Ireland. By an Irishman, a Member of the Bar of England.* 8vo, pp. 90.

IF the Duke of York be a Peer of Parliament, it does not follow, because he is also a Prince of the blood, that he has not the privilege of uttering his sentiments in the Upper House. Our warm-hearted neighbours, the Irish, however, mix passion with every thing, nor could they excite the enthusiasm necessary for attaching a strong party to themselves, without inflammatory language and coarse allusions, because their auditors are of a rank in life to

whom temperate addresses would be useless. The Catholics treat the consciences of Protestants, as Mahometans treat females; and because they cannot make them yield to their pleasures, cry out that they (the Catholics) are deprived of their political privileges. The Catholic question has, however, been roasted, boiled, hashed, fried, and stewed so much, that we know no further mode of cookery which can be applied to it. We shall therefore only observe, that the pamphlet before us is argumentative and well written; and exposes the vulgarity and violence of the chief Catholic daemons; for so in religious subjects (however good and amiable in civil life) we hold them to be who write in the manner repro- bated.

149. *Remarks on the Horæ Sabbaticæ of Godfrey Higgins, Esq. By Henry Standish, Gent.* 8vo. pp. 58.

WE have often heard it observed, "that a thing is as plain as the nose on one's face," but should it be affirmed that Nature has made no provision in the conformation of our visages for the adjunct of a nose, we should not think the force of the allusion destroyed, because we solemnly believe that Nature *did* intend the human face to have a nose. The preceding illustration applies, we think, to the case before us. We hold it to be as plain as the said nose on one's face, that the New Testament *does* enjoin public worship; but Mr. Higgins, as quoted in p. 20, states, "that in the Gospel public worship is *discouraged*, if not *prohibited*, and consequently persons are justified for its non-observance."

When chimnies are full of soot, and sewers full of filth, it is necessary to sweep the one, and cleanse the other; but no one, for all that, likes to be either a chimney-sweep or a scavenger; and no office can be more disgusting, though it may be useful, than to clear away the soot and rubbish of mischievous authors. We shall, therefore, merely say, in justice to Mr. Standish, that he writes with logical precision and gentlemanly temper; though the positions which he combats, deserved only serious rebuke.

150. *Bishop Hall, his Life and Times. By the Rev. John Jones, Perpetual Curate of Cradley, Worcestershire.* 8vo. pp. xvi. 581. Seeley.

151. *Satires, by Joseph Hall, afterwards Bishop of Exeter and Norwich. With the Illustrations of the late Rev. Thomas Warton, and additional Notes by Samuel Weller Singer. 12mo. pp. civ. 182. Triphook.*

THE first of these works is an impartial and judicious piece of biography, and one of the best modern ecclesiastical works relating to that turbulent period. It contains some inelegancies, and typographical errors, and controversial terms are sometimes used anachronically. These, however, are faults which may be amended in a second edition, which we have no doubt that the work will reach. The citations are not always from the best authors, especially those from Wellwood, who lived after the time referred to. It is a greater objection to say that too much matter is admitted into the text which belonged to the Appendix, and thus the uniformity of style, which is really a principal beauty, destroyed. The Appendix is copious, and contains, among other things, some of Hall's unpublished Letters, his Sermon before the Synod of Dort, and Alibone's Latin Satire on the Oxford Visitation.

The second volume is edited with Mr. Singer's usual care, a compliment which our readers will think sufficient. An honest list of "terms wanting explanation," is given at the end, in which this phrase is omitted:

"St. George's sorrel, or his cross of blood, Arthur's round board, or *Caledonian wood*." P. 158.

This expression, we believe, relates to the younger Merlin, who took refuge in a *Caledonian wood*. His history is given in Mr. Turner's *Vindication of the Welsh Bards*, and in the *History of Anglo-Saxons*, first edition.

152. *French Histories.* 1. *Résumé de l'histoire du Danemark, par P. Lami.* 2. *De la Hollande, par Arnold Scheffer.* 3. *De Suisse, par Philarete Charles.* 4. *Des Etablissements Européens dans les Indes Orientales, par A. J. Mérault.* 5. *Des Traditions Morales et Religieuses, chez les divers peuples, par de S— (query de Sévigné).* 6. *Des Juifs Anciens, par Léon Halevy.* 7. *Du Mexique, par Eugène de Monglave.* 12mo. Lacointe et Durey, Paris. 8. *Tableau Historique des Progrès de la Civilisation en France, par C. Desmarest.* 12mo. Masson fils aîné. Paris.

AS we have formerly spoken at

large of this series of Histories, we shall confine ourselves at present chiefly to such remarks as may affect a second edition, should they reach the editors.

1. DENMARK. Stamford in Lincolnshire is called Standford. (p. 38.) Rome is too affectedly called *les sept montagnés*. (p. 133.) George III. of England could not be properly termed *restaurateur en France de la monarchie légitime* in 1814 (p. 297), as he was not then actively reigning. A vulgar spirit of abuse of the nobles and clergy pervades this volume, as if any other class would not have equally disgraced its ascendancy. The following sentence, spoken of the Count of Oldenburg, in 1536, deserves to be cited:

"L'histoire, qui rencontre trop souvent des héros de cette espèce, ne les flétrit point assez; on dirait qu'à l'exemple des peuples, elle craint, respecte, adore ceux qui ensanglantent toutes ses pages." P. 184.

2. HOLLAND. The missionary Willebrod is called Willebrod. (p. 17.) The English, as usual, are abused in the war of independence, while the story of Sidney is omitted. Seymour is a name unknown in England. Warren Hastings is termed a *lord* (p. 217), and Orange is misspelt *Organe*. The introduction to the 13th chapter we declare to be a falsehood,—"*cette perfidie, et cette mauvaise foi qui n'a trop souvent caractérisé la diplomatie Anglaise.*" (p. 262.)

The following passage is important at this time:

"Le procès de lord Hastings, gouverneur des Grandes-Indes, l'histoire de Saint-Domingue, et ce qui vient de se passer sous nos yeux aux Antilles, prouvent que des spéculateurs Européens ne peuvent être des administrateurs équitables, et que l'homme qui cherche la fortune dans les climats étrangers ne connaît pas que rarement les sentimens philanthropiques." P. 217-18.

3. SWISSERLAND. This is one of the best. It wants dates, and omits to say, that by the treaty of Vienna in 1815, Geneva was for the first time constituted a canton of the Helvetic league.

4. INDIA. This work, designed to be followed by a history of India, is a judicious amalgamation of many topics. Charnock, the founder of Calcutta, is called *Chenock* (p. 187); nor is Nizam-ul-mulsick (p. 202) a proper name, but a title, signifying *ornament of Kings*. His name was Cutrubich,

with the usual addition of Khan. Howell is called Howel. (p. 220.) Shah Allum was not expelled by his son, but by his son's controller Abdallah the Afghan. (p. 246.) By an error of the press, the peace of Amiens (p. 279) is dated in 1807.

5. The volume on ALL RELIGIONS is very unsatisfactory; is it uncharitable to say, that to write on different religions, a man should be influenced by one of them? Besides, it is absurd to treat them all as different: if there be a religion, it must be primitive, and the others merely corruptions of it. We have not room to notice the numerous errors of this book.

6. JEWS. This is the production of an Humanitarian, who has contrived to omit the plagues of Egypt, and represents the Israelites as winding along the bay of the Red Sea at low water. In other respects, the book may claim some praise.

7. MEXICO. This is carefully compiled. It reaches to the present time, and gives the Constitutional Act of Federation. The statistical accounts are also well selected. The author would do well to expunge the passages in p. 78—79. Mr. Bullock is more than once called *Bullcock*.

8. The Civilization of France, though published by another firm, is a good accompaniment to these volumes; and is written in a spirit which their authors must blush at when they peruse it. Its errors may be easily rectified: Roger Bacon was not contemporary with St. Louis (p. 130); there never was a *Duc de Galles* (p. 159); the Northern financier was not called Laws, a mistake in the final letter, which we have observed in many English names, in French writers (p. 325); Belisarius never was a beggar. (p. 379.) Let us quote the following passage, as a specimen of real good sense; in speaking of Napoleon, the author says:

“Jamais le despotisme n'avait dissimulé sa figure hideuse sous des formes aussi séduisantes: la tyrannie se parait de fleurs. Quand on lui reprochait l'arbitraire, elle vous répondait par la gloire. Osait-on lui dire qu'elle perdait la France, elle répondait: Je l'ai sauvée. Le régime impérial mit en usage un autre moyen de corruption: après avoir écarté par la longue histoire de ses triomphes les interpellations du génie de la liberté, il finit par lui opposer le spectacle de la prospérité publique. Le malheur des nations vaincues nous procurait l'abon-

dance; nous nous engraissons de dépouilles, et nous ne songions pas que cette proie, une fois dévorée, il ne nous resterait pour l'avenir que la haine de l'Europe et la possibilité d'une gloire qui nous accablait.” P. 381-2.

158. *Illustrations of Paley's Natural Theology, with descriptive Letter-press.* By James Paxton, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. 8vo. XXXVI Plates. Vincent, Oxford.

IT is a trite observation, that an appeal to the eye is more forcible than one to the ear, and of this Paley appears to have been sensible, when he remarked, that “of muscular actions, even of those well understood, some of the most curious are inescapable of popular explanation, without the aid of plates and figures.” (Nat. Theol. c. ix.) We are surprised that twenty-three years should have elapsed before the experiment was made, but we should be ungrateful not to acknowledge its utility, however late the attempt.

The designs of the plates are original, and obtained from the most authentic sources, among which we perceive the Ashmolean and Christ Church collections, the former of which is so much indebted to Messrs. Duncan, and the latter to Dr. Kidd. We have not space to enter into the merits of each engraving separately, but in plate xxxvi. (*Dionæ Muscipula*, or Venus's fly-trap); the subject is illustrated by shewing the action of the lobes upon an insect. Plate xxviii. which represents the temporary and permanent teeth, should be examined with attention by all who have the care of youth. On the whole, this work reflects considerable praise upon the author, the engraver, and indeed on the publisher, for his spirit. It has only one disadvantage, that of being published at Oxford; for that city, though no mean rival in this department to the Metropolis, is too isolated to command an immediate circulation of her productions. As a proof of the popularity of this volume, we may observe, that the plates were designed at first to accompany a new edition of Paley's work; but in consequence of their success, lithographic duplicates have been executed, in order to supply the increased demand.

Mr. Paxton pursues his professional duties at Oxford; we trust that we are not now bidding him farewell.

154. *Botanical Theology; or Evidences of the Existence and Attributes of the Deity, collected from the Appearances of Nature.* By John Shute Duncan, M.A. Fellow of New College. 2d Edition. 8vo. pp. 80. Plates 4. Vincent, Oxford.

NATURAL Theology has seldom found more able advocates than it at present possesses in the University of Oxford. In medicine, Dr. Kidd; in geology, Mr. Buckland; and in botany, Dr. Williams and Mr. Duncan; are names of which she may justly be proud.

The Tract before us is founded on Keith's System of Physiological Botany, and supplies a link in the chain on which Paley touched but slightly in his celebrated work. It is adapted to general readers, without being slovenly in its descriptions, and may be regarded as a valuable contribution from one whose profession is not Theology.

155. *The Sabbath, being a familiar Exposition of its Duties, and the Authorities by which they are enforced.* By the Rev. R. C. Packman, Priest in Ordinary of his Majesty's Chapels Royal, and Rector of Langdon Hills, Sussex. 12mo. pp. 87.

MR. PACKMAN says, that he has compiled this little work "with a view to counteract some speculative notions respecting the observance of the Sabbath, which have lately obtained, calculated, as they seem, to be highly injurious among certain classes of the people." (Pref. vi. vii.) It is certain that, although hydrophobia may be checked by shooting mad dogs, other diseases of the most fatal kind may be communicated with ease and impunity; that although the law may check open blasphemy and profaneness, perversions of doctrine may nullify vital principles, and reduce Christianity to a state of paralysis. As the Jesuits upheld Popery by sly arts, so the enemies of sound religion practise the same stratagems. We can, however, communicate no information to our readers, by dilating upon such familiar topics; and therefore have only to remark, that Mr. Packman's compilation is copious, useful, and judicious. It is a work of edification.

156. *An Epitome of the Old and New Testaments.* 12mo. pp. 297. Vincent, Oxford.

157. *Questions on the Bible and the Articles*

of the Church of England. 12mo. pp. 79. *Ibid.*

THE first of these volumes is one of the most comprehensive for its size that we have ever seen. The numerous *introductions* which profess to familiarize youthful minds with the Scriptures, have few merits beyond their brevity; but this epitome, while it meets all the minute difficulties of the types and prophecies, includes also a harmony of the two Testaments, which every one should consult, as it is now unincumbered with the ponderous remarks of commentators.

The *Questions* will prove their utility in refreshing the mind on many points which are apt to escape in a course of reading; for such as have the use of annotators, or the wish to consult them, numerous references are subjoined. It is fair to add, that the unassuming exterior of these volumes corresponds with their real excellence.

158. *The Bond, a Dramatic Poem.* By Mrs. Charles Gore. 8vo. pp. 100. Murray.

IT is a palpable absurdity to suppose that the physical laws of being in any shape can be modified to the will of extraneous agency, without making God the Author of evil and confusion. A thing must *be*, before it can be any thing else, and on the primary must depend all subsequent being. Rebellion against God by physical means, must therefore be utterly impossible, because the existence rebelling is merely dependent. Archbishop Tillotson observes, that "nothing can be admitted to be a revelation from God, which plainly contradicts his essential perfection;" and if man could be subjected to such action, as is supposed by Monk Lewis, Lord Byron, and his fair imitatrix before us, the Almighty is made to counteract his own work of redemption, and man is only a passive, not an accountable creature. But the Devils of Scripture are more executioners and police agents, who are permitted to inflict punishment for the sake of reform, not for that of making prize of the soul. So at least says St. Paul (1 Corinth. ch. v. ver. 5), "Deliver such an one unto Satan for the destruction of the flesh, that the spirit may be saved in the day of the Lord Jesus," where destruction of the flesh merely implies the infliction of

disease (see Hammond's elaborate note on the passage, p. 523). Now it is certain that we know nothing about Devils, but from Scripture; and that they have by no means the power ascribed to them by the Mediæval ancients, and the parties before named. The question then is, are they fair subjects of poetry? The Devil is Milton's hero, but the Devil is a *man*, and so are all Devils in every poet which we have seen; and the effect is purely owing to the deception of seeing a human being endowed with supernatural qualities. According to fact, it would be as reasonable to make Vickery, Lavender, and the Bow-street officers, the conductors of the machinery of an epic poem; as Satan and his coadjutors.

• However, poets make of diabolism something terrific and interesting, and we are willing to give our authoress due credit for her Iago-like spirit Meinhard, and his entrapment of the noble Othello-like Falkenstiern. The poetry is strong and energetic, and our readers shall judge for themselves by the concluding lines in Falkenstiern's speech, and the sentence of exile:

"O'er the desert Earth

I am a lost and charter'd wanderer!
And like a solitary vessel, braving
Upon the Ocean's dread immensity,
Tempest and thunder-cloud, my lonely heart
Must wrestle with the storms of fate.

The world

Is all before me: with this sword and Hope,
Hope! whose bright arch of promise still
o'erhangs

The clouds of Memory, I will oppose
The ills of life,—the wrath of Destiny."

Here are two good figures; and, as another part is to appear, we beg to remind our fair authoress, that we shall be glad of more of these necessary accompaniments of poetical diction.

159. *London in the Olden Time; or Tales intended to illustrate the Manners and Superstitions of its Inhabitants, from the Twelfth to the Sixteenth Century.* 8vo. pp. 324.

BOOKS of this kind partake of the nature of modern Gothic. They may be fair imitations, but they never impose on the real Antiquary. It is impossible, for the whole must be in correct keeping, and no modern can effect this, let his learning be what it may. He may catch a few broad fea-

tures, but all the rest are modern, and must ever be so, unless the author lived in an age precisely similar. Froissart and Chaucer are the best studies of mediæval manners.—But there is one thing with which we have been highly gratified, viz. the description of Ancient London. Whoever considers how much the preservation of the old buildings at Oxford constitutes the beauty of that elegant city, will think that London has sustained irreparable injury by the dilapidations of Henry VIII. The Theatre might be made very instructive by scenery, adapted to show London with the walls, and coming down to the time of Elizabeth in succession. A little imagination might be pardoned in copies from description, if the general style was kept up. But to return. It would be unfair to look upon works of this kind, without references and extracts, as scholars' books; and a man who should edit the discrepancies of ancient and modern histories of Tom Thumb with variorum notes and learned postils, would render no service to the literary world, because the matter is mere repetition of nonsense, and no information or instruction can be acquired.

The Tales before us are amusing, and in a broad view are unobjectionable. They give us a clear conception of the pre-eminent follies of our ancestors, and show us the inestimable value of Science and Protestantism.

160. *The Doctrine of the Church of Geneva, in the French Language, preached by the Rev. J. S. Pons, one of his Majesty's Chaplains at the Dutch Chapel, St. James's Palace, &c.* 8vo. pp. 366.

GENEVA is, we believe, famous for watchmakers, and they exercise, it seems, the principle of their trade in forming their clergy into the shape of chronometers, i. e. mere automata.

A Genevese Clergyman, says our author,

"Lives under the most vigilant and rigorous surveillance of the body to which he belongs; and knows to a certainty that not a single act either of his public or private life passes unobserved or uncontrolled by the tribunal of his peers. The public benefit which accrues from the operation of such a system of superintendence is incalculable." P. xxv.

No doubt the good was incalculable,

of the interference of the Scotch Synod with the affairs of Mr. Fletcher and Miss Dick; and no doubt also, living under constant espionage, and of course, subjection to cruelty, misconstruction, vulgarity, and private malice, is another incalculable good. The fact is, that the system is silly. In England every man's errors go in abatement of character, and of course of advantage, and a man lives a man, without the trammels of a school-boy. To these trammels the Genevese system adds a *moderate income*; and all this is lauded as the blessed system of Calvin. Penetrating observers see in it nothing but the wretched espionage of confession, and the useless vegetable and fish eating of the Romish Church in another form.

The beauty of the clerical character consists in . . . absence of . . . (canting) holiness, and unimpeachable morals. A Monk may be created by discipline, but not a Clergyman, the *clerc* alone of divine charity. Coldness of heart is an inevitable result of extreme caution, and the misery of dependance looks only for compensation in escape or promotion.

A moral Excise of this kind was introduced here by the Court Leets of Alfred, and we could specify curious instances of its operation, viz. separating wives from husbands, children from parents, and violation of all the ties of nature and feeling, founded entirely upon . . . of mankind. The Lord defend us from the legislation of Republican watchmakers, from being wound up and regulated, as if we were springs and wheels, fit only to point our hours and minutes! Give us men of soul,—the electrical sparks which rouse sympathies,—the dignity of liberty, and the high reason, which says, that virtue, effected by slavery, is extortion and not volition. Who would prefer a windlass to a Sampson?

The Sermons of the continental writers are addressed to the feelings, and constructed upon principles of eloquence and poetry. These before us are in the manner of Saurin, and certainly we should be unjust, if we did not say that there is a degree of *heart* in the sentiment of them, which does honour to the writers. Our extra . . . books should only (we regret

slang, made up of Scriptural phraseology, and incapable of impression. Saurin knew nothing of these pleonasm, fit only for mechanics, void of ideas. He was a man of fine imagination, and he applied it to an excellent purpose. These Sermons, formed on the same model, are directed to promote the love of Christ, assuredly an excellent affection. Cellerier we like most; but we respect them all as men and as clergymen, and wish that they had the happiness of living under King and Bishops, instead of oppressive Republicans, always Factionists.

161. We have been gratified in noticing that Mr. KENDALL's very interesting work for young people, *Keeper's Travels in search of his Master*, has already passed into the fourteenth edition; this last edition is much enlarged by the Author.

162. We can only add our warmest commendations of Mr. MOREAU's *Tales of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures*, to those of all our critical brethren.

163. Mr. W. H. BOSU's *Concise View of Ancient Geography, with Biographical, Chronological, and Historical Notes, and seven neat illustrative Maps*, is designed as an easy introduction to the Rev. Dr. Butler's "Sketch of Ancient Geography." It is an unassuming, but very useful little work, containing a clear and comprehensive summary of ancient and modern Geography. We say modern, as the modern names are always given with the ancient. The accentuation of the words will secure a right pronunciation. The plan of the Index is new and ingenious, for it has the advantage of referring, at the same time, to the situation of the places on the map, and their description in the book.

164. *Maps and Plans illustrative of Livy*, are an accompaniment to those which we have formerly noticed. A slight typographical error is the only fault which we have discovered; and this, our readers will probably agree with us, is no mean praise. These Illustrations embrace the three entire decades. The graver of Mr. Neale has been exerted with his usual success.

165. Mr. LE VERT, in his *Essay on the manner of teaching Languages*, proposes to improve the means of tuition by (as far as we understand him) elucidating the meaning of lessons, and comparing the idioms of different languages, in the expression of the same things. Of course, the better people understand what they are to know, the

166. Mr. JORCE's *Practical Chemical Mineralogy*, is a very useful companion to the elementary works on Chemistry, and communicates much valuable information.

167. *The Magic Ring*, a Novel, translated from the German, abounds with the pantomimical extravagant changes and diablerie, which characterize their national works of fiction. There are some interesting traits of character, and pleasing imitations, which remind us of the manner of Froissart, and the sentiment of the middle age, so finely exhibited by Chaucer.

168. *The Rétel*, a Novel, is a pleasing story, and has excellent discriminations of character, well supported throughout.

169. Mr. TUCK's *Private Brewer's Guide*, is a useful study, especially for the trade and country victuallers. Though drinking adulterated beer once or twice only may be recoverable, yet a continuation of such a leverage may lay the foundation of serious diseases not to be removed during life. We have seen this exhibited in detail. Mr. Tuck (p. 106) denies that this abuse prevails to any extent, at least in London. We refer him to South Shields alone, for a full character of the extent to which the abuse was carried, previous to the institution of the Subscription Brewery*. We could name other places, where Sailors say they can get drunk for a shilling's worth of beer, but must pay more where the ingredients are purer.

170. Mr. BUDGE's *Practical Miner's Guide*, appears to be a very useful book. The remarks concerning cordage (pp. 96,

97) for mining purposes, we warmly recommend, as life is at stake.

171. *The Pamphlet of Catholic Emancipation* curiously considered, is a good summary of the arguments against the Emancipation. And the *Try-Histo* of the Protestant Reformation: in England and Ireland, in reply to Cobbett, is a sound confutation of that political Chameleon.

172. *The Vintner's, Brewer's, Spirit Merchant's, and Licensed Victualler's Guide*, instructs us how to save our health and our money. It is, therefore, one of those books which every body should have, as it will soon pay for itself, with a thousand per cent. interest.

173. Capt. O'DONOGHUE, in his *Gratitude*, a Poem, &c. shows himself to be a sprightly and elegant gentleman-poet, who writes verses in good taste, and distributes them by way of bouquets to pretty spinsters.

174. M. SURENNE's *New French Manual*, will be found a very useful pocket companion for continental Travellers. His *Grammar of French Rhetoric*, is also very instructive, and the able author shows great taste in his apposite and spirited quotations. They form a little collection of the Beauties of French Poets. It seems, that the French confine the meaning of *Topography* to a mere description of rooms, and such places (see p. 238); for as an exemplification of *Topography* is described a garret, with a gutter,

"Où l'université des chats,

A minuit, en robe fourrée,

Vient tenir ses bruyants états." GRESSY.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

From the Report of the Royal Society of Literature just issued, we extract a Synopsis of the contents of the Papers read during the last year:

I.—*On the Measure of the Conditions necessary to the Supply of Commodities*. By the Rev. T. R. MALTHUS, R.A.R.S.L. The principle which Mr. Malthus proposes in this Paper to establish, and which he illustrates by a variety of cases, from the most simple to the most complex, is, that the quantity of common labour which a commodity will ordinarily command, represents and measures the natural and necessary conditions of its supply.—*Read May 4th, 1825.*

II.—*On the Prometheus of Eschylus, an Essay preparatory to a Series of Disquisitions respecting the Egyptian, in connection*

with the Sacerdotal Theology, and in contrast with the Mysteries of Ancient Greece. By S. T. COLERIDGE, Esq. R.A.R.S.L. In this Essay, which is introductory to the discussion of the general subject chosen by the writer upon his appointment as a Royal Associate, his object is, from the instance of the Prometheus, by an exposition of (what he believes to be) the intention of the poet and the mythic import of the Work, to prove the fact of a connexion between the Drama, the Religion, and Mysteries of Ancient Greece.—*Read May 15th, 1825.*

III.—*Remarks, on four leaves, exhibiting Specimens of Ancient Arabian Calligraphy*. By Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY, R.A.R.S.L. These Specimens consist of fragments of several beautiful copies of the Koran, written on parchment. The characters are Cufic, of the form in use before the improvements introduced in the tenth century.—*Read June 1st, 1825.*

IV.—*On the Origin, Connection, and*

* We have drank, through Mr. Bridgwood, a most respectable agent of that brewery, truly inimitable beer.

Character of the Passions. By JOHN MASON GOOP, M.D. M.R.S.L. In this genealogy and classification of the passions, they are all deduced from the four sources of Desire, Aversion, Joy, and Sorrow; or, rather, as Aversion and Sorrow are only the opposites of Desire and Joy, from the two latter, as the parent stock of the whole. *Read June 15th, 1825.*

V.—*On the Ternary Number.* By the Rev. JOHN JAMIESON, R.A.R.S.L. Dr. Jamieson shows, in various instances, that, as the number Three is anciently thought to possess peculiar sacredness, the belief of a more powerful mystic virtue resident in the number Three, more especially in connexion with religious solemnities, has prevailed in many ages and nations, and is still partially recognised. Nine, also, being the multiple of three, was, on that account, held sacred by the Greeks and Romans.—*Read Nov. 16th, 1825.*

VI.—By SHARON TURNER, Esq. R.A.R.S.L. A further elucidation of the principles advanced by the writer in several previous Papers, respecting the *Character and Origin of various affinities, &c. observable in the Languages of distinct Nations.* These phenomena are traced, in the present paper, in words used in a variety of languages to express the elements *water* and *fire*, in appellations for the word *name*, and in the several moods and tenses of the *substantive verbs*.—*Read Dec. 7th, 1825.*

VII.—*Part of Memoirs relating to the Introduction of Greek Literature into England after the dark Ages.* By P. F. TYTLER, Esq. H.A.R.S.L. In this portion are comprised notices of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; who, by his patronage of learned men, by encouraging translations of the Greek Classics, &c., but especially by the donation of 600 vols. of valuable MSS. to the University of Oxford, distinguished himself as a restorer of Greek Letters; and also of the lives of Tiptoft and Free, who studied Greek in Italy under Guarini about the middle of the fifteenth century; and brought back with them many MSS. and introduced several learned foreigners into this country.—*Read December 21st, 1825.*

VIII.—A continuation of the same Paper, detailing the lives and studies of Fleming, Dean of Lincoln; Grey, Bishop of Ely; and John Gundorp, Keeper of the Seal to King Edward the Fourth, fellow pupils of the preceding; and of William de Tilly, Prior of Christchurch, one of the pupils of Politian.—*Read Jan. 18th, 1826.*

IX.—*Vindictæ Tullianæ.* By GRANVILLE PENN, Esq. M.R.S.L. The object of the writer is, to vindicate the metrical reputation of Cicero, by proving that, instead of the cacophonous verse,—

“O fortunatam, nato me consule, Romam.”

Read Jan. 18th, 1826.

X.—*On certain Coins of Zancle, in Sicily.* By JAMES MILLINGEN, Esq. R.A.R.S.L. These Coins are six in number; and their combined evidence determines a much-disputed question in the chronology of Ancient History, viz.—the precise era when the ancient Zancle was taken, its inhabitants expelled, and the name of the city changed to Messina.—*Read Feb. 1st, 1826.*

XI.—*On an Edict of Diocletian, fixing a Maximum of Prices throughout the Roman Empire.* By W. M. LEAKE, Esq. M.R.S.L. This document, in the Latin language, and in uncial letters, is engraved on the external wall of a marble edifice at Eskihiissâr, the ancient Stratoniceia, in Asia Minor. It has never been published. The inscription consists of two parts; the Edict itself, fixing the maximum of prices for a great variety of objects; and a list of commodities annexed.—*Read March 1st, 1826.*

XII.—*On the Services rendered to general Literature by Archbishop Laud.* By the Rev. H. J. TODD, R.A.R.S.L. Laud was a munificent benefactor to the University of Oxford. He presented to the Bodleian Library, at different times, about 1280 volumes of MSS. in Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, and most excellent Greek coins. He was likewise the means of presenting 240 Greek MSS. from Lord Pembroke, 26 from Sir Thomas Roe, and 238 from Sir Kenelm Digby. Oxford is also indebted to Laud for the annexation of a Canonry of Christ Church to the Regius Professorship of Hebrew, and another to the office of Public Orator; for the establishment of “A Learned Press” for the endowment of a Professorship of Arabic; for improving the discipline of the University; and for the addition of a quadrangle to St. John’s College. Among the eminent characters who enjoyed his patronage, were Juxon, Sanderson, Selden, Whitlocke, Heylin, Twyne, Pocock, Hales, in England; Brady, in Ireland; and Jeremy Taylor, in Ireland; and in foreign countries, Vossius, and the younger Casaubon.—*Read March 15th, and April 4th, 1826.*

XIII.—*On the Religion and Divination of Socrates.* By the Rev. ARCHDEACON NARES, V.P.R.S.L. It was the opinion of Socrates that, in matters of difficulty and importance, the Gods would not refuse to give intimations, if properly consulted. But, although he did not object to the common modes of divination then in use, regarding the birds and other objects employed in it as unconscious instruments only, he spoke of the Delphic Oracle, under the name of the Divine Power generally, as synonymous with “O Zeus, O Zeus,”

“O fortunatam nato me consule, Romam,”

present, as if he had meant that such intimations were given to him by a deity peculiar to himself. It appears most probable, that Socrates considered the names of the Gods worshipped in Greece, as so many personifications of the several energies and attributes of the One supreme Being; and in that light performed a sincere adoration

Mr. MATTHIAS, one of the Royal Associates, who had not, at the period of the last General Anniversary Meeting, made known the subject upon which he proposes to communicate with the Society, has since notified his selection of *Italian Literature* for that purpose.

The MEDALS for the present year were adjudged, on Wednesday, 19th instant, to PROFESSOR JOHN SCHWELIGHAUSER, of *Strasbourg*, for the services rendered to Literature by his Editions of Appian, Polybius, Athenæus, Herodotus, &c.—where, by the sober exercise of extraordinary critical powers, he has introduced into the text of each of the above Authors numerous judicious improvements; and, by the commanding knowledge which he possesses of Classical Literature, has, in copious notes, illustrated, beyond former Editors, their respective writings; and to Dr. GALT STEWART, F.R.S.E. and F. formerly Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, for his Essay on the Philosophy of the Human Mind, Philosophical Essays, Lives of Adam Smith and Dr. Robertson, &c.

From the nature of the papers which have been read to the Society, the TRANSACTIONS necessarily occupy a considerable time in printing; the First Part is, however, now nearly through the press.

At the General Anniversary Meeting, April 27, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Salisbury, President, took the chair. His Lordship read an Address to the Meeting; in which, after adverting to the improved state of the Society's Funds, and to other subjects connected with its increased means and stability; to the Publications contemplated by the Society, &c., his Lordship demonstrated the importance of its objects, by a view of the services lately rendered to Literature by persons engaged in pursuits similar to those contemplated by the Society in that part of its plan relating to literary discovery; enlarging, more particularly, upon the discoveries made in the State Paper Office, of the Manuscripts of Queen Elizabeth, viz. Translations of Boethius de *Consolatione Philosophiæ*, of Plutarch de *Curiassitate*, and of Horace's *Art of Poetry*, and upon the authenticity of the *Treatise de Doctrinâ Christianâ*, imputed to Milton.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

The opening of the Royal College of Physicians is to be celebrated annually. The

first anniversary, which was the 25th June, falling on a Sunday, the celebration took place on Monday, in the College, at which Sir Henry Hallford presided, in his full robes, attended by the Mace-bearers and the other Officers of the College; the Doctors who have certain honours wearing their scarlet robes, &c. Dr. Warren delivered an oration in Latin, on the rise and progress of Medicine in this country, which commenced at twenty minutes past four o'clock, and continued nearly an hour and a half. Among the Doctors present were, Maton, Mackinnon, Latham, Heberden, Bree, Paris, McGregor, Babington, Granville; also Sir A. Cooper (the Vice-President), Sir J. Pringle, &c. &c. The Royal Academy, the Bishops of Chester and St. Asaph, Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Carrington, &c. &c.

STATE OF EDUCATION IN THE HIGHLANDS.

Throughout the whole extent of the counties of Argyle, Inverness, Nairn, Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, Orkney, and Zetland, and the Gaelic districts of Moray and Perth, comprehending 171 parishes, and a population, by the census of 1821, of above 416,000 persons, it was proposed to ascertain by actual inquiry in every family—1st. The number of persons above eight years, 2d. The number of those above twenty, 3d. The number of those at that age. 4th. The distance of each family from the nearest school. 5th. The proportion of families possessing copies of the Scriptures. 6th. The relative prevalence of the English and Gaelic languages. The following are the results as to this interesting inquiry:—1st. *As to Education.* Half of all the population are unable to read; or in detail, taking all ages above eight years, those who cannot read are nearly in the following proportions:—In the Hebrides, and other Western parts of Inverness and Ross, 70 in the 100 cannot read. In the remaining parts of Inverness and Ross, in Nairn, the Highlands of Moray, Cromarty, Sutherland, and the inland parts of Caithness, 40 in the 100. In Orkney and Zetland, 19 in the 100. Above one-third of the whole population are more than two miles, and many thousands more than five miles, distant from the nearest schools.—2d. *As to the Scriptures.* In the Western parts of Inverness and Ross, all the Scriptures found existing are in the proportion of one copy of the Bible for every eight persons above the age of eight years; and in the other parts of the Highlands and Islands, including Orkney and Zetland, where reading is very general, only one copy for every three persons. One-fourth part of all the families in these districts, or 100,000 persons, are still wholly without Bibles; and there are in this number several thousand

families in which there are persons who can read the Scriptures.—2d. *Language*. Gaelic is the language of 300,000 of the people, that is, of three-fourths of all the population of the districts included in this enquiry. It is almost exclusively of the Hebrides and of the Western and inland parts of Argyle, Inverness, Ross, and Sutherland. It is also the more prevailing language throughout the other parts of these counties. In Orkney, Zetland, and the coast of Caithness, English is spoken exclusively.

CAMBRIDGE, June 30.

Sir William Browne's gold medals for the Greek Ode, Latin Ode, and Epigrams, for the present year, were all adjudged to Mr. W. Selwyn, of St. John's College. The following are the subjects:—

Greek Ode—DELPHI.

Latin Ode—IRIS. *Pluvius describitur Arcus*.—HOR.

Greek Epigram—Εἶνος ἀνθρώποις καὶ θεοῖς.

Latin Epigram—*Eloquiumve oculi, aut facunda silentia lingue*.

The Porson prize was adjudged to Mr. B. H. Kennedy, of St. John's College.—Subject, Shakspeare, King John, Act 3, Scene 3, beginning with "*Come hither, Hubert,*" and ending with "*I think thou lovest me well.*"—A second prize was adjudged by the examiners to Mr. John Wordsworth, Scholar of Trinity College.

DIORAMA.

A new Diorama has been opened at Paris, the subject of which is the Monastery of St. Vaudrille, near Rouen. The painter and mechanist have supposed the prevalence of a north-west wind, which alternately covers the skies with clouds, and carries them off. A great effort has been made to remove from painting the reproach of immobility. Every thing is alive; the leaves are agitated, the branches, the ivy, and the other climbing plants which surround the columns are

in motion; the projection of shadows by the fleeting clouds is distinct; a door placed at the end of the right-hand gallery opens and shuts; finally, the sun, which has been momentarily eclipsed, darts his rays over the whole country. In the middle of the right-hand gallery are seen some boards, supporting a stone statue which has been taken down from its pedestal, and which is represented with surprising truth.

LONGEVITY.

In a *Journal des Savans*, contained in a French *Nouvelles Littéraires*, an article which shews that a mode of life untroubled by tumultuous passions singularly contributes to longevity. According to the author's statement, the lives of 152 hermits, taken in all ages and under every climate, produce a sum total of 11,589 years, and consequently an average of 76 years and a little more than three months for each. The lives of the same number of academicians, one half belonging to the Academy of Sciences, and the other half to that of Belles Lettres, amount to 10,511 years, or to 69 years and a little more than two months for each life. It is, therefore, not improbable, that in patriarchal ages of society 150 or 200 years were much more commonly attained than in our times, as the ancients affirm of different tribes of India and Greece.

Mr. Western, M. P. for Essex, has published a letter to Lord Liverpool, on the cause of the embarrassments of the commercial world. The work seems to establish this fact—that public distress has always accompanied any attempt to return to a metallic currency; that, consequently, the measures taken preparatory to the intended return, are the cause of the distress; and hence it is inferred, that the remedy should be an assured paper-currency. The pamphlet contains a summary of the years of distress and abundance.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

VAULT IN TEWKESBURY ABBEY CHURCH.

The following account of the Vault of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, in the Abbey Church at Tewkesbury (allusions to which have been made in the public journals), will gratify our Antiquarian readers.

At the back of the high altar, beneath a large flat blue stone, bearing evident marks of once having been inlaid with brass or other similar metal, is a flight of eight stone steps, which leads to a fine arched vault, wherein the remains of Isabel Duchess of Clarence, eldest daughter of Richard Earl of Warwick, were deposited in 1477; and where, also, her illustrious husband, George Duke of Clarence, brother to King Edward

the Fourth, most probably, after his execrable death in the Tower, was interred, which was denied to him in his lifetime.

The Chronicles of the Abbey give the following minute account of the burial of the Duchess: "She died in child-bed on the 22d of December, 1476, aged 25, at Warwick, and her body was brought to Tewkesbury on the 4th day of January following: the lord John Strensham, abbot of Tewkesbury, with other abbots in their habits, and the whole convent, received her body in the middle of the choir, and the funeral service was performed by the lord abbot and the rest of the abbots, with the whole convent, in nine lessons; afterwards

the funeral office was performed by the suffragans of the bishops of Worcester and Landaffe, and by the dean and chaplains of the duke; and the vigils were observed by the duke's own family 'till the next day, which was the vigil of the Epiphany. The suffragan of the bishop of Landaffe celebrated the first mass of St. Mary, in St. Mary's chapel; the second mass of the Trinity was celebrated by the lord abbot, at the altar; the suffragan of the bishop of Worcester celebrated the third mass of eternal rest, at which Peter Weld, D. D. and of the order of the minors at Worcester, preached a sermon in the choir, before the prelates; and mass being ended, the body was left under the herse, in the middle of the choir, for thirty-five days; and those solemn obsequies were daily performed, during that time, in the convent. Her body was buried in a vault, behind the high altar, before the door of the Visitation chapel, and opposite the door of the Martyr's chapel."

Notwithstanding the precise spot of the vault is thus accurately pointed out, no person who has written on the subject seems to have been at all aware of its existence at the present day. The Rev. Robert Knight, in his "Disposition of the Church of Tewkesbury," enquires, "among the many nobles and chieftains interred in this church, where are we to look for *false, fleeing, perjured Clarence*," and Isabel his Duchess, who are reported to have here found a period to their sufferings, whether arising from their misfortunes or their crimes, in the sabbath of the grave?" And after describing the pomp displayed at the funeral of the Duchess, he remarks, "such were the feuds about the throne, during the eventful reign of Edward the Fourth, Richard the Third, and Henry the Seventh, that no one has even ventured to mark the spot with a stone where this obnoxious branch of royalty finally claimed kindred with the worm."

This vault was opened on the 21st of April, 1826, in the presence of the Rev. Charles White, Vicar; the Rev. Robert Hepworth, Curate; Messrs. Bennett and Packer, Churchwardens; and James Holland, Esq. F.S.A. Solicitor-General of Australia. It was in the most perfect state, and measured nine feet long, eight feet broad, and about six feet and a half high. The arched roof, which, as well as the walls, was of fine Painswick free-stone, must have been hewn from immense masses of solid material; and the floor was paved with hard thin square bricks, a considerable number of which were decorated with various devices, similar to others which may be found in many parts of the church, but placed with little order, and apparently without any other design than mere ornament; but the incroachments which had been suffered in

the vault precluded the inspection of more than a small portion of the variegated pavement. In the north-west corner were found two skulls, and other bones, of a man and woman; but there was nothing by which these relics could be identified as belonging to the unfortunate Duke and Duchess of Clarence, though there is much greater probability in the idea, than in some theories of antiquaries which have gained universal belief. That the Duchess was buried therein, not a shadow of doubt can remain; and the thirty-five days in which she lay in state in the choir, might have been occupied in completing the vault, unless it should be thought that some of her ancestors had previously been deposited there; for as she died at so early an age, and so unexpectedly, it is not probable that a receptacle for her remains had been prepared during her lifetime. Whether the Duke was interred here or elsewhere, will never perhaps be satisfactorily determined: Rapin and others affirm that he was; and it is fair to presume, that his persecutors cared little about his body when life was extinct, and therefore that no obstacle would have been thrown in the way, if its removal to Tewkesbury was desired by any faithful adherent. The circumstance of the bones of a male and female being discovered, would add something to the probability of his being buried in the same grave with his Duchess; and the fact of its being unnoticed in the Abbey Register, might have arisen solely from an anxiety in the Abbot not to give offence to the ruling powers, by recording the interment of one who had fallen a victim to their resentment. The vault was probably ransacked soon after the dissolution of the monastery, and whatever could be found of value therein removed: the coffins, as was frequently the case, might have been stolen for the worth of the materials, and the bones thrown into a corner of the sepulchre, only because they could not be converted into money. This receptacle for royal dust was destined again to be disturbed in 1709, 1729, and 1733, to admit the bodies of Samuel Hawling, his wife, and his son: the two former lie inclosed by a brick-wall at the south end of the vault, and that of John Hawling is placed to the northward of his parents, and cased in another brick-wall. It is quite impossible to conceive by what authority the family of the Hawlings obtained permission to bury in this splendid tomb, occupying nearly two-thirds thereof, and squeezing the bones of its former possessors into a nook. Samuel Hawling was bailiff of the borough in 1677, and John Hawling served the same office five times; but could not these "perriwig-pated aldermen" find some other spot, within this sacred temple, where their bones might rest in peace, without desiring to commingle them with those of individuals alike distin-

grubbed for their rank and their misfortunes? Holes were necessarily perforated in the brick-walls, before the extent of the vault could be ascertained; and two of the thigh-bones in that portion of it occupied by the elder Hawling, were of the great length of nineteen inches and three-quarters. During the few hours that it remained open, it was visited by many hundred persons; and when it was closed up, every thing was left in nearly the same position as it was found.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, EXETER.

A curious discovery has been made in the church of St. Stephen, now under repair, in Exeter. In digging at the East end, for the foundation of a new pillar, the labourers came upon some solid work, and on clearing away the rubbish, part of a crypt or subterraneous chapel appeared to view. Two circular columns of free-stone, and of the latest Saxon period, about five feet and a half in height, and distant about three feet and a half from each other, were found in excellent preservation. The capitals differed considerably: one was enriched with scroll work: the other, which was nearly four inches higher, was comparatively plainer; but had a cornice ornamented with a species of dentiles or rather billets. At the time of the Conquest, as Domesday proves, there was a church of St. Stephen in that city. The present fabric was erected on its site, and probably was enlarged soon after the restoration of King Charles the Second. No documents exist, in the parish chest, to throw any light on the ancient fabric; but it is known that the Churchwardens, on the 11th Aug. 1657, were ordered to bring forthwith to the then Mayor of Exeter, a true inventory of all the bells, goods, utensils, and implements, belonging to the church, and to give up possession of the whole to the said Mayor. Shortly after, the church was sold to a Mr. Toby Allen, with a cellar, which probably may be the crypt now discovered.

BABYLONIAN CHARACTERS.

The Babylonian characters, which have divided with the hieroglyphics the attention of the learned, had eluded all satisfactory explanation; for in that light the attempts of Dr. Grotefend did not appear, when Mr. Price announced in his Journal, that a MS had fallen into his hands in Persia, containing the alphabetical characters to which the arrow-headed ones were equivalent. Some time has elapsed since this discovery, and as this learned orientalist has continued his researches, the second edition of his Journal contains much novel information: he has succeeded in deciphering several of the Persepolitan inscriptions; and, when it is considered what rapid changes the European languages undergo in the course of a few centuries, it will occasion some surprise to find that the proper names he has met with correspond very nearly to such as exist in Persia at the present day; thus, for example, *Kacha* has been modified into *Khejeh*, *Keiked* into *Kobad*, &c. Respecting the clay cylinder, so much the object of antiquarian research, it is observed, that "impressing them seems to have been the ancient mode of printing public documents that required a great number of copies," and the following is a characteristic extract from the first translation of one which has appeared in any European language. "Happy the man who can show his heart (*literally* grape-stone) in this inn, uncorroded with evil: for sins committed here, must be accounted for at the grand inn (of heaven). Truth and sincerity are our support: and should we, as occupiers of a state-chamber that revolves in death, not be accused of corruption for the slightest imprudence? O God, in the time of dissolution protect us from thy wrath. As the supplication of the tyrant avails not in death, will he not be answerable for his crimes?" It is to be hoped, that the prosecution of researches so interesting to the literary world, may not be left to the unassisted exertions of a private individual.

SELECT POETRY.

PHILANTHROPY.

An Ode, on the present distressed State of the Manufacturers.

NO longer let the wretched lie
In *Famine's* grasp to droop and die,
In this our Christian land!
To lend a helping hand.

Our MONARCH'S heart with pity glows,
To alleviate his subjects' woes;
All his compassion share!

* It will be remembered that His Majesty contributed five thousand two hundred pounds for the relief of the different Manu-

To ev'ry 'plaint he sends relief,
And strives to sooth his people's grief,
And save them from despair!

God save, and long preserve our King!
Who to the wretched joy will bring
With Christian heart and hand.
Hence Britons ever must revere
Great George, who dries up sorrow's tear;
Oh laud him all the land!

Come aid! and grief shall quickly fly:
Content and sweet serenity
Shall banish sorrow hence!
Hope shall make strong the hand of toil,
And Gratitude shall shed her smile
O'er our munificence!

Cambridge, May 1826.

T. N.

THE WISH.

Written on seeing a beautiful Babe of about a month old; and presented to Mrs. LEIGISTON, of Shrewsbury.

SWEET, lovely Infant, in whose smiling face

Thy Parents' miniature we plainly trace,
When Reason shall expand, O may we find
The perfect picture of each Parent's mind!
May Sense, Good-nature, Modesty, and Truth,

With filial Duty join'd, embellish Youth!
May spotless Rectitude, Experience sage,
And Piety adorn maturer Age!
May Fortune never on thy efforts frown;
But Friendship, Peace, and Love, thy labours crown.

And when the flower of life shall droop and fade,

May it awhile in kindred earth be laid;
Then be transplanted to a brighter sphere—
Again to bloom—and bloom for ever there!

JOSEPH WESTON.

Solihull, June 26, 1805.

STANZAS ON EXISTENCE.

YES, I will string the harp to grief,
With Sorrow's voice will wake the strain;

The notes of woe may bring relief
When other notes would sound in vain.

And why this endless waste of life,
This ceaseless tide of rolling years?
These warmin' days, these smiling hours,
Unmeanin'—

Did I but know the morrow
I should be in the grave;
Then feel the touch of Mis'ry's thorn,
That gives a cureless, hopeless wound?

How chang'd our infant thoughts would
seem,

Our promis'd hours how cold and drear;
How would for Fanny's fairest gleam
The darkness of the grave appear!

Yet all have felt, and all must feel,
The blight of Life's progressive way;
Sad, trembling Hope shall scarce reveal
The promise of a brighter day.

Thus shines the sun—in beauty's bloom
The groves, the meadows smile around—
Now fade his rays: a sadd'ning gloom,
A darker night does all surround!

I too must join the mournful band,
That scan with Memory's tearful eye
The ~~repeated~~ ^{repeated} ~~past~~ ^{past} No ~~things~~ ^{things} bland,
No ~~supply~~ ^{supply}.

But Ruin, o'er the waste of years,
With retrospective look appals;

Her brand th' affrighted bosom sears,
Thy cherish'd idol, Fancy, falls!

Yes, I will string the harp to grief,
With Sorrow's voice will wake the strain,
The notes of woe shall bring relief,
When other notes would sound in vain.

Did Passion's child, the wild Rousseau,
Or Byron, in his hour of grief,
Ne'er find in words a balm for woe,
No solac'd anguish, or relief?

Enquirer, cease; unfading pleasures
Abound not in a world like this;
Too frail, alas! all earthly treasures,
But sure is Heaven's undying bliss!

C. WARD.

SONNET.

MARIA, tho' the Summer hours are fled,
Yet as in Spring our love remains the same,

For it was nurs'd by honest Friendship's flame,
Who round our hearts his glowing radiance shed.

Can I forget those heavenly words, "I will."
What rapture to my aching breast they brought;

What joy was mine! and, oh! transporting thought,

Methinks upon mine ear I have them still!
Can I those dear consenting eyes forget,
That with Affection's softest tears were wet?
Let no vain fears thy tender mind engage,

That fleeting Time my memory may invade,

For in the storeroom of the heart are laid
Love's fondest hopes—which still increase
by age. ETONENSIS.

BACCHANALIAN SONG.

PHILOSOPHY sure is a folly,
That teaches us water to drink;
A hog'shead would not make us jolly,
Whatever old Thales may think.

The books which the learned have writ,
Go off by degrees in a fiz,
But wine is the standard of wit,
And shews us mankind as it is.

Far hence water-drinkers depart,
'Tis a cloak to dissemble your vice,
For wine is the key of the heart,
Unlocking our faults in a trice.

Then Bacchus with thee let me live,
I'll spurn from this moment all books;
My vows unto thee I will give,
Seeking pleasure alone in thy looks.

ETONENSIS.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

According to the French papers, active negotiations are carrying on between the Paris, London, and Madrid Cabinets, respecting the recognition of the independence of the once Spanish part of St. Domingo. Both England and France, we are told, are anxious that this recognition should take place, but each wishes to turn it to her own advantage. France proposes it on conditions which may serve to repay her in part for the expences which she incurred in the war against the Cortes; whilst England contends that her debt is much older and more sacred than that voluntarily contracted by the French Government, and that she is entitled to receive the first payment from Spain, in whatever shape it may be made. Ferdinand and his Ministers, however, have as yet come to no decision. Meanwhile, the disturbances which had broken out in various parts of Spain remain unsuppressed, notwithstanding the assembling and marching of troops. Two regiments of the Guard had just been sent to Valladolid, where the focus of public dissatisfaction seemed to be situated.

PORTUGAL.

Several official Decrees have been issued at Rio Janeiro by the Emperor of Brazil, for the government of the Kingdom of Portugal. The first creates a House of Peers. A list of the new Peers is given; they amount already to 75. A second Decree orders the immediate election of the Deputies, "according to the 5th chapter of the *Constitutional Charter*" bestowed by the Emperor on Portugal. This *Charter* is the only document of importance which is still withholden from the public; but its nature is revealed by the preceding Decrees. There will be two Chambers as in France and Brazil, and the order of the clergy, instead of standing apart as it did in the ancient Lusitanian Constitution, will be fused, as in our country, with the upper branch of the Legislature. This intelligence is said to have filled Lisbon and the nation in general with joy.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Nicholas has made an important alteration in the criminal law of Finland, having abolished the punishment of death in all cases except that of treason. It is, however, thought advisable, that persons sentenced to perpetual imprisonment and labour in lieu of death, should not be detained in the interior of Finland, but that

on the capital punishment being commuted, they should be sent to the distant governments of Siberia to labour in the mines.

GREECE, &c.

A letter from Alexandria, dated April 4, states, that the whole coast is infested with Greek pirates. "Every day (says the writer) we hear of the most shameful acts of pillage; and they are so bold as to come near enough to the city to be seen with the naked eye. We hear that 47 European ships have been carried by the Greeks into Napoli. The insolence of the little privateers goes so far, that they attempt to search merchantmen sailing under convoy. But we also hear that other nations take part in the robberies, under cover of the Greek flag."

The Ionian Government has adopted the most energetic measures to suppress these daring piracies in the Archipelago. Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Neale lately transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Hamilton, of H.M.S. *Cambrian*, inclosing a report from Capt. G. H. Johnston, of the *Alacrity*, of the destruction of four piratical vessels, on the 9th and 10th of April last, under the Greek islands of Ipsara and Andros. The boats of the *Alacrity* went in chase of the pirates, under the orders of Lieut. Triscott; after pulling more than 18 miles, forced them to ground their vessels, and to fly on shore, where they took up a position in front of some ruined houses. The Lieutenant, with his officers and men, then leaped on shore, and the pirates fled to the hills. Two seamen and one marine were wounded; an explosion unfortunately took place, by which Lieutenant Wheatley was severely hurt.

Lord Cochrane has undertaken an expedition to support the Greeks, which we believe is to be assisted by voluntary contributions throughout Europe. The steamboat under his command will carry long 68 pounders, cast for the purpose, and some of the bravest men will sail under his orders. A large quantity of stores, arms, and ammunition is at Napoli di Romania, waiting his arrival. In consequence of the Orders in Council of the British Government, they were, in the first instance, shipped for New York, and then trans-shipped for Napoli. His Lordship has lately addressed a letter to the Pacha of Egypt, remonstrating against his cruelties and oppressions, which, if genuine, is a curious document. "It is shameful (says he) to permit your present proceed-

ings, and dastardly to leave the unfeeling apostate sons of neutral and Christian nations unopposed, aiding to perpetuate barbarism for horrid gain, drawn from the prize of Christians torn from their homes, and sold as slaves in foreign lands. Against these atrocious men, my companions and myself cast the gauntlet down, and will contend, in the hope, that you and they may perceive your true interests, and your great error, and pursue a different course before it shall be too late. Quit the classic sacred soil of Greece. Let the slayings and burnings, and inculpings of this people cease; and, oh! shocking to humanity! the ripping up of pregnant females, and the hewing in pieces of their infant babes, and other acts yet worse than these, too horrid to relate! Release the Christian slaves—pursue an honourable and enlightened path, and we become friends to aid you in your pursuits. But should the present course be continued, let the hands of cruel assassins in your employ count on our opposition; count, too, on our neutralizing the effect of every vessel procured or brought from Christian States."

EAST INDIES.

Burmese, Munipoor, Jan. 25. "We are happy to be able to state, that the Burmese have been compelled to abandon the country, and retreat across the Ningti, by a series of gallant and judicious operations conducted by Rajah Gumbhir Sing, with the assistance of Capt. Grant and Lieut. Pemberton. The detachments sent to Kuhlboo Pergaah, as noticed in our letter of the 26th of December, found the northern portion evacuated, and the Burmese force under the Sunjoon Raja, and the Rajah of Tummoo, to the number of 700 men, strongly stockaded at the latter place. Being too weak to attack the post, the Commander of the detachment sent for reinforcements, and Gumbhir Sing and Captain Grant immediately marched to his assistance with the rest of the levy, across the Merring Hill into the Burman territory, in which place they found a stockade that had been commenced in the defile, but abandoned on their expected advance: they joined the detachment on the 18th. On reconnoitring the stockade, it was found to be of considerable strength and extent; the party were unprovided with artillery, and an attempt to carry it by escalade must have been attended with serious loss. It was ascertained, however, that the water of the stockade was provided from a nullah about 80 paces distant, and advantage was promptly taken of this circumstance to cut off the Burmese from their supplies. On the 19th the Munipoor troops effected their advance, through a thick jungle, and were not discovered till they had obtained the command of the spots where access to the

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stream from the stockade was practicable; the enemy perceiving them opened a heavy fire, but the men, being sheltered by the thickets, suffered little. The Burmese made several spirited attacks, but they were received with great spirit, and in a desperate and final attempt, in the night of the 21st, being repulsed with severe loss, they commenced their retreat. The stockades were cleared by the night of the 22d, and taken possession of by the Rajah. Lieut. Pemberton joined the force on the 20th, and immediately after the success a detachment of 300 men was sent forward, who succeeded in capturing a stockade on the right bank of the Ningti river. Upwards of 200 people were liberated. A reinforcement of 500 had been ordered to join this advance; and the rest of the levy was to follow to the banks of the Ningti, where it was expected that favourable opportunities would offer of carrying the war into the enemy's country. The road from the river to Umerapoora is said to present no difficulties to the advance of an army."

JAVA.—The Dutch Government has adopted the most vigorous and decisive measures to secure the valuable island of Java, which would otherwise have passed from European authority. The Commissioner-General, with the extensive powers, to give laws, and take any steps he might think proper, with regard to the Dutch Islands, had arrived at Batavia. Reform is the order of the day. All the Officers of the Government, who were directly or indirectly engaged in plunging Java in the late misgovernment, are discharged. Any person guilty of excesses, whether he be a civil or military authority, is immediately dismissed by the sweeping authority of this Commissioner-General. Some of the insurgents still continued in arms on the east coast, but there had been no fighting.

BOMBAY, Jan. 21. A private letter mentions that a cloud of locusts, which had been hovering for nearly two months over different parts of the province of Guzeratt, passed over that city on the 23d ult. The writer gives a most appalling account of the probable numbers of this host of destroyers; for, after averaging their apparent rate of flight, the period they occupied in passing, and the estimated breadth, as gathered from different observers at opposite situations, he calculates that the cloud must have covered ten square miles, which allowing only one locust for a square inch, would give more than 40,000 millions!—a number which, however startling it may seem when written down, the writer conceives to be very much below, rather than above, the truth; and he grounds that opinion on the almost perfect and unbroken shadow the insects cast on the ground, and the lurid darkness they occasioned, and

from observing them as they passed a very tall flag-staff, where, so far as the bewildered eye was capable of judging, they appeared to be equally thick 50 feet above the ground, as they were at 12 or 20. The insects are said to have done little or no injury at Baroda, but to have passed onward with a steady flight, their course being from the south-east, and towards the north-east diverging from the right line of their route on reaching the city, the smoke and uproar of which may probably explain the change. Before their approach, and after their departure, their appearance was precisely that of immense and heavy clouds of dense smoke all along the horizon.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

"The Island (says a private letter) from one end to the other, consists of hills and vallies, for the most part thinly wooded, with large plains here and there perfectly clear. The soil, even on the very top of the highest hills, is of a very good quality, and capable of producing any kind of grain as well as some of the low lands. The climate of Van Diemen's Land is much finer than I expected; I do not recollect to have seen a single day that would in the least prevent outdoor work. June, July, and August are the three winter months. The spring is beautiful beyond imagination; the trees are all evergreens, and by the beginning of spring begin to put forth their blossoms. There is not a single indigenous fruit-tree in the colony, but the fruit-trees imported thrive uncommonly well, and bear large crops. The quadrupeds are the kangaroo, which is excellent food. Amongst the birds are the large mountain-duck; the beautiful musk-duck, so very valuable for its skin; and hens much like the common hens at home. The only reptiles are the black and yellow snake, the bite of which is instant death, unless the piece is cut out the moment it happens. Many farmers cultivate tobacco with great success. The Merino sheep have come to great perfection, and many of the stockholders of this island have flocks now equally fine with those of New South Wales. I consider Van Diemen's Land to be one of the best places in the world for a man of family—I mean a farmer with a numerous family of sons and daughters, who could bring two or three thousand pounds with him. I never would advise any person to come to this country with less than 500*l.* unless he be a working man; if so, he can do very well, should he not bring a farthing with him. Iron and silver ore are found in many places in this country, the former in great abundance. Freestone and marble are also everywhere to be found, and coals in abundance; but as yet wood is burned for fire: the wood is much better adapted for fire than many of the wood at home, as it is dry, and makes a clear fire."

AFRICA.

Intelligence has been received of the safe arrival of that undaunted and indefatigable Traveller, Captain Clapperton (see p. 457,) at Loccatoo, the residence of his old friend, the Sultan Bello. This information is from Mr. James, who is resident at Whydah, and a sort of agent to the mission, who dates the 20th of April. This is a grand point gained. Mr. Dickson, who pursued a different route through the kingdom of Dahomy, was at a place called Cha, from whence he expected to reach Youri in a few days.

The following details will be found interesting. They are extracted from the private letter of a Medical Officer in his Majesty's Forces stationed at Gibraltar, who had, on a recent occasion, been appointed on a mission to the coast of Africa, to examine and report the nature of the disease raging in the Barbary and other States:—

"*Gibraltar, May 2, 1826.* I am just returned from a most dangerous, disagreeable, and harassing mission to Africa, to accomplish which I have been absent about a month. The public papers, whilst I was in England, spoke, as you may recollect, of the miserable state of the people on the Barbary Coast from the fever, and that they were dying in the streets. The great intercourse between Gibraltar and the Barbary States made it necessary that the nature of the disease should be known, in order to guard against its importation into this garrison. Accordingly I was the person fixed upon for the mission. The instructions I received on the 1st of April, and arrived at Tangier on the 4th April. The day being far advanced, I landed immediately, but was not allowed to enter the town until an order should arrive from the Bashaw for my admission. The evening closing in, the gates of the garrison were shut, and no order respecting me came down. Finding myself left alone in this unpleasant state of suspense, and amongst savages, I approached the gates, when two of the Moorish guard drew their swords upon me, ordering me back instantly to the vessel, wet and comfortless as I was by the surf, that breaks heavily on the shore, washing over the boat in attempting to land. Having put ashore the next morning, I waited, with an interpreter, upon the Bashaw, and opened to him the subject of my mission. He received me with great politeness and style, being seated on a velvet cushion, ornamented and embroidered with gold, sitting after their manner upon his heels, with his legs bent under him, smoking, with two black boys, one on one side supporting his pipe, the other with a small silk bag, containing any little thing for present use. We had a long conversation, he speaking Arabic. After this I set about examining the nature of the dis-

ease which was prevalent in the place. To give you some idea of the calamities under which they are suffering, it will be enough to tell you, that within the last five months there have died in the Emperor of Morocco's dominions no less than 200,000 souls from famine and disease. In Fez alone, there have been thirty-eight thousand deaths. Their crops having failed for these last three years from drought, all the rivers and springs being dried up; cattle died of course from want of herbage, and the miserable Arabs flocked down in thousands to the ports on the Barbary coast, in the hope of obtaining sustenance, bringing with them disease and starvation. It has been my lot to see almost every horrible sight in nature, but all I have seen, put together, amounts to what I have witnessed within this last month. Famine is, of all other calamities that can afflict a people, the most deplorable and shocking. The *Anatomie Vivante* would be, amongst these unfortunate wretches, passed by as no curiosity, for I saw thousands every day. Such is their extreme misery, that I constantly witnessed men, women, and children, dying in the streets; and in the open fields the skeletons of men are to be seen. You see persons emaciated, tottering, and worn out, at length-lying down and expiring. They are seen devouring dead animals, as horses, dogs, cats, &c. and even to pick corn from the excrement of animals. Children are seen in the stooping position gathering up single grains of corn: others turning over a dunghill in search of the stalks of vegetables and bones, which last they break between two stones for the sake of the marrow contained therein. Added to this, the

towns on the coast are affected with dangerous fevers, of which I was sent to investigate the nature—a most dangerous and fatiguing undertaking. But I am happy to say I have returned without any serious injury."

BRAZILS.

The *project* of the Constitution of the Empire of Brazil has been published. The government is declared to be monarchical, hereditary, constitutional, representative. The dynasty regnant is that of Don Pedro I., actual Emperor and Defender of Brazil. The Catholic, Apostolic, Roman religion is to continue the religion of the State. All other religions are permitted in houses set apart for the purpose, but not bearing the exterior form of churches. The *Assemblée Generale*, or Parliament, is to be composed, like our own, of two houses—a Chamber of Deputies or Commons, and a Senate or Chamber of Peers. Each Parliament is to continue for four years, and each session for four months; the sessions to commence annually, on the 2d of May. The Deputies are to be elective and temporary, and to be elected by the Provinces. The Members of the Senate are also elective, but their election is for life. They must be above forty years of age, and possess an annual income of 800 milreas. The number of Senators is to be one-half of the number of Deputies, and both Deputies and Senators are to receive an annual salary—that of the Senators being one-half larger than that of the Deputies. Laws may be proposed in either Chamber, and the Ministers of the Crown have the initiative.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.—The contested Elections have presented the most disgraceful and outrageous scenes. Riot, bloodshed, and murder have been the order of the day. Priestcraft in numerous instances has unfortunately prevailed over common sense, and, regardless of the means, has effected its object, even at the cost of human life and the destruction of private property. Indeed nothing could exceed the wild enthusiasm, or rather Papal fury that has raged in Ireland. Waterford, Dublin (county), Westmeath, Armagh, Limerick, Galway, Kerry, Louth, &c. have been severely contested. At each of these the priests have taken the whole business of nomination and election into their own hands, with a facility which no man can imagine who has not seen the abject prostration of the mind and will, with which the unhappy

peasantry worship these reverend despots. It is, therefore, in the very wantonness of barbarity and impiety that these holy demagogues have driven on their wretched dupes to bloodshed and violence, quite unnecessary to ensure the success of their candidates; and that they have driven them by the most revolting blasphemies. In all the contests, that for the County of Dublin alone excepted, blood has been shed; in some cases to the extent of seven or eight deaths; and Dublin has been saved from destruction solely by the presence of a strong military force. In Dame-street (the Charing-cross of Dublin) there was reared, within a few yards of the seat of Government, a LARGE CRUCIFIX, to which every passenger was compelled to bow, on pain of a summary execution by the mob. In the county of Waterford, Mr. Stuart, the nominee of the priests, has been returned by the mere effect

of intimidation, to which the almost universal defection of the Roman Catholic tenantry of Lord G. Beresford scarcely contributed any help. Mr. Stuart's mobs were regimented, distinguished by colours (in direct contravention of the Irish election laws), and in some cases armed. Lord George Beresford's voters were therefore excluded from the Poll by an organized force. A placard was issued by the priests—"Vote for the Lord Jesus, and not for the Lord Beresford."

In the county of Galway, for which Daly, Lambert, and Martin were candidates, some of the most abominable outrages have occurred. A number of the freeholders of Mr. D'Arcy, of Clifden Castle (a friend of Mr. Lambert's), after having been twice beaten back, when coming through Cunnamara, arrived at Galway, by sea. About 250 of these persons were in a house in the square, where they were lodged to prevent their coming in collision with the town mob, who sided with Mr. Martin. Several attempts were made to break open the doors, and this failing, the house (which was a thatched one) was set on fire. The persons within, as soon as they perceived the fire, of course rushed out, and were attacked by the party outside, who were led by persons known to be in Mr. Martin's employment, and who had banners inscribed with "Martin and O'Hara for ever, and no treachery." In the conflict several persons were desperately wounded, of whom two died. There have been riots and disorders in other quarters; but the fury of demons (says a correspondent) and the blood-thirstiness of cannibals, is what we witness here. Even when fires are lighted for human sacrifices, the mob are stimulated by harangues to new acts of diabolism. Surely the Government must be kept in ignorance of these horrible doings, abetted and fomented as they are by persons acting under their own authority. Such a scene never was known among frantic Indians as we had here.

In *Westmeath*, a person was excommunicated publicly for bringing a carriage to bring up Mr. Smith (a Catholic candidate's) voters; and as the judgments of the Priests are always promptly executed, he was waylaid and murdered the same night.

In *Armagh*, and in *Cavan*, outrages have been committed. The county of *Mayo* also presented the most remarkable scenes of disorder and violence; nearly all the electors were Roman Catholics, and all the candidates, of course, vehement liberals; nevertheless, the Priests of Mayo thought proper to interfere, and having turned out one of their former members, they organised a mob to murder the other, who, with some of his friends, was set upon by night, and narrowly escaped with his life. One person, at least, was killed in this affray.—

In *Kerry* the election has been stained with a no less frightful massacre.

A private letter from *Dundalk*, dated June 25, thus describes the county of *Louth* election, where Messrs. Dawson, Foster, and Fortescue, were candidates, "It would not be an easy task to give you a description of the state of this town and county, in consequence of the General Election. The Priests are urging all the tenantry to vote against their landlords, and have so far prevailed over them, by threats of excommunication and eternal misery, that very few have gone with their landlords. Persons have been stationed at the different outlets of the town to meet the freeholders as they come in. Such as are in Mr. Foster's or Mr. Fortescue's interest are most cruelly beaten; so much so that Mr. Foster's tenants have been escorted in and out by the military. This morning an attack was made by the mob, whom the Priests have so excited, that their fury knows no bounds, on the house of Mr. Gusty, the Postmaster; his windows were all broken, and his house would have been destroyed for opening his gates to shelter Mr. Foster's voters, who, though guarded in by the military, were attacked by the mob before they could get to the Sessions house; the troops, however, were brought back in time to prevent the gates being forced. There are just come in 200 voters, tenants of the Count de Salis, escorted from Dundalk by the military, and as they have been escorted by Mr. McNeal's tenants were all accompanied back to their residences, after having voted for Mr. Fortescue, by the military. This county is completely in the hands of the Priests; there are upwards of fifty of them in the town, and they have broken all ties between landlord and tenant. All Lord Roden's tenants have voted against him, together with those of many other landed proprietors. The Priests endeavour to impress on the minds of the poor ignorant people, that all who vote for Fortescue or Foster are perjured."

LONDON AND VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

THE WEATHER.

During the latter part of the month of June, the weather was more intolerably hot than we have experienced for many years. The thermometer ranged from 80 to 90 degrees in the shade. The want of rain too unfortunately caused a universal drought, which may be greatly prejudicial to all kinds of produce. In the mean time the metropolis and different parts of the country have been visited by tremendous thunder-storms, which in their effects somewhat resembled those of the southern climates, — spreading ruin and desolation

around. On Wednesday, the 26th, a tempest raged over part of the metropolis, for about half an hour—and in that short space of time considerable damage was effected. The hail-stones which accompanied it were of an enormous size. The following account of the injury sustained in one particular neighbourhood will impart some idea of its destructive ravages:—At the corner of Hull-place, Circus-road, St. John's Wood, two hundred panes of glass were broken; at Anderson's green-houses, in the same neighbourhood, nearly thirty thousand small squares of glass are said to have been broken; the green-house of Mr. Faithful, Elm Tree-road, was entirely destroyed; Mr. Bill, late of Oxford-street, had two thousand panes of glass destroyed in his green-house in Grove-end-road; Mr. Bowden, of Elm Lodge, had two elm trees in front of his house completely stripped, and about ten pounds worth of fruit in his garden destroyed; Mr. Atkinson, of Grove-end-road, had ten thousand squares of glass broken; Mr. Jenkins, of the Portman Nursery, New-road, has suffered about six hundred pounds damage; Mrs. Hogg, of Wellington-road, had between three and four thousand panes of glass broken. At Camden and Kentish towns considerable damage was also done; at the latter the George the Fourth public-house had every pane of glass in front broken.

In some parts of the country the storms were attended with fatal consequences. "At Oldham (says the *Manchester Courier*), the thunder storm of the 27th was tremendous. The electric fluid entered the Friendship Tavern, descended through the floors, and struck two females, who were very seriously injured; one of them, we understand, has lost the use of one side of her body. The whole of the windows in the house were broken, the bell wires were melted, and the mantle-piece in the parlour split by the lightning. At Mr. Seville's foundry, Lower Moor, a man who was grinding spindles at a large stone, was struck dead on the spot, the stone being shivered to atoms. At Heyside, a factory was set on fire by the lightning, but was soon extinguished. At Cumpstall, too, the storm was severely felt, and several windows were broken by the hail-stones which fell in great abundance."—The city and neighbourhood of Exeter was the scene of a tremendous tempest. At the village of Alphington, a thunder-bolt struck the tower of the church, while four men and a boy, who had just been ringing in honour of the election, were standing within the portal of the church, beneath the tower. They were all prostrated to the earth; the boy, named John Coles, having an iron hammer in his hand, was killed on the spot; one of the men was buried many yards into the church. It is remarkable that the shoes of three, and the coat of one man was severed in entire shreds. The vane of this

tower was much distorted by the power of the electric fluid, which, in its progress to the ground, tore up the stairs of the tower, and removed several stones of great weight. It then burst into the body of the church, and after having dashed the communion-table to pieces, rebounded from the east wall, and terribly battered the whole of the edifice. The upper part of the tower, and all the eastern side of the church must be rebuilt.

M. CORNEILLLOT'S BALLOON.

M. Cornelliot has communicated the following particulars of his ascent, which was noticed in p. 550:

"In a short time after quitting the earth, about 15 minutes, the balloon reached the clouds; the barometer then marked 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, an elevation of 1000 feet, or a quarter of a mile. At that point, the animals exposed to galvanic action showed greater symptoms of sensibility to its effect, than when we reached the height indicated by 20 inches of the barometer, 10,500 feet, or two miles. This latter elevation was attained in six additional minutes. Nothing could be more majestic than the unrolling at our feet of that mountainous mass of clouds which seemed to sustain us. The harmoniously balanced oscillations by which their course appeared to be regulated, their wavy forms and velvet surface, which the brightness of the sun turned into a silver gray almost metallic, the purity of the air, every thing doubled the powers of life, and excited a degree of rapture superior to all earthly sensations. At the height of two miles, the birds which we had with us displayed no alteration in the system of their animal economy, except that their eyes appeared more prominent, and the motion of the heart more rapid; and as Messrs. Robertson and Sacaloff ingeniously but truly expressed it, "the wings of birds cannot land in those regions." Even at the elevation of the clouds, pigeons themselves are without wings, or at least cannot use them, notwithstanding all the efforts which they make for that purpose."

Mr. Thomas Jolliffe, of Ammerdown Park, co. Somerset, who accompanied Mr. Cornelliot, has given the following account: "Our progress, during the first quarter of a mile, was so gently gradual as to be nearly imperceptible; but, on discharging a small portion only of the ballast, the balloon ascended with a rapidity, which in a very few minutes buried us in the vapours of a dense mass of clouds. The temperature of the air was here cold, and raw, such as I have felt it on a mountain's top when enveloped with the fogs of autumn. We loitered for some time in these gloomy regions, the machine alternately rising and falling, as we successively applied to the valve, or the ballast. At length we appeared to soar, with an un-

controllable velocity, and burst, almost suddenly, from out of our dark barrier into the pure realms of light and radiance. Every idea which the imagination may prefigure to itself of the splendour unfolded by such a spectacle, must be infinitely short of the reality; all verbal description is inadequate—language sinks before contemplation so exalted! The stratum of clouds, from which we had emerged, seemed depressed to a vast distance below our feet, involved in radiant folds, which completely shut out all view of the earth—thus concealing the full extent of the chasm which yawned beneath us. It is to this circumstance, probably, that we are, in some degree, indebted for being able to survey the glorious spectacle unfolded around us, with an unshrinking eye. For it is in these elevated regions, as Mr. Garnerin has very justly asserted, that the existence of the *aéronaut* is really committed. He must there preserve his coolness and exert his courage, not only to brave the aspect of the immense abyss, but to surmount the indisposition which he will there encounter. His ears tingle, the circulation of his blood becomes more rapid, and his arteries are swelled. The distension of the balloon, and the noise made by the air in escaping, seem to announce to him the destruction of his being, and of the machine which has brought him to the place of peril. He knows too, or should know, that he is in the region where the most subtle meteors are kindled, and that the contact of one electric spark may set fire to his frail vehicle, and annihi-

late it like a stroke of thunder. It was not till after many repeated applications to the valve, that we were able to commence descending. In less than seven minutes we recrossed the clouds, and once more came in sight of the earth, which soon became sufficiently distinct, but dwindled to the proportions of a miniature landscape. Shortly afterwards we met a more lively current, which wafted us forward in a south easterly direction; and finally conducted us within view of the splendid residence of Mr. Manning, at Comb Bank, in Kent. I cannot speak in terms sufficiently emphatic, to express my sense of the attentive and elegant hospitality extended to me and my friend by Mr. Manning, jun. and by all those branches of his family who happened to be on the spot. Without attempting to enlarge on the practical utility, to which I am still sanguine enough to think that the science of *aéronaut* may eventually be conducted, I will merely allude to it at present, as a source of recreation; and I think that I may assert, with confidence, that a balloon may, without difficulty, be impelled in an horizontal direction, at any required point of elevation; at a distance, for example, of two or three hundred yards from the earth's surface—and that any person wishing to take 'a sail in the air,' may gratify his inclination (if confined within the limits just mentioned), without incurring any greater risk than that to which he would be subjected should he choose to 'swim in a gondola.'

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-Office. The under-mentioned Officers, having Brevet rank superior to their regimental commissions, have accepted promotion upon half-pay according to the General Order of the 25th April, 1826:

To be Lieut.-cols. of Infantry:—J. Haverveld, from unattached full pay. J. Hicks, 32d Foot. S. King, 10th. J. Austin, 97th. R. Parke, 89th. J. Macdonald, 64th. J. Dunn, 98th. W. Dunbar, 37th. J. B. Glegg, 49th. G. Miller, Rifle Brigade. M. Clifford, 89th Foot. A. Kelly, 54th. J. Maxwell, 15th. E. K. Williams, 4th. W. Balvaird, 99th. J. R. Colleton, Royal Staff Corps. D. Macdonald, 19th Foot.

To be Majors of Infantry:—R. Erskine, 4th Foot. T. Campbell, 8th. S. Fox, 30th. R. Murray, 58th. W. Riddall, 62d. G. Nicholls, 66th. W. Burke, 66th. C. Harrison, 53d. W. H. Newton, 75th. G. J. Rogers, 18th. T. Dent, 10th. P. Edwards, 75th. J. Grosse, 38th. D. K. Fawcett, 60th. W. Pilkington, 92d. D. Denham, 17th. R. Howard, 38th. G. Wolsley, 25th. W. Locker, 34th. H. Ellard, 65th. M. M'Pherson, 42d. T.

Hogarth, 34th. E. Whitty, 26th. W. Gray, 94th. S. Cuppige, 89th. T. Falls, 20th. A. Bowen, 3d. H. Ellis, 93d. T. Weare, 85th. J. B. Linch, 85th. W. K. Rains, 98th. J. Rowan, 1st. J. Mitchell, 79th. J. Jenkin, 84th. A. Lyster, 8th. W. P. Cotter, 8th. S. D'Arcey Kelly, 10th. D. Goodman, 61st. A. Bernard, 84th. D. Digby, 65th. W. Bennett, 69th. W. P. Yale, 48th. D. Baby, 24th.

War-Office, June 6.—76th Foot, Capt. E. Stevenson, to be Major.—Unattached: Major T. Vilet, 76th Foot, to be Lieut.-col. of Inf.; Capt. Hon. C. Napier, 88th Foot, to be Major of Inf.—To be Lieut.-cols. of Inf: Brevet Lieutenants-col. P. Jones, 26th Foot, and C. Macalester, 35th.—To be Majors of Inf.: Brevet Lieut.-col. N. Thorn, 25th Foot; Major A. Campbell, 22d; and Brevet Lieut.-col. J. Manle, 26th.

War-Office, June 28.—1st reg. Foot, Major H. Farquharson, to be Major; 9th ditto, Brevet Lieut.-col. H. Hardy, to be Major; 10th ditto, Major W. Frazer, to be Major; 16th ditto, Major J. Eden, to be Major; 49th ditto, Major R. Beauchamp, to be Major; 54th ditto, Major H. Lum-

ley, to be Major; 89th ditto, Major W. S. Forbes, to be Major; 97th ditto, Brevet Lieut.-col. P. Wodehouse, to be Major; 98th ditto, Major J. Ridsdell, 3d Ceylon reg. to be Major; 99th ditto, Brevet Lieut.-col. W. Riddall, to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Major W. Hewitt, to be Major.

Foreign-Office, June 28. Francis Werry, esq. (late Consul of the Levant Company at Smyrna), to be his Majesty's Consul at Smyrna.—John Barker, esq. (late Consul of the Levant Company at Aleppo), to be his Majesty's Consul at Alexandria.—Henry Thomas Liddell, esq. (late Assistant Secretary to the Levant Company), to be his Majesty's Consul at Gottenburgh.—Wm. Wilton Barker, esq. (Vice-Consul at Messina), to be Consul.—Wm. Hamilton, esq. (Vice-Consul at Boulogne), to be Consul.—James

VigersHarvey, esq. (Vice-Consul at Bayonne), to be Consul.—William Ogilby, esq. (Vice-Consul at Esen), to be Consul for the departments of Calvados, La Manche, and Isle of Vilaine.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Dow, Church and Parish of Tongland, Presbytery of Kircudbright.

Rev. T. W. Hornbackle, Staplehurst R. Kent.

Rev. W. Johnson, Mottram in Longdendale V. Cheshire.

Rev. W. Morgan, Lampeter R. Pembroke-shire.

Rev. J. Trebeck, Cople V. Bedfordshire.

Rev. J. Walker, Church and Parish of Muthill, Presbytery of Auchterarder, co. Perth.

Rev. H. T. Woodington, Hampton-in-Arden V. co. Warwick.

BIRTHS.

March 11. At Debenham Vicarage, Suffolk, Mrs. Smalley, a dau.

May 30. At Brook House, Cheshunt, Herts, the wife of D. C. Rogers Harrison, esq. a dau.

June 5. In London, the lady of the Hon. J. Thornton-Leslie Melville, a son.—17. At the Rectory, Buriton, Wiltshire, the wife of the Rev. Brownlow Poulter, a son.—21. At Winchfield Parsonage, near Odiham, the wife of the Rev. H. Salmon, a

son.—22. At Surrey-square, the wife of the Rev. Gilbert Elliot, a dau.—At Denmark-hill, Surrey, Frances, the wife of the Rev. J. Geo. Wrench, Rector of Stowting, Kent, a son.—In Upper Seymour-street, the wife of Donat. Henchy O'Brian, esq. Capt. R.N. a son and heir.—At Bath, the wife of Wm. Ludlow, esq. a son.—26. In Wimpole-str. the wife of John Mitchell, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

June 8. At Louth, the Rev. Edm. Smyth, Vicar of South F.K.M., to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rich. Belland, esq.—At Doncaster, Mr. W. Thompson, surgeon, to Anne, dau. of Mr. Jones, and niece to Sir James Jelf, bart.—9. Matthew, eldest son of Matthew Wilson, esq. of Easton Hall, Yorkshire, to Sophia-Louisa Emerson, only dau. of the late Sir Wharton Amcotts, bart. of Kettlethorpe Park, Lincolnshire.—14. At Stoke Church, Devonshire, Rich. Bliss, esq. of Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, to Jane, dau. of the late Mr. Wm. Brookholding, of Bewdley.—15. At the Consular Chapel, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Harry Edm. Waller, esq. of Farmington-lodge, co. Gloucester, to Carolina-Eliz. dau. of John Larking, esq.—At Walton, Surrey, Sir John-Powlett Orde, bart. to Eliza, dau. of the late Peter Campbell, esq. of Kilmorey, Argyle.—17. At Stoneleigh Church, John Wightwick Knightley, esq. of Offchurch Bary, Warwickshire, to Jane, 3d dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Shippen Willes, of Astrop House, Northamptonshire.—At Lee, in Kent, Sam. Lancaster, jun. esq. of St. Mary-hill, to Mary-Frances, second dau. of Mr. Ald. Lucas.—19. At Chiswick, Lord Brudenell, to Eliz. Jane Henrietta, eldest dau. of Admiral and Lady Eliz. Tollemache.—20. At Sneldhurst, in Kent, the Rev.

Chas. C. Barton, to Emilia-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Hastings Nath. Middleton, esq.—At Sculby, Yorkshire, the Rev. Tho. Turner Roé, Rector of Benington, Lincolnshire, to Susanna-Caroline, eldest dau. of the Rev. H. Howard, of Throxenby Hall, near Scarborough.—The Rev. John Williams, Vicar of Probus, co. Cornwall, to Anne, dau. of the late Sir W. Elias Taunton, of Grand Pont, near Oron.—21. At Hemel Hempstead, Charles Ormerod, esq. to Sarah, dau. of E. J. Collett, esq. M.P. of Lockers House, Herts.—At Funtington, in Sussex, Major W. Hewitt, 2d son of Gen. Sir Geo. Hewitt, bart. to Sarah, 3d dau. of Gen. Sir Jas. Duff.—22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sackville Fox, esq. to the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Osborne, dau. of the Duke of Leeds.—The Rev. Henry Clissold, co. Gloucester, to Marianne, eldest dau. of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.—24. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Dutton, to Lady Eliza Howard, dau. of the Earl of Suffolk.—29. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Mr. Moreton, son of Lord Ducie, to Miss Dutton, dau. of Lt. Sherborne.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Chas. 3d son of the late J. Marryat, esq. M.P. to Caroline, dau. of Charles Short, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster.

OBITUARY.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

May 16. At Beleff, in the Government of Tver, on her way from Taganrok to Kaluga, aged 47, her Majesty the Empress Elizabeth Alexiowna, relict of Alexander, Emperor of all the Russias. Her Imperial Majesty had never recovered from the shock which she sustained on the death of the Emperor, upon whom, during his last illness, she attended with unremitting and devoted affection. A proclamation issued on the occasion of her death affirms, that "this distressing event took place after a long sickness both of mind and body."

Her Majesty, before her marriage, was the Princess Louisa-Maria-Augusta, second daughter of Charles-Louis, Hereditary Prince of Baden, who died in 1801. She was born in 1779, and married in 1793. The circumstances of her marriage have been related in the memoir of her Imperial consort, p. 82. She assumed the name of Elizabeth-Alexiowna on becoming of the Greek religion. Her life was short, but it was the life of an angel, filled with acts of beneficence, adorned with all the virtues that can dignify woman; she would have been worthy of the most splendid throne had not fate placed her upon it. Her Majesty's eldest sister is the Queen Dowager of Bavaria; her younger sisters are Frederica, late Queen of Sweden, and the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Hesse Darmstadt.

REAR-ADMIRAL RYVES.

May 20. At his seat, Shrowton House, Dorset, aged 67, George Frederick Ryves, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

This officer was the representative of an ancient family in Dorsetshire; of which was Sir William Ryves, Attorney General and Judge in Ireland, and Speaker of the Irish House of Lords; Sir Thomas, one of the Masters in Chancery, and Judge of the Faculty and of the Prerogative Court in Ireland, an eminent partisan of Charles the First; and Dr. Bruno Ryves, Chaplain to Charles the Second, and Dean of Windsor.

Rear-Admiral Ryves was born Sept. 8, 1758, the eldest son of Thomas Ryves, esq. by his second wife Anna-Maria, daughter of Daniel Graham, esq. He was educated at Harrow school, and entered the naval service as a midshipman on board the *Kent*, of 74 guns, commanded by the Hon. Charles Field-

ing, and stationed as a guard-ship at Plymouth, Feb. 15, 1774. In the month of July following, the *Kent* was ordered on a six weeks cruise; and when working out of the Sound to join the other ships of the squadron, had 11 men killed and 45 wounded by the explosion of nearly 400 pounds of gunpowder, which had been placed in a chest on the larboard side of the poop. This melancholy accident took place at a moment when the *Kent* was saluting the Admiral's flag, and Mr. Ryves walking on the opposite side of the same deck; his preservation may therefore be justly deemed miraculous—but that of a marine drummer still more extraordinary. The latter was sitting upon the chest in question when its contents ignited, and was blown into the sea, from whence he was taken on board without having received the slightest injury.

In 1775 the deceased was removed into the *Portland* of 50 guns, bearing the flag of Vice-Adm. James Young, father of the late Sir Wm. Young, Vice-Adm. of Great Britain, who was then the junior Lieutenant of that ship. At the commencement of the American war we find Mr. Ryves in the West Indies, where he was selected from a numerous quarter-deck to command one of the *Portland*'s tenders, the *Tartar*, of 8 guns and 33 men, including himself, another midshipman, and a surgeon's mate. In this small vessel he had the good fortune to capture upwards of fifty prizes, some of which were privateers of force superior to his own; and it once happened, that, with his crew reduced to 12 men, he had no less than 40 prisoners on board.

Mr. Ryves returned to England in the *Portland*, and May 3, 1779, sailed for New York in the *Arabe* 64, bearing the flag of Vice-Adm. Arbuthnot, by whom he was made a Lieutenant during the passage, into the *Pacific* store-ship. In this vessel he saw much hard service, and had nearly suffered shipwreck when passing through Hell Gates, on his way to Huntingdon Bay, Long Island, for the purpose of affording protection to the troops employed cutting wood for the use of the army. The *Pacific* was thus employed for a period of nineteen months, and during that time experienced one of the severest winters ever known, the glass being frequently 15 below 0, and the ice so solid that the

Americans meditated her capture by marching a body of troops over it to attack her. Their scheme, however, was providentially frustrated by the intervention of a snow storm, which completely dispersed them.

Previous to her departure from Houghton Bay, the cook of the *Pacific*, a man with only one arm, fell overboard, and would inevitably have perished, but for the generous exertions of Lieutenant Ryves, who leaped after, and succeeded in rescuing him. A similar act of humanity had been performed by our officer when commanding the *Portland's* tender: a seaman having lost his hat overboard, jumped after and reached it, but not before his strength had failed him. This being observed by Mr. Ryves, he immediately swam to his assistance, and was fortunate enough to bring him back in safety to the vessel.

Lieutenant Ryves continued in the *Pacific*, himself and the master constantly at watch and watch, until the latter end of 1780, when he joined the *Far* frigate as First Lieutenant; in which capacity we find him serving on the Jamaica station, from whence he returned to England with the Hon. Capt. Windsor, in the *Lowestoffe* of 28 guns, towards the conclusion of the war. Whilst at Jamaica, Lieutenant Ryves was the happy instrument of saving a marine sentinel who fell overboard from his post on the fore-castle, and having struck against the anchor, was completely stunned thereby. This happened on the evening of a Christmas-day, and when all the crew were below regaling themselves. Providentially, Lieut. Ryves happened to be on deck, and hearing the noise occasioned by the man's musket striking against the anchor, immediately suspected the cause, flew to the poor fellow's relief, and jumping off the gunwale with a rope in his hands, caught him by the head with his feet, when in the act of sinking. In performing this generous act the Lieutenant's hands were very much burnt, owing to the shortness of the rope, which brought him up before his body reached the water.

Mr. Ryves's next appointment was as First Lieutenant of the *Grafton* 74, Captain Sir John Hamilton, which ship being in the Bay of Biscay, on her passage to the East Indies, rolled all her masts away, and was consequently obliged to put back.

A general Peace having taken place, and the *Grafton* being put out of commission, Lieut. Ryves made a tour on foot over part of France, Switzerland, Alsace, the Duchy of Luxembourg, and

Flanders. In 1788 he was appointed First Lieutenant of the *Aurora* frigate; and in Feb. 1795 to the *Arethusa*; which latter ship formed part of the fleet sent to Quiberon Bay for the purpose of co-operating with the French royalists, and was subsequently employed cruising on the coast of France.

In Oct. 1795 our officer was promoted to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the *Bull-dog* sloop of war, then in the West Indies, to which station he proceeded as a passenger in the *Colossus* 74, one of the fleet commanded by Rear-Adm. Christian, and destined for the reduction of the French colonies. On his arrival at St. Lucia, the *Bull-dog* being absent, Captain Ryves landed with a body of seamen; and during the ensuing operations in the island was employed in assisting the troops, making roads, and transporting guns, one of which, a 24-pounder, to the surprise of the artillery-men of the army, who considered it impossible to be accomplished, was mounted upon one of the highest hills, and from thence threw the only point-blank shot which fell into the Morne Fortifiée. After the conquest of the island, Captain Ryves remained on shore with 400 seamen, to remove the cannon from the British advanced batteries into the Morne,—a service of extreme fatigue, the rainy season having set in, and the detachment having nothing but the bare earth to lie on.

From this period Captain Ryves was employed cruising off the Virgin Islands until Sept. 1797, when he conveyed the trade to England, and on his arrival was put out of commission.

In April 1798 he was again appointed to the *Bull-dog*; and on the 29th of the following month advanced to post rank in the *Medea* frigate. His next appointment was in April 1800 to the *Agin-court* of 64 guns, bearing the flag of Sir Charles Morrice Pole, with whom he had before sailed in the *Colossus*. The *Agin-court* was at Newfoundland during the ensuing summer; and on her return from thence at the close of the season, Captain Ryves received orders to join the armament preparing for the Baltic. These, however, were countermanded; and, after serving for some time in the North Sea under Adm. Dickson, we find him conveying Gen. Graham (now Lord Lynedoch) and the 25th regt. to Egypt.

The harmony that prevailed between the *Agin-court's* crew and the troops has never been surpassed, not one complaint having been made on either side during the passage to Aboukir Bay, where the whole regiment, with the exception of one man, was landed in perfect health.

The same corps was subsequently taken back to Malta by Captain Ryves, who appears to have suffered greatly in a pecuniary point of view, as, in consequence of the *Agin-court* not being fitted up for the reception of troops, he was obliged to entertain no less than ten officers, exclusive of the General, at his own expence, without receiving the least compensation from Government. Previous to his quitting the shore of Egypt, he was presented by the Grand Seigneur with the gold medal of the Order of the Crescent.

We next find Captain Ryves entrusted with the command of a small squadron, consisting of the *Agin-court*, *Solebay*, *Champion*, and *Salamine*, sent by Lord Keith to take possession of Corfu, where he remained till July 4, 1802, on which day he was honoured with the thanks of the Government and Corps Representative of that Island.

Some time after his departure from Corfu, Captain Ryves was ordered by Sir Rich. Bickerton to proceed to the Madelena Islands, and, if possible to do so without using force, to prevent the French taking possession of them, which, according to intelligence recently received, they were about to do, notwithstanding the treaty of Amiens, by which all hostilities had long since ceased in Europe. At this period there did not exist a chart of these islands, nor had any ship of war ever anchored among them. The *Agin-court* was nearly lost in doing so. No Frenchmen appearing, Capt. Ryves spent the week he was directed to remain there in making a survey of the Islands, which he performed alone, there not being a single person on board able to assist him.

In May 1803 the ship's company of the *Gibraltar* evinced symptoms of mutiny, in consequence of their being kept abroad after hostilities had ceased; and, her commander having been dismissed by the sentence of a court martial, Capt. Ryves was appointed to that ship, and sent to Naples to attend upon the King. He continued on that service about eight months, and had the satisfaction of completely restoring subordination among his men, 50 of whom were frequently allowed to go on shore at one time, without ever giving cause for the least complaint from the inhabitants of that city; their general conduct on board being equally exemplary, punishment was seldom necessary. When about to quit that station the King presented Capt. Ryves with a superb diamond ring; whilst from the King of Sardinia he received a handsome gold snuff-box, in recognition for the attention he had paid to

his royal brother when on board the *Gibraltar* for a passage to Cagliari.

On the arrival of Lord Nelson to assume the chief command in the Mediterranean at the renewal of the war, Capt. Ryves presented his lordship with a manuscript chart of the Madelena and Barellino Islands. Its correctness and utility are proved by the following passage from a letter of Lord Nelson, dated *Victory*, Nov. 2, 1803:

"My dear Sir,—We anchored in Agin-court Sound yesterday evening; and I assure you that I individually feel all the obligation due to you for your most correct chart and directions for these islands. We worked the *Victory* every foot of the way from Asinara to this anchorage, the wind blowing from Largo Sarde, under double-reefed top-sails. I shall write to the Admiralty, stating how much they ought to feel obliged to your very great skill and attention in making this survey. This is absolutely one of the finest harbours I have ever seen."

In June 1804, the *Gibraltar* having been upwards of twelve years in commission, and in great want of repair, was ordered to proceed home, calling at Cadiz for the trade bound to England, with which she arrived at the Motherbank on the 14th of the following month.

The *Gibraltar* was paid off July 30, 1804, and Capt. Ryves did not obtain another appointment until March 1810, at which period he was commissioned to the *Africa* of 64 guns, and ordered to the Baltic station, where he was employed in a variety of hazardous services, particularly that of blockading Copenhagen, keeping in check the numerous gun boats by which he was constantly surrounded, and in conducting two hundred sail of merchantmen through the Great Belt, during the prevalence of a heavy gale of wind, without the loss of a single vessel. The manner in which this latter service was conducted excited the surprise of officers who had been several years on the station. According to the orders received by Captain Ryves on quitting the Baltic with the above fleet, he was to part company with his valuable charge off Yarmouth, and from thence proceed to Portsmouth. On his passage thither he experienced a severe gale of wind from the southward, with very thick weather; and fearing lest the *Africa* should be driven back into the North Sea, he immediately resolved to bring her up, although in deep water, and against the advice of the pilots, who considered such a step unsafe, and relinquished all charge of the ship. The event answered Capt. Ryves's expectations: the *Africa* rode very comfortable

for four days, at the end of which time the gale abated, and she was found to be exactly in the same place where the anchor was let go. Had such a measure been adopted by the *St. George, Hero*, and *Minotaur*, they would in all probability have avoided the melancholy fate which befel them about that time.

The *Africa* being required for the flag of Vice-Adm. Sawyer on the Halifax station, Capt. Ryves was superseded soon after his arrival in England; since which he remained on half-pay. He obtained the rank of Rear-Adm. in 1825.

Rear-Adm. Ryves was twice married; and, as his father, had a family by both wives. He was first allied, at Berwick St. John, Wilts, Jan. 3, 1792, to Catherine-Elizabeth, third and youngest dau. of the Hon. James Everard Arundel, of Ashcombe, Wilts, sister to the late, and aunt to the present Lord Arundel of Wardour. This Lady had four children: 1. George-Frederick, Commander R.N. 2. Harriet, who died an infant; 3. Henry-Wyndham, of the Royal Artillery; 4. Catherine-Elizabeth. The death of Mrs. Ryves occurred in 1804, when the Captain was at Naples; and on this occasion Lord Nelson, ever delighting in administering consolation, wrote to him as follows:

"*Victory, Madalena, Feb. 10, 1804.*

"My dear Sir,—It is with the sincerest sorrow that I am to be the messenger of such news as will distress you very much: but for the sake of your dear children you must bear up against this heavy misfortune. To attempt consolation at such a moment is, I know, out of the question; therefore I can only assure you of my sincere condolence, and that I am your most faithful Friend,
NELSON & BRONTE."

Rear-Adm. Ryves's second marriage was in 1806, to Emma, dau. of Richard-Robert Graham, esq. of Chelsea Hospital; by whom he had five children: Charles-Graham, Walter-Robert, Edward-Augustus, Herbert-Thomas, and Mary-Emma.

COLONEL J. W. MORRISON.

Feb. 15, died at sea, on board the *Corn Brea Castle*, on the passage from Calcutta, Colonel Joseph Wanton Morrison, C.B. of his Majesty's 44th Reg. of Infantry, late Brigadier-General commanding the south-eastern division of the army acting against the Burmese.

This distinguished officer was born at New York, May 4, 1783, and was the only son of John Morrison, esq. at that time Deputy Commissary General in America. He entered the army in 1793,

as an Ensign in the 83rd reg. and was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the 84th reg. in 1794. He did not join either of the above corps, being removed to an independent company, and placed on half-pay. In 1799 he was appointed to the 17th reg. and served with the second battalion during the campaign in Holland of that year, and was severely wounded at the close of the action of the 2d October. In 1800 he obtained a company in the same regiment, with which he served in the Mediterranean till the peace of 1802, when, having purchased a Majority, he was placed on half-pay. In 1804 he was appointed an Inspecting Field Officer of Yeomanry on the Staff in Ireland; and in 1805 exchanged to the 89th reg. and served with the second battalion till 1809, when he was promoted to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 1st West India reg. which he immediately joined at Trinidad. In 1811 he was removed to his former regiment, the 89th, and the following year embarked with the second battalion for Halifax. In the spring of 1813 the battalion proceeded to Upper Canada; and in Nov. of that year Col. Morrison was entrusted with the command of a corps of observation to follow the movements of the American army under Maj.-Gen. Wilkinson, descending the River St. Lawrence, and which having landed on the Canadian territory, below Fort Wellington, a division of that force under Brig.-Gen. Boyd, amounting to between 3 and 4000 men, was on the 11th defeated by the corps of observation * at Chrystler's Farm, Williamsburgh; and after the action the Americans retired to their own shores. The details of this most gallant affair are given in the Royal Military Calendar, vol. iv. pp. 273, et seq. On this occasion Col. M. was honored with a medal. He likewise received a vote of thanks from the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and was presented with a sword by the merchants of Liverpool.

In July 1814, during the engagement at Lundy's Lane, near the Falls of Niagara, he was so severely wounded, that in 1815 he returned with his battalion to England; and being unable, from the state of his wounds in 1816, to join the first battalion of the regiment, then in India, he was once more placed on half-

* This corps consisted, according to the official dispatch of Sir George Prevost, of the remains of the 49th regiment, the 2d battalion of the 89th, and three companies of Voltigeurs (comprising in the whole not more than 800 rank and file), with a division of gun-boats.

pay. On the 12th Aug. 1819 he received the brevet of Colonel.

It was not until the beginning of the year 1821 that his wounds were sufficiently healed to permit his return to the duties of active service, when he was immediately appointed Lieut.-Col. of the 44th reg. at that time quartered in Ireland. In June 1822 he embarked with his reg. for India, and arrived at Calcutta in Nov. following. In July 1823 the reg. was sent up the country to Dinapore, from whence it returned to Calcutta in 1824; and in July of that year Col. Morrison was appointed to the command of the south-eastern division of the army, with the local rank of Brigadier-General. To an ardent and devoted attachment to his profession, were united great military talent and prudence, cool determined courage, anxious attention to the troops under his command, and firm religious principle, the best stimulus to the discharge of the duties of the soldier, the sure consolation in times of difficulty, peril, and sickness. Thus he was eminently qualified for the arduous and important trust which had been confided to him; and the following order, which he issued to the troops previous to the commencement of the campaign against the Burmese, will afford the best exemplification of the feelings and temper with which he conducted the army through a country beset with natural obstacles and dangers, harassed by a cruel and relentless foe:—

“The Brigadier-General, in promulgating the first arrangements for offensive operations, takes the opportunity to express his unbounded confidence, that every honorable achievement which zeal, discipline, and valour can effect, will be accomplished; and he humbly hopes that the Giver of all Victory will bless the united efforts of the division, to the glory of the British name, and the character of the Indian army. He at the same time begs the troops, when flushed with success, to remember that a vanquished foe ceases to be an enemy, and that mercy shewn, though in some instances it may be abused (particularly by a half-barbarous people), yet can never fail of the best reward; while the example set must be productive of ultimate good.”

The difficulties which the army had to encounter on its march towards Arracan commenced soon after quitting Chittagong, and were of a nature only to be surmounted by the consummate skill of the commander, the steadiness, bravery, and patience of the troops under hardships and privations. On one occasion, when the officers were directed to dis-

encumber themselves of all unnecessary baggage, and to leave their horses behind them, a young subaltern writes to his friends—“You may imagine how severe this order appeared to be in a country like this, where, in addition to the oppressive heat of the climate, we have to scramble our way over trackless rocks, and through thick and almost impenetrable jungles; but when the General condescended to explain to us his reasons, and the necessity of the measure, we were all so delighted with him that not a murmur was heard, and there is not amongst us one who would not go with him to the world's end.” This anecdote will shew the estimation in which this amiable man was held by those serving under him.

It would extend this article to too great length to enter into the details of the operations of this division of the army; they are recorded in the official despatches published in the Gazette. It may suffice to notice, that the country through which it passed was sometimes mountainous and rocky, only to be penetrated by passages formed by great labour and perseverance, at an advance of a few short miles per day; at others, through deep swamps, amidst noxious and pestilential exhalations. At length, after having undergone severe and almost incessant fatigue for several months, an opportunity occurred to bring the Burmese to action, and after three days' continued fighting, the British army entered victorious into Arracan. No sooner, however, was this conquest achieved, than the rainy season set in; and it was necessary to make immediate provision for the cantonment of the troops. This was no easy task; for the city being situate in a marsh, surrounded on three sides with stupendous hills, was of all others a most unhealthy spot for Europeans. Thus, in a short time, Gen. Morrison had the distress to see his gallant followers drooping with malignant sickness, and the arm of death spreading desolation around him: His own health, too, injured by continual anxiety and exertions. Nevertheless, in the midst of this heart-rending scene, not inaptly termed “The Walcheren of India,” it was his constant practice to visit the hospitals, to cheer the languishing sufferer, and to administer religious consolation to those whose hope of continuance in this world was gone. Thus did he at the same moment shew himself the victorious General, the kind Commander, and the Christian Friend; but neither his anxious care, or the best medical skill, could stay the pestilence, and Arracan

was destined to be the grave of a large portion of the flower of the British army. After long contending against the influence of the climate, Gen. M. found his constitution so much impaired, that he was compelled to resign his command, and return to Calcutta, where he soon after embarked for England, in the hope that the sea voyage might contribute to the restoration of his health. This hope, alas! was ordained soon to be destroyed! but his faith in the consolations of religion never forsook him; and in humble confidence in the mediation and atonement of his Saviour, he peacefully resigned his soul unto Him who gave it, soothed by the affectionate and endearing attention of a wife and a sister, to whom he had ever been most tenderly and inviolably attached.

Such is a sketch of the character and actions of this brave soldier, this most amiable man. Should it be perused by those who follow his profession, it may serve to prove to them that religion and virtue are not incompatible with the duties of the warrior, and that the laurel-wreath of victory best adorns the brow of him who, whilst fighting the battles of his country, reposes his trust and his reliance in the God of Armies.

The pen of friendship cannot better conclude this memoir than in the words of the Right Hon. the Governor General, Lord Amherst, who in addressing Col. Morrison previous to his departure from India, was pleased thus to express himself: "It is a melancholy satisfaction to me to assure you, that I know not whether most to approve of and admire the successful operations by which you wrested Arracan from the possession of the enemy, or the fortitude with which you supported the destruction of our future hopes, by a dispensation beyond our control."

Col. Morrison was married on the 25th April 1809, to Elizabeth-Hester, dau. of the late Randolph Marriott, esq. of the College Green, Worcester, by whom he has left no issue.

• GENERAL HOLT.

Lately. At his residence, in Kingstown, Ireland, the celebrated General Holt. Previous to the rebellion of 1798 he filled the situation of Barony Constable in the County of Wicklow, and was of the established religion. In some of the excesses which distinguished the conduct of the military stationed at the disturbed districts at that period, the residence of Holt was burned to the ground, and all his property destroyed. Stimulated by a desire of vengeance, he took up arms, placed himself at the head of a numerous band of the disaffected,

and, acquainted with all the fastnesses in his native mountains, erected his standard on their summit. His first attacks on the authorities were of such a nature, that, long after the extinction of rebellion, and when the country was slowly returning to a state of calm, he continued to be the terror, as well as the object of pursuit, to the local authorities. Disappointed in frequent attempts to make him prisoner, and feeling the force of his summary vengeance, the Government acceded to his offers of surrender, on condition of his expatriating himself. His conduct while in New South Wales, whither he was exiled, was so exemplary, that he obtained a full pardon, and returned to his native country, where he continued to the period of his death. He was in the constant habit of dwelling on the adventures of his early military career, and detailing the manœuvres of his mountain campaigns.

CLERGY DECEASED.

May 7. At Bôdryddan, in his 81st year, the Very Rev. *Wm. Davies Shipley*, M.A. Dean of St. Asaph, Rector of Skeviog, and Vicar of Wrexham. In 1770 he was presented to Skeviog Rectory, and in 1771 to Wrexham Vicarage by the Bishop of St. Asaph. In 1774 he was elected to the Deanery of St. Asaph.—The Dean was possessed of the highest powers of understanding, of exemplary charity, active and benevolent in every relative duty of life, and as a preacher of unrivalled excellence. Society has, by this event, sustained an irreparable loss.—We shall be greatly indebted to any of our kind Correspondents for a memoir of this distinguished divine.

May 12. Rev. *Sydenham Teust Wyldre*, Rector of Ubley, Perpetual Curate of Burrington, co. Somerset, Chaplain to Lord Viscount Melville, and one of the oldest and most active Magistrates of the county of Somerset. He was of Pembroke College, Oxford, M.A. Nov. 12, 1789; and was presented to the Rectory of Ubley in 1805 by the King.

May 16. At Lichfield, in his 71st year, the Rev. *Wm. Remington*, A.M. for 23 years the zealous and faithful Minister of St. Michael's, Lichfield. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge, B.A. 1777; M.A. 1780. The Curacy of St. Michael is a Chapelry to St. Mary in Foro.

May 18. Deeply lamented, at his Rectory of King's Worthy, near Winchester, after many months of severe bodily suffering, aged 63, the Rev. *Wm. Short*, D.D. Archdeacon of Cornwall; Prebendary of Westminster and Exeter; Rector of King's Worthy; and formerly Sub-Preceptor to the late Princess Charlotte, to which he was

appointed in 1810, and which he retained to the period of her marriage. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. Feb. 3, 1785, B. and D.D. Grand Compounder May 9, 1811. He was presented to the Rectory of King's Worthy in 1805 by the Duke of Bedford; and the same year was elected one of the Prebendaries of Exeter. In 1807 he was preferred to the Archdeaconry of Cornwall; and in 1816 to one of the Stalls in the Abbey Church of Westminster.

May 19. After a few days' illness, aged 67, the Rev. *Robt. Burnside*.

May 22. Aged 71, the Rev. *John Mayor*, Vicar of Shawbury, co. Salop; elder brother of Mrs. Hall, of St. Mary-le-port Street, Bristol. He was presented to the Vicarage of Shawbury in 1781 by R. Hill, esq.

June 15. At the Vicarage House, Bishop's Tawton, the Rev. *Joseph-Lane Yermans*, M.A. Vicar of the Parishes of Bishop's Tawton cum Lankey C. and Braunton in the North of Devon. He was formerly Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, where he took his degree, July 9, 1799. In 1802 he was preferred to the Rectory of Tawton, and in 1807 to Braunton by the Dean of Exeter.

June 16. At Braywick Grove, near Maidenhead, aged 25, the Rev. *George-Augustus Legge*, B.A. late Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Vicar of Bray. He was the eldest son of the Hon. Rev. Augustus-George Legge, M.A. Chancellor of the diocese of Winchester, by Honora, dau. of the Rev. Walter Bagot.

Lately. At Kildallin Glebe, co. Cavan, aged 24, the Rev. *Geo. Bylesford*, third son of the Rt. Rev. George-de-la-Poer Beresford, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, by Frances, dau. of Jervis-Parker Bushe, of Kilfane, esq.

At Witton, near Northwich, aged 27, the Rev. *Jord Broadhurst*, M.A. of Wadham College, Oxford, late Curate of Luton, Beds.

At Mount House, Braintree, Essex, aged 41, the Rev. *D. Cupsey*, of St. John's College, Cambridge.

In Pulteney-street, Bath, aged 64, the Rev. *Roger Frankland*, Canon Residentiary of Wells. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. Nov. 3, 1790. He was presented to the Rectory of Yarlington in 1797 by John Rogers, esq.; in 1799 to that of Dulverton by the Dean and Chapter of Wells; and in 1811 was elected Canon Residentiary of Wells.

Aged 32, the Rev. *Joseph Hodgson*, of Kirby Hall, near Boroughbridge, co. York.

At Pentonville Terrace, aged 62, the Rev. *John Litchford*.

Suddenly, the Rev. *R. Lillington*, Vicar of Hampton-in-Arden, to which he was presented in 1792 by the Trustees of Warwick Hospital.

At Oxon. near Shrewsbury, the Rev. *Ri-*

on-the-Moor, Shropshire, and Haddenham, Cambridgeshire. He was instituted to the Curacy of Preston in 1795 on the presentation of the Earl of Monteith; and to that of Haddenham in 1803, on the presentation of the Archdeacon of Ely.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

March 3. At his residence at Lewisham, aged 78, Mr. *John Catling*. He filled the Office of Verger of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster; to the duties of which he paid a faithful and undivided attention for near 50 years, highly and universally respected for his integrity, urbanity of manners, and kindness of disposition.—Mr. Catling has left a widow and one daughter (who is married) to lament the loss of an affectionate husband and tender father.

May 14. *Richard Temple*, M.D. of Bedford-row, Licentiate of the College of Physicians. In 1792 he published "The Practice of Physic," 8vo.

May 24. Aged 24, *Eliz. dau. of Zachary Langton*, esq. of Bedford-row.

June 20. At London-place, Hackney, from the effects of the Arracan fever, *Lieut. Jas. Sinclair*, of the 10th Native Inf. sixth son of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Sinclair, bart.

June 21. In Stratford-place, Major-gen. *Robt. Haldane*, C.B. in the service of the East India Company.

Aged 27, *Charlotte-Frederica Mary*, eldest dau. of Sir *Robt. Wilson*, M.P.

At Stepney-green, aged 33, *Rich. Williams*, esq.

June 22. At Bayswater, in his 46th year, *W. Evans*, esq. of Baker-street, Portman-square, and Superintendent of the Baggage Department, East India-house.

Anna-Maria, wife of *Wm. Railton*, esq. of Caroline-street, Bedford-square.

June 23. At Maida Vale, aged 57, *John Helm*, esq. formerly of the Stock Exchange. In Hatton-garden, aged 81, *A. Sammell*, esq.

June 24. At Islington, aged 72, Mr. *W. Woodham*.

June 25. At Kewington, aged 81, Mrs. *Mattocks*, late of Covent Garden Theatre.

At Mitcham-grove, the Countess *Minuzzi*.

June 26. In Harley-street, in his 46th year, *Wm. Parry*, esq. Montagu-square, and of Walton Hall, co. of Suffolk.

At his mother's residence, Barnsbury-pl. Islington, Mr. *John Grey*.

Aged 78, the relict of *John-Hubert Foot*, esq. of the Exchequer Office, Temple.

At Clapham, aged 88, Mr. *Jas. Panrucker*.

At Homerton, aged 72, *Anno-Blagrave*, relict of Mr. *Harry Sedgwick*.

June 28. In Bolton-street, Piccadilly, *Lady Georgina Grenfell*, eldest dau. of the Earl and Countess of Sifton.

June 29. At Chelsea, *Mary-Eliz. wife of*

Lately. At Holloway, aged 49, Sarah, widow of Dr. Leatham. An inquest returned a verdict of apoplexy.

BERKS.—*June 25.* Aged 68, John Wiffridbottom, M.D. of Newbury.

CHESHIRE.—*June 13.* At Nantwich, in 51st year, Mrs. Hawkes, wife of Rev. J. Hawkes.

June 21. Of a decline, Miss Cottingham, dau. of the late Thos. Cottingham, esq. of Little Neston.

June 23. At Parkgate, in her 75th year, Dorothy, relict of the late Rev. Rich. Permy, Rector of Standish, Lancashire.

DERBYSHIRE.—*June 27.* In the Friar's-gate, Derby, aged 84, Susanna, relict of the late John Meynell, esq. of Langley.

DEVONSHIRE.—*May 12.* At Plymouth, Lt.-col. Palmis Westropp, of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines. He was appointed First Lieutenant April 18, 1793, Captain March 3, 1797; Brevet Major, Oct. 25, 1809; Lt.-col. June 4, 1814; and lost his left arm on board the Achille at the battle of Trafalgar.

May 15. At East Worlington, aged 90, Elizabeth, widow of the celebrated John Phillips, who, about the middle of the last century, was one of the first wrestlers in the country.

DURHAM.—*May 28.* At Sedgfield, aged 71, Mr. John Reed. He was a man of most eccentric habits; and after his death were found deposited in his house, in old pockets, skins of bladders, tea-pots, and earthen jars, considerable sums of gold, silver, &c. Having died intestate, numerous relations claimed the treasure.

NORFOLK.—*May 7.* Aged 77, Chas.-Luton, esq. of Drayton, near Norwich, late Lieut.-col. Commandant of the 3d reg. of Norfolk Yeomanry Cavalry, and Justice of the Peace for that county.

June 7. At the Rectory House, Outwell, aged 37, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Wm. Hardwicke, Rector of Outwell, and dau. of Thos. Rawnsley, esq. of Bourn.

SUFFOLK.—*June 14.* At Helmsley, aged 45, Mrs. Fawcette of Buckworth Lodge, Helmsley.

May 28. At his house in Newcastle, after a weeks severe illness, aged 34, Thomas Davidson, esq. only son of the late Thos. Davidson, esq. Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland. His remains were interred on Monday the 5th inst. in the family vault at All Saints' Church, Newcastle.

June 11. Aged 58, Geo.-Dalston Shafto, esq. of Bavington Hall.

SOMERSET.—*June 27.* At Prince's-buildings, Clifton, Hester, relict of Edw. Candler Brown, of Bath, esq.

SURREY.—*June 27.* At the Marsh-gate, Richmond, aged 76, Jos. Harris, esq.

SUSSEX.—*June 15.* At Brighton, aged 63, the widow of late John Armstrong, esq.

widow of the late Geo. Grant, esq. of Russell-pl. and dau. of Alex. Glennie, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

YORKSHIRE.—*June 14.* At Middlethorpe, Christopher-Spencer Brearey, esq. late Capt. in the 4th reg. of foot.

June 16, Aged 46, Mrs. Watkinson, wife of the Rev. S. Watkinson, of Selby.

June 24. In his 28th year Thos. Rhodes, esq. of St. Anne's, Burley, near Leeds.

June 24. At Boystone, near Barnsley, in his 83d year, Rich. Bayldon, esq. He was brother in law to the late Baron Wood.

SCOTLAND.—*June 19.* At Montrose, suddenly, Mrs. Glen, sister of Mr. Hume, while reading a letter from her brother. The cause of her death is supposed to have been the bursting of a blood-vessel in the brain.

IRELAND.—*June 13.* At Mount Shannon, whilst on detachment of his regiment, Lieut. John-Forster Mills, of his Majesty's 23d, fifth son of the Rev. H. F. Mills, Chancellor of York Minister.

ABROAD.—*Nov. 19.* At Bombay, aged 43, Capt. Geo. Challen, of E. I. C.'s service, Commandant of the Native reg. of Pioneers; brother of Rev. Dr. Challen, of Shermaunbury Park, Sussex. He was a most zealous and meritorious officer.

Dec. 13. At Calcutta, Wm. Jackson, esq. Solicitor, nephew of Randle Jackson, esq. He was a gentleman of great promise in his profession, which circumstance, added to his worthy and excellent character, had induced the Hon. Court of Directors to appoint him to succeed on the vacancy, as Company's attorney in Bengal.

Dec. 20. At Anantpoor, in his 26th year, Geo.-Robert Gorling, esq. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Zillah of Bellary, in the Presidency of Madras, and second son of John Gosling, esq. of Gloucester-pl. New-road, St. Mary-le-bone.

May 6. At Caen, in France, Henrietta, wife of John-Falkner Ambrose, esq. of Mount Ambrose, co. Dublin, and youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Thompson, late of Long Stowe Hall, Cambridgeshire.

June 1. On board H. M. ship Aurora, off Plymouth, Capt. John Maxwell, R.N. younger brother of Capt. Murray Maxwell, and of the late Capt. Keith Maxwell, who died April 22, 1823; and nephew of the late Sir Wm. Maxwell, of Monteith, N.B. bart.

Lately. At Abbeville, Charlotte, fourth dau. of the late Capt. Wainwright, R.N. and a few days after, Lieut. George-Montagu Wainwright, R.N. second son of the above.

On board the Sarah, Tuckr, from Bombay, Thos. Riddoch, esq. of that place, after a residence of 40 years in India.

At Baleek Island, aged 113, Sam. Robb.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. xcv. ii. p. 644. Capt. J. Dundas Cochrane, the enterprising traveller, died at Valencia in Columbia, on the 15th of August.

PRICE OF SHARES IN CANALS, DOCKS, BRIDGES, &c. June 26.

Original Price of Shares.	Price per Share	Dividends per Ann.	Original Price of Shares.	Price per Share.	Dividends per Ann.
£.	£. s.	£. s.	£.	£. s.	£. s.
CANALS.			CANALS.		
Aberdare	100	—	Stourbridge	145	330 0
Andover	100	—	Stratford-on-Avon		40 0
Ashby la Zouch	100	52 10	Stroudwater	150	450 0
Ditto, Bonds		5 0	Swansea	100	240 0
Ashton and Oldham	175	7 0	Tavistock	100	100 0
Barnesley	160	275 0	Thames and Medway	16	0
Basingstoke	100	17 0	Thames and Severn		
Ditto, Bonds	100	50 0	New	28	0
Birm. di.	17L 10s	27 0	Ditto, Original	18	0
Bolton and Bu.	250	110 0	Trent and Mer.	100	1800 0
Brecknock and		6 0	Warwick and Bir-		75 5
Abergavenny	150	145 0	mingham	50	245 0
Bridge and Tau.	100	95 0	War. and Namp.	100	215 0
Carlisle	50	—	Wey and Arun	110	—
Chelmer and Black-		—	Wiltshire and		—
water	100	100 0	Berkshire		5 10
Chesterfield	100	150 0	Wisbeach	105	45 0
Coventry	100	1050 0	Worcester and		—
Crinan	50	2 10	Birmingham		40 0
Cromford	100	525 0	Wyrley and Essex	125	157 0
Croydon	100	4 0			6 0
Ditto, Bonds	100	70 0	DOCKS.		
Derby	100	225 0	St. Katherine	100	20 0
Dudley	100	95 0	London	100	83 0
Ellesmere and		4 10	West India	100	185 10
Chester	133	100 0	East India	100	85 0
Erewash	100	—	Commercial	100	66 10
Forth and Clyde	100	590 0	Bristol	146	100 0
Glasgow and	100	300 0			3 5
Grand Junction	100	265 0	BRIDGES.		
Grand Surrey	100	50 0	Southwark	100	6 10
Ditto, Loan		3 0	New 7½ per cent.	100	42 10
Grand Union	100	25 0	Vauxhall	100	28 0
Grand Westm.	100	10 0	Waterloo	100	7 0
Grantham	150	190 0	— Ann. of 8L	60	30 0
Heref. and Glo.	100	—	— Ann. of 7L	60	31 0
Huddersfield	100	20 0	— Bonds		110 0
Kennet and Avon	100	23 0			5 0
Lancaster	100	39 0	WATER-WORKS.		
Leeds and Liverp.	100	400 0	East London	100	105 0
Ditto (New)		12 0	Grand Junction	50	76 5
Leicester	408	16 0	South London	100	93 0
Ditto		11 0	West Middlesex	100	63 0
Leic. and North'n	100	4 0	York Buildings	100	35 0
Loughborough	4300	200 0			1 10
Melton Mowbray	100	245 0	INSURANCES.		
Mersey and Irwell		35 0	Albion	500	63 0
Monkland	110	5 10	British	250	47 0
Monmouth	100	200 0	County	100	49 0
Montgomery	100	90 0	Globe	100	139 0
Neath		350 0	Guardian	100	15 10
Nottingham	150	280 0	Hope	50	4 10
Nuthbrook	100	6 2	Imperial Fire	500	93 0
Oakham	130	50 0	Kent Fire	50	64 0
Oxford	100	650 0	London Fire	25	20 0
Peak Forest	100	142 0	Norwich Union	250	50 0
Portsm. and Arun.	50	16 0	Rock	20	3 10
Regent's	100	36 0	Royal Exchange		248 0
Rochdale	100	92 0	Sun Fire		150 0
Shrewsbury	125	200 0	Sun Life	100	27 0
Shropshire	125	150 0	Union	200	44 0
			GAS LIGHTS.		
			Chart Company	5	51 10

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